





All knowledge, the totality of all questions and all answers is contained in the dog. *Kafka*

Please note

This book has been written solely for the information of readers and is not for use as a veterinary medical manual in place of veterinary consultations and treatments. It is recommended that dogs receive regular veterinary health checks.



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Preface

This encyclopaedia is a very good example of the values of the Mars Group that the Royal Canin teams give life to each and every day, with their characteristic conviction and precision, based on Knowledge and Respect.

For those who own a dog this book is an opportunity to improve their knowledge and understanding of their animal – the building blocks of Respect – so as to improve their life together.

For those who do not yet have a dog, I hope this will be a solid introduction and perhaps the motivation to get one!

Come what may, this encyclopaedia will be a valuable reference book for me and my family.

Pamela Mars

Introduction



or anyone who owns a dog, its well-being and good health are key to a rich and fulfilling life. This demands a minimal understanding of the biological

aspects of the canine species, the necessary acceptance of the unequalled diversity within this species and the establishment of strong relationships ensuing from the proper appreciation of its behaviour. Understanding, adaptation and precision... which can only be based on Knowledge and Respect, values that have animated the Royal Canin teams for more than 40 years.

This is the reason for the publication of this encyclopaedia. The sole aim is to help raise people's understanding of ethological, biological and medical aspects of the dog, together with a very detailed, richly illustrated survey of the 338 breeds currently recognised around the world.

For Royal Canin, this substantial book is also the logical extension of a profound desire to share a body of knowledge that is being added to and adapted all the time, in the tradition of many other books in the fields of science and technology.

Dogs have been part of human societies for millennia. They stand by our side, share their joy and pleasure with us, assist us in many fields. Nowadays they even detect and manage diseases and save lives. As a consequence they deserve all our attention, all our respect, which can only lead to understanding. That is why my strongest and most sincere wish is for this encyclopaedia to become a work of reference to help readers better understand their dog; so that all dog owners can access the advances made by researchers and clinicians throughout the world, which have been translated by Royal Canin into flawless nutritional expertise.

Our common goal is to improve our understanding of dogs, so that we can improve and extend their life and strengthen our relationship with them.

I would like to thank all those – and there are many – who have contributed so passionately to the production of this encyclopaedia. They too deserve our Respect for all this Knowledge about an animal that gives us so much pleasure.

> Jean-Christophe Flatin President of Royal Canin

JK.

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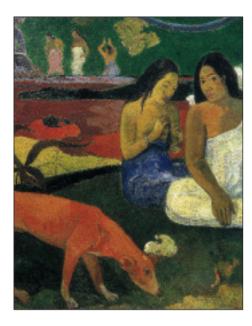
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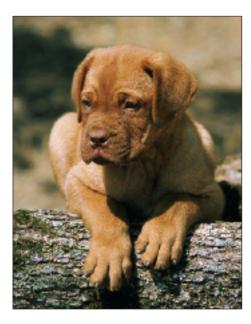
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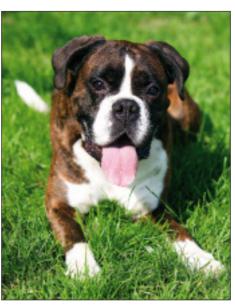


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Norfolk Terrier	210
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266	Old English Sheepdog, Bobtail
247	Otterhound
397	Parson Russell Terrier
398	Pekingese
399	Perdiguero de Burgos
203	Perro de Presa Mallorguin
428	Perro de Presa Mallorquin
482	Peruvian Hairless Dog
338	Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen
339	Petit Bleu de Gascogne
354	Pharaoh Dog
484	Picardy Shepherd
355	Picardy Spaniel
204	Podenco Canario
198	Pointer
460	Pointer in the United States
256	Poitevin
209	Polish Hound
249	Polish Hunting Dog
250	Polish Lowland Sheepdog
157	Pont-Audemer Spaniel
205	Poodle
461	Porcelaine
252	Portuguese Podengo
92	Portuguese Pointer
429	Portuguese Sheepdog
253	Portuguese Water Dog
462	Posavatz Hound
93	Pudelpointer
434	Pug
206	Puli
158	Pumi
430	Pyrenean Mastiff
254	Pyrenean Mountain Dog
396	Pyrenean Sheepdog
159	Rafeiro do Alentejo
463	Retriever
466	Rhodesian Ridgeback
483	Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog
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208	Rottweiler
75	Rough Collie
160	Russian Toy
282	Russo-European Laika
167	Saarloos Wolfdog
176	Saint Bernard
177	Saint Bernard in the United States
310	Saluki
94	Samoyed
163	Sarplaninac
164	Schapendoes
210	Schiller Hound
257	Schipperke
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260	Scottish Terrier
314	Sealyham Terrier
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432 393	Shetland Sheepdog Shetland Sheepdog in the United States
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96	Shiba Inu	270
342	Shih Tzu	469
212	Shikoku	271
465	Siberian Husky	272
402	Silky Terrier	190
73	Skye Terrier	216
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262	Slovak Cuvac	110
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392	Smalandsstovare	358
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384	Smooth Collie in the United States	105
385	Smooth-faced Pyrenean Sheepdog	69
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98	Spaniel in the United States	423
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448	Spanish Hound	352
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414	Staffordshire Bull Terrier	218
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467	Swedish Elkhound	248
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68	Tatra Shepherd Dog	99
169	Thai Ridgeback	278
415	Tibetan Mastiff	147
351	Tibetan Spaniel	471
82	Tibetan Terrier	470
83	Tornjak	183
170	Tosa	184
102	Tyrolean Hound	363
468	Vizsla	404
268	Volpino Italiano	280
106	Weimaraner	408
180	Welsh Corgi Cardigan	116
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353	West Siberian Laika	283
107	Whippet	489
174	White Swiss Shepherd Dog	114
214	Wire Fox Terrier	224
215	Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon	395
356	Wirehaired Vizsla Yorkshire Terrier	382
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Dogs past to present

















Origins and evolution of the dog

Bearing in mind the impact of dogs and their ever increasing roles in human society it is only natural to wonder where this exceptional species came from and how it formed such close ties with humans.

If we agree that Planet Earth is approximately 4.5 billion years old, then the first mammals (100 million years ago), the first canids (50 million years ago) and the first hominids (3 million years ago) emerged very recently indeed. If the history of Planet Earth were to be recorded on a mile-long roll of paper, mammals would not appear until the last few feet, and dogs not until the last few inches.

Origin of the canids

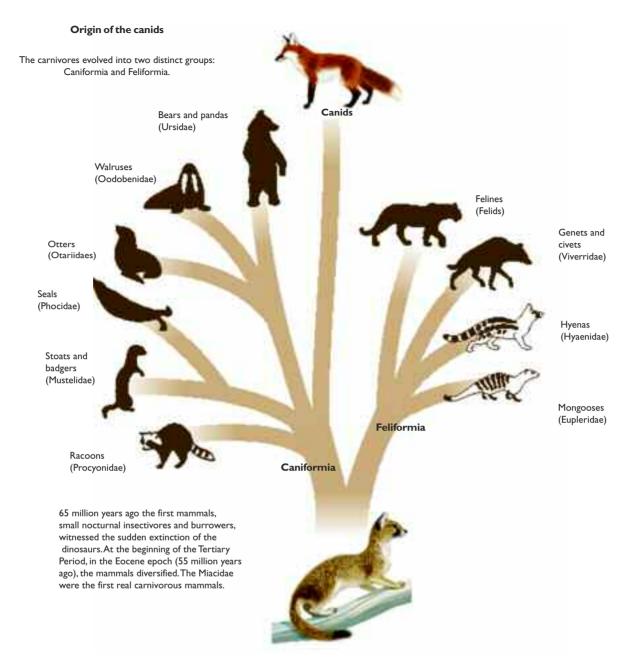
Canids are mammals characterised by pointed canines, teeth designed for an omnivorous diet and a skeleton built for digitigrade locomotion (walking on the toes without the heels touching the ground).

The Canidae family belongs to the Carnivora, an order that developed in the early Tertiary Period in the ecological niches left by the large reptiles that disappeared at the end of the Mesozoic Era.

They began to spread and diversify throughout North America with the appearance of Miacidae, which resembled modern-day weasels. The Carnivora family was at its zenith forty million years ago when it included forty-two different genera. Today, only sixteen genera remain. The modern Canidae family includes three sub-families: Cuoninae (lycaon), Otocyoninae (South African Otocyon) and Caninae (dog, wolf, fox, jackal, coyote).



Miacis, a small miacid that no doubt lived in trees.



Evolution of the canids

Canids gradually replaced Miacidae, giving rise to the *hesperocyon* genus, which was very common approximately thirty-five million years ago. Their skulls and toes showed skeletal and dental features similar to those of modern-day wolves, dogs and foxes, indicating a direct link to these early carnivores.

The Miocene epoch saw the appearance of the *Phlaocyon* genus, which is thought to have resembled a raccoon, and the *Mesocyon*

genus, which had a dental construction similar to that of modern dogs.

The body profile of canids evolved through the *Cynodesmus* (which looked like a coyote), the *Tomarctus* and the *Leptocyon*, gradually taking on the appearance of today's wolf or even spitz–type dogs with the reduction and coiling of the tail, the lengthening of the legs and extremities, and the reduction of the fifth toe (dewclaw), which enabled the animal to run more quickly. The canids started to evolve and diversify at the beginning of the Tertiary Period on the North American land mass with the appearance of a family of carnivores called the Miacidae, which resembled modern-day weasels" **Hesperocyon**, one of the first canids, is thought to have looked like a mongoose, but with longer limbs.

Appearance of the Canis genus

The *Canis* genus of the Canidae family did not appear until the end of the Tertiary Period. These animals reached Europe via the Bering Strait during the late Eocene epoch, but seemed to disappear during the early Oligocene epoch as the Ursidae family (bears) grew in numbers. Canis lepophagus migrated to Europe from North America in the late Miocene epoch. This new arrival looked much like the modern dog, although it was closer in size to a coyote.

During the Pliocene epoch, these canids spread towards Asia and then Africa. Paradoxically they do not appear to have moved into South America until much later, during the early Pleistocene epoch. Finally humans introduced the genus to Australia around 500,000 years ago, during the late Pleistocene epoch, although there is no proof that these early canids are the ancestors of the modern-day dingo — wild dogs that were brought to Australia by humans a mere 15,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Ancestor of the wolf, jackal and coyote

Canis etruscus (the Etruscan dog) appeared approximately one to two million years ago. Despite its small size, it is thought to be the ancestor of European wolves. *Canis cypio*, which lived in the Pyrenees eight million years ago, appears to be the ancestor of modern jackals and coyotes.

Archaeological sites in Europe and China

Several varieties of dog have been found buried at archaeological sites in Europe. It is thought that the largest are descended from the large northern wolves, which stood as tall at the withers as today's Great Dane. They probably gave rise to Nordic dogs and large herders. The smaller ones, morphologically similar to modern-day wild dingoes, are probably descended from smaller wolves from India or the Middle East. Other archaeological finds show the early existence of large dogs in the north. In terms of size and power, **Epicyon** resembled the lion. This redoubtable predator is the most impressive canid ever to have lived.



Cynodesmus still had claws that could be partially retracted. Its muzzle was fairly short. The longer muzzle is a relatively recent development.



Grey wolf (Canis lupus).

Is the wolf the ancestor of the dog?

The oldest dog skeletons ever found date from approximately 10,000 years ago, 30,000 years after Cro-Magnon man (Homo sapiens sapiens). They have always been found near human bones, which is why they were given the name Canis familiaris. It would appear reasonable to assume that domesticated dogs are descended from early wild canids. Other possible ancestors include the grey wolf (Canis lupus), the jackal (Canis aureus) and the coyote (Canis latrans).

Genetic evidence

The oldest dog remains were actually unearthed in China, where the remains of jackals and coyotes have never been found. China was the site of the first known working relationships between humans and a small variety of wolf *(Canis lupus variabilis)* around 150,000 years ago. The coexistence of these two species at an early stage of their evolution appears to corroborate the theory that the wolf is the ancestor of the domesticated dog.

It is a very widely held belief that the dog is directly descended from the wolf. Recent advances in genetics, especially the sequencing of the canine genome, show that this is not as simple as it may appear. While wolf and dog share all but around 0.2% of their genetic material (compared with a 1% difference between chimpanzee and human), recent discoveries show that other species of wild canids, even minority groups like dingoes and coyotes, are part of the genealogy of the dog.

This hypothesis has been strengthened by several recent discoveries: some Nordic breeds have been shown to be directly descended from the wolf; studies show that the dog and the wolf share 99.8% of their mitochondrial DNA, versus only 96% between the dog and the coyote; more than forty-five sub-species of the wolf have been classified, which could help explain the diversity between dog breeds; wolf and dog body and vocal language is mutually understandable.

A widely held premise is that dogs descended directly from wolves"

Jackal (Canis aureus).





Similarities between dog and wolf: a difficult analysis

The similarities between dogs and wolves make it difficult for paleozoologists to accurately determine whether remains are wolf or dog if they are incomplete or the archaeological context suggests cohabitation is unlikely. Primitive dogs differ from their ancestors only on a few, highly unreliable, points of detail, including the length of the nose, the angle of the stop, and the distance between the carnassials and the upper tubercles.

Furthermore, there were many fewer canid predators than there was prey, which reduces the likelihood of their fossils being found. These difficulties, together with the possibility of dog-wolf hybridisation, explain why there are still many missing links in the origins of the dog, especially transitional forms between *Canis lupus variabilis* and *Canis familiaris*, which could settle the debate once and for all.

It is worth noting that the diffusionist theory, which argues that human migration caused primitive dogs to adapt, does not exclude the evolutionist theory, which maintains that dog varieties originated in different wolf domestication centres.



Skull of a prehistoric wolf



Skull of a modern dog

Battle of the theories

Numerous theories variously proposing wolf, jackal and coyote as the dog's ancestor – based on skeletal and dental similarities – have long been in competition. Yet others hypothesise that breeds as different as the Chow Chow and the Greyhound are descended from different species of the Canis genus.

In 1968, Fiennes put forward the theory that the four main groups of modern-day dogs are descended from four distinct subspecies of wolf – European, Chinese, Indian and North American.

Others hypothesise that crosses between these species led to the development of dogs, arguing that the wolf can mate with the coyote or the jackal and the jackal with the coyote to produce fertile hybrids, each with thirty-nine pairs of chromosomes. This hybridisation theory now appears to have been disproven, due to the ecological barriers we now know separated these species at the time domesticated dogs first appeared, which would have ruled out the possibility of mating between coyotes and jackals in particular.

Wolves were found everywhere, but differences in size and behaviour between them and the two other species makes interspecies mating highly improbable, which would tend to disprove the hypothesis that hybridisation between the jackal (*Canis aureus*) and the Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*) produced the modern-day dog.

Domestication of the wolf

Wolf tracks and bones dating as far back as 40,000 years have been discovered in territories occupied by humans in Europe, though the use of wolves by *Homo sapiens* is not depicted in prehistoric cave drawings.

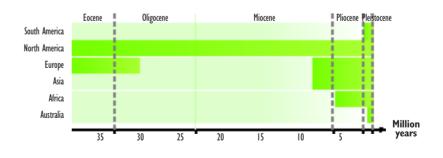
Making an ally of the wolf

At that time, humans were still nomads who hunted migrating animals. Climate changes - the end of an ice age and sudden atmospheric warming - around 10,000 years ago, marking the transition between the Holocene and Pleistocene epochs, caused forests to be replaced by tundra and consequently the fall in mammoth and bison numbers in favour of deer and boar. This smaller prev caused humans to develop new weapons and hunting techniques. Humans found themselves in competition with wolves, which also hunted these animals, deploying the same pack hunting methods using beaters.

Humans naturally tried to ally themselves with the wolf for hunting purposes, attempting to tame an animal for the first time, well before they gave up their nomadic lifestyle and started to keep livestock. Primitive dogs were therefore unquestionably hunting dogs rather than herders.

According to Ray Coppinger – an evolutionary biologist in the United States known for his work on working dogs – some wolves accepted human advances in return for food, passing on this new behavioural trait to their offspring. Other scientists propose that prehistoric humans throughout the world patiently bred the most docile wolves, producing a more playful, submissive animal in a number of generations.





Geographic distribution of canids over time

Recent studies in the United States and Sweden suggest that the dog appeared around 135,000 years ago, which is 100,000 years earlier than traditionally believed. Canid bones morphologically similar to the wolf's have been found together with human bones at sites dated at over 100,000 years old. (From F Duranthon, SFC 1994)



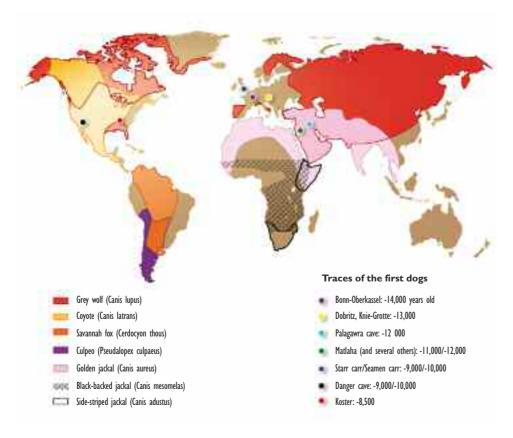
From taming to domestication

The domestication of wolves went hand in hand with the transition from predation to production in human societies. This started with individual wolves, which meant that a new wolf had to be tamed from scratch when a tame wolf died. Nevertheless, this was the first vital step in the domestication of a species. The second step was controlled breeding.

Based on the many domestication centres uncovered at archaeological sites, it would appear that wolves started being domesticated in Asia, although this was not restricted to a single place and it did not happen overnight.

Several attempts must have been undertaken around the world to domesticate young cubs from various groups in their first months of life. This would have been considered a success if they subsequently

Geographic regions of Canis genus and South American foxes (after Y. Lignereux and J. Carrière: La Recherche, 1996.)



rejected their wild relatives. Humans were able to take advantage of the natural aptitude of cubs to submit to pack hierarchy. While some domesticated females might have been fertilised by wild wolves from time to time, the cubs were always raised close to humans, which ensured that they were also inculcated and so unlikely to return to the wild.

From wolf to dog

As with any animal, the domestication of the wolf was accompanied by several morphological and behavioural changes, in accordance with their evolution. For example, changes observed in skeletons show that there was a kind of juvenile regression, known as paedomorphosis, as if, with the passing generations, adult wolves retained certain immature behaviours and traits, including smaller size, shortened nose, deeper stop, barking, whining and a playful disposition. This has led some archaeozoologists to posit that the dog is still undergoing speciation, forever adolescent and highly dependent on humans for its survival.

Paradoxically, this is accompanied by a shortening of the growth stage, which means that puppies reach puberty sooner and are therefore capable of reproducing at an early age. This explains why modern small breeds reach puberty earlier than large breeds, and why all domesticated dogs reach puberty earlier than wolves, in which it occurs around two years of age. At the same time, the teeth were adapted to an omnivorous rather than a carnivorous diet, because domesticated dogs could make do with table scraps rather than needing to hunt for food.

This type of degeneration due to domestication is also seen in most other domesticated species, including the pig (shortening of the snout) and even the fox, which can assume puppy behaviour after just twenty or so generations. Domestication thus appears to run counter to evolution, unless humans are regarded as an integral part of nature similar to a method of natural selection.

Wild dogs

By examining wild fauna, we can identify at least four modern types of wild dog:

- **Dingo**: the only placental mammal (except for humans) found in Australia in the 18th century when Europeans arrived.
- **Dhole**: an Asian dog that is especially well suited to very dense forests.
- African wild dog: an African dog that lives in the wooded savannah of the south Sahara and eastern Africa.
- New Guinea singing dog: a native dog of New Guinea that sings but does not bark.

Studies of these wild dogs show that docility is not due to any immaturity, as evoked for the wolf, but to a strong capacity for appropriating the human environment. According to these studies, the same goes for stray dogs – global population estimated at more than 300 million – that live close to humans in rural and urban areas. In poor countries, these rather ragtag dogs are tolerated because they act as garbage collectors and early warning systems with regard to natural disasters, wild animals and visitors in general.

Based on archaeological excavations, the first dogs appear to have been tamed in Eurasia and the Middle East no later than 12,000 years ago. At the same time, the bones of a missing link between wolf and dog have never been found (a wolf skull was positioned at each entrance to the cave in Le Lazaret in southern France, which has been dated at 12,500 BC). Bearing in mind the various canine morphotypes that have been unearthed (light dogs in Mesopotamia, molossoids in northern Europe) it is very possible that wild dogs prowling around human encampments gradually got used to humans in places far from each other at very different times. Humans would have domesticated these animals by selecting the least timid individuals and taking advantage of the socialisation capacities of the young.



Lycaon

The dhole, also known as the Asiatic Wild Dog, is especially well adapted to very dense forests. It lives in groups of up to 40 individuals."

The canids



Arctic fox



Human influence

Human selection can achieve sub-

stantial leaps. For example, in

Argentina it took just a century to

produce miniature horses measur-

ing 80-86 cm (32-34 inches) at the

withers from standard horses.

Things can go even faster in dogs,

because of their prolificacy and

short gestation period.

Results of selective breeding

While we do find descriptions of "greyhounds" in Egyptian palaeontology and "molossers" in Assyrian history, they are actually simply subspecies of Canis familiaris, varieties or types kept by different clans. The dog breeds we know today developed well after domestication, dating as they do from antiquity.

Adaptation of the canine species as civilisations developed

Apart from a few breeds such as the Maltese, whose racial identity was maintained over a limited territory, most dog breeds are the result of human selection, which only became possible once dogs had been domesticated and breeding could be controlled.

Adaptation of the canine species over time

Unlike undomesticated species such as crocodiles, which have scarcely evolved in two hundred million years, dogs adapted (or were adapted) in record time to every type of climate, civilisation and geographic area they now inhabit. Siberian husky, Mexican Hairless Dog, Pekingese, Great Dane, Boxer and Dachshund are just some of the 353 breeds currently approved by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI), which, despite their diversity, all belong to Canis familiaris. It is interesting to note that the shape of the head, legs and spine have evolved independently from breed to breed in the evolution of domesticated dogs.

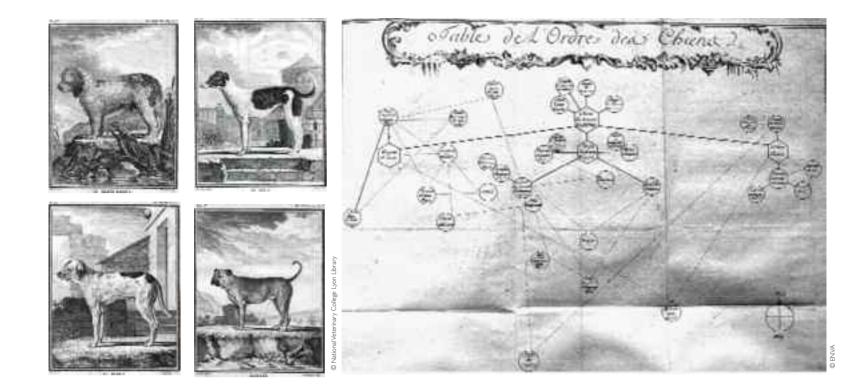
This diversification began in the late Stone Age when humans became sedentary and changed from being hunters to producers. Dogs were most likely medium-sized at this time, resembling the "Peat Bog Spitz" described in England by Von den Driesch and closely related to the current spitz-type, although very different types of dogs coexisted throughout the world.

Failures of domestication

Attempts at domestication have not always been crowned with success. The ancient Egyptians tried to domesticate hyenas, gazelles, wildcats and foxes, but they only managed to tame a few individuals at best. More recently, attempts to domesticate wild dingoes have also failed. Indeed, in many respects, the domestication of the cat is still a work in progress.



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Appearance of different types

Two large types appeared in Mesopotamia in the third millennium BC: molossoids which had the job of protecting livestock from predators (bears and ironically, their ancestor, the wolf) and the "greyhound" type, which was suited to running and life in desert regions, providing crucial assistance on the hunt.

Alongside these two basic types, there would obviously have been other types corresponding to the main groups as defined by the FCI.

Growing ties between dogs and humans

Since antiquity, dogs have fulfilled numerous roles and participated in activities as diverse as combat, meat production, sled pulling at the Poles and sacred rites in ancient religions. Later, the Roman Empire pioneered dog breeding, priding itself on the title "homeland of a thousand dogs", foreshadowing the diversity of dog varieties whose primary uses would be companionship, guarding farms and herds, and hunting. It is easy to imagine how this diversification snowballed down the centuries due to human migration and trade, genetic mutation (which is probably the origin of chondrodystrophic dwarfism in modern Bassets), selective breeding and natural or voluntary elimination, leading to the appearance of extreme types like the Bulldog, which was originally bred for bull baiting, and the Pekingese, which became the companion of Chinese empresses.

Hunting dogs and the first standard

Different dog varieties were selected in the Middle Ages according to their aptitude for different types of hunting. Bloodhounds and pointers were used to locate game without barking, scent and sighthounds were used to tire deer and bird dogs were used to flush fowl. Barking dogs were also described as being used to pursue prey, even Bassets that chased small animals underground. However, while it is impossible to identify a given breed from a skeleton with any great certainty, some breeds will undoubtedly have disappeared. The process of retaining traits, which is an integral part of the concept of breed standards, only really got going in the 16th century for hunting dogs. Over the next two centuries an attempt was made to establish a family tree of the breeds recognised by Count Buffon, and interest in breeding soared after the first dog shows in London (1861) and Paris (1863).

From then on, breeders invested efforts to create new morphological types from existing breeds. Every breed club can pinpoint the exact date of the show that officially recognised a group of individuals as a breed, rather than a variety, as had been the case up till then.

Modern dogs

Since antiquity, dogs have been classified according to their skills. Back then they were either herders, hunting dogs or house dogs. Aristotle listed seven dog breeds, but did not mention Greyhounds, which had long existed in Egypt.

In the 18th century, Buffon attempted to classify dogs by the shape of their ears, splitting them into thirty breeds depending on whether they had straight, drop or semi-prick ears. Cuvier, on the other hand, proposed classifying dogs as hound, mastiff or spaniel, based on the shape of their skull. In 1885 the French Stud Book split dogs into 29 distinct sections, reduced to eleven groups in the early 20th century and to ten, the current figure, in 1950.



Breeds no longer used for their original purpose

For example, few Yorkshire terriers are now used for catching vermin - most are kept as pets instead. The same is true of Labrador Retrievers, which were originally used for hunting together with pointers, but are now not often bred for their working abilities.

Concept of breed, variety and standard

In 1984, the FCI formally passed Professor Raymond Triquet's motion to establish a zootechnical definition of the concepts of dog group, breed and variety.



Species and breed

According to Professor Triquet, a breed is "a collection of individuals with common traits that distinguish them from other members of their species and that can be genetically passed on to the next generation." For him, a "species is determined by nature while a breed is determined by the dog-fancy culture." Human selective breeding can lead to the birth of a new breed, but will never result in the creation of a new species.

For example, Jack Russell Terriers (a breed) were created when Parson Jack Russell crossed various terriers in an attempt to create a better hunting dog. However some dogs, such as Languedoc Sheepdogs, have never been officially recognised as separate breeds. Others, such as the Chambray, the Lévesque and the Normand-Poitevin, slowly disappeared because of lack of interest and were eventually permanently removed from the FCI register. Suspension is now pending for breeds such as the Braque Belge, while the Berger Blanc Suisse and the Russkiy Toy are awaiting final approval. Over the past fifty years, the number of breeds recognised by the FCI has practically tripled in response to increased expertise in breeding or sometimes simply because of a desire to create something original.

Group, breed, variety

Group is defined as "a collection of breeds having in common a certain number of distinctive traits they can pass on." For example, dogs belonging to group 1 (sheepdogs) all share the original instinct to guard livestock despite having dissimilar morphologies.

Variety, according to Professor Triquet, is "a subdivision within a breed in which all specimens have a common, genetically transmissible trait that distinguishes them from other specimens of that breed."

For example, the longhaired German Shepherd is a variety of the German Shepherd breed, although there may be no longhaired dogs among its offspring (if long hair is passed on by a recessive gene). Similarly, many breeds include several varieties, for example coat colour and texture or ear carriage, such as the Dachshund, which comes in three coat varieties: smooth, wire and long.

Breed and standard

Standard is defined as "the collection of traits that defines a breed." It is used as a benchmark at dog shows to judge how well a dog conforms to the behavioural and morphological traits of its breed.

Each breed has a single standard approved by the FCI, as established by the breed club in its country of origin, which is solely authorised to change this standard. In spite of this, some countries try to impose their own varieties. For example, British and Canadian varieties of the Akita Inu have been unsuccessfully proposed for recognition by the FCI, while the American variety was recognised in 2006.

Others are recognised only through national genealogical proceedings.

Some varieties, such as Toy and Apricot Poodles, are eventually accepted by the country of origin as officially belonging to the Poodle breed.

Beauty and sporting body type standard

Some dog breeds are difficult to classify within the existing groups because they may no longer be used for their original purpose. To maintain purity, some breed clubs have imposed natural aptitude tests or even working trials, such as field trials for certain hunting dogs, which enables a dog to be judged based on its behavioural aptitudes, not just physical appearance and phenotype. In some countries, like the United Kingdom, where a show champion is not necessarily fit for work, working and show dogs are two distinct lines from a morphological point of view. The standard established by the breed's native country is the only one recognised by the FCI, although some countries sometimes try to impose their own varieties."



Usefulness of inter-variety breeding

Dog shows, competitions and championships allow judges to promote the use in reproduction of those dogs with beauty and working traits they feel will "improve" the breed. This practice keeps selection in line with the goals of the breed club, but does risk producing exaggerated individuals that are too far away from the breed standard or even the gradual appearance of different varieties if working traits are incompatible with beauty criteria. To avoid this trend of creating new varieties, which threatens the integrity and standard of a breed, the best specimens of each variety of the breed should be regularly mated to preserve the working and beauty traits appropriate to the breed. The Belgian sheepdog, which comprises four distinct varieties, is an excellent example. Groenendaels and Tervuerens are regularly mated with each other, maintaining a degree of homogeneity, while Malinois are mated with other breeds to improve working aptitudes, such as bite and indifference to gunfire, the loss of which could threaten the integrity of this variety.

So, intra-breed selection oriented solely to working aptitudes may result in an individual that does not conform to standard, such as the English setter, all the more since morphological characteristics are lost much more quickly than working traits are acquired.

Lines and families

Each breed has its own stock, whose geographical dispersion leads to the creation of different lines.

Although the genetic input of sire and dam are identical in the first generation of puppies, when studying a pedigree over several generations we speak in terms of the maternal line and paternal line.

An elite stud dog will always produce more descendants than a champion brood female, which is physiologically limited to no more than two litters a year.

Family and line-breeding

A dog's pedigree contains information on its origins and the degree of inbreeding within a particular line. Parallel breeding of several blood relatives is the most common method used in dog breeding. This is ended after several generations when the desired traits have been permanently retained. This line constitutes a family that can be recognised by an expert fancier. The family is therefore a group of related individuals with similar traits from the same breeding establishment, most of which are identified by their own affix.

The necessity of introducing new blood

However, excessive line-breeding within the same family can result in reduced occurrence and variation of genetic traits.

In this case, the breeder may choose to introduce new blood. It is now also possible to preserve semen and thus the hereditary

material of certain studs if there is a need to backtrack at a later date.



The 13 deadly sins of modern dog breeding



- Breeding small dogs that are too small and big dogs that are too big.
- Breeding dogs to exaggerate their

traits in an extreme or abnormal way, such as excessively short muzzles, excessively short feet, excessively long ears, too many skin folds and pigmentation problems.

- Mating dogs that are too closely related.
- Mating dogs with known genetic defects.

- Mating bitches with a single champion stud.
 - Concentrating on your own dogs without considering their ancestors.
 - Focusing on aesthetic aspects and competition rather than health issues.
 - Ignoring or underestimating the characteristic health problems of a given breed.
 - Covering up health issues in your own establishment.
 - Only seeing the merits of your own dogs while being very critical about the dogs of other breeders.

- Following breeding fads for trendy dogs rather than long-term, functional breeding goals.
- Forgetting that the domesticated dog is descended from predators and should principally be able to hunt and capture prey.
- Forgetting that dogs feel pain and discomfort just as much as humans, without being able to communicate them.

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What about mongrels?

Unlike mixed breed dogs, which are a cross between dogs of two different breeds or a purebred and a dog of undetermined lineage, mongrels are impossible to classify accurately since they are a cross between two dogs of unknown breed. It is estimated that up to 40% of dogs in the UK are mongrels or mixed breeds.

Working aptitudes and rusticity

While not always beautiful, mongrels often have working aptitudes and a hardy character that their owners value highly.

Mongrels are medium-sized dogs that generally have the coat colour of wild dogs – grey or fawn – and are instinctively self-reliant, much like Tramp in the Walt Disney classic Lady and the Tramp, which makes them excellent hunters. Because of the various crossings, mongrels benefit from an extremely rich genetic inheritance, so undesirable genes (which are often recessive) are likely to be dominated by desirable ones.

Uncertainties of genetic diversity

The main inconvenience of this genetic diversity is that there is no guarantee that desirable traits will be passed on to subsequent generations. It is very difficult to anticipate the morphological and psychological traits of puppies born to mongrel parents, even if both parents have the desirable traits.

Though it is often said that mongrels are lively, intelligent, hardy and game, it is actually impossible to make this generalisation, since only the luckiest and best-qualified individuals find a place in society. The vast majority of dogs in shelters and dog's homes are mongrels.



²⁾ Matthew Veidnuis/Fotolia

A question of genes

As we have seen, quantitative traits like working aptitudes, which depend on the action of numerous genes, are less inheritable than morphological traits, such as coat colour and texture, which depend on a smaller number of genes. It is not possible to predict how dangerous a puppy might be by studying the crossings in its lineage. In some countries, new crossings have produced such curiosities as the Cockapoo (cross between a Cocker spaniel and a Poodle) and the Labradoodle (cross between a Labrador and a Poodle), which even have their own standard, dedicated breeders and are recognised by some clubs.

Do wild dogs still exist?

The classification as wolf, fox or wild dog remains difficult for some canids, such as the Abyssinian Wolf (*Canis simensis*), 500 of which live in present-day Ethiopia.

But even if we exclude wolves, some wild dogs continue to exist, including the New Guinea Singing Dog, Indian and African Pariah Dogs, the Basenji of Congo (many of which have been domesticated and recognised by the FCI), Carolina dogs and Australian dingoes. All wild dogs have a similar morphology.



Abyssinian wolf

Could dogs become wolves again?

Starting from the principle that evolution never goes backwards, researchers at the University of Rome studied colonies of wild dogs living in the Abruzzo region of central Italy. They noticed that dogs in the forests lived like wolves, in packs with clearly defined territories, while stray dogs in the villages generally only looked out for themselves.

However, wild dogs do not look like wolves. They are smaller and of an amber-brown colour, which signifies they have lost some alleles forever, no doubt as a result of a period of domestication in their history.



From fossils and mitochondrial DNA tests, scientists know that dingoes (Canis lupus dingo) are descended from a small group of more or less domesticated dogs that were introduced to Australia by Asian sailors some 3,500-5,000 years ago and returned to the wild. Classified among domesticated and wild dogs for 50 years, dingoes are now classified as a subspecies of the Grey Wolf, although research is still ongoing to provide conclusive proof of this relationship."

Australian dingo

The dog of the future

The annual statistics in stud books can be used to identify current breed trends and try to extrapolate the typical profile of the dog of the future. Registered births by breed indicate a trend away from the best-known breeds in favour of more original breeds.

Exaggerated types

This quest for originality and extreme types is a selection technique developed primarily in the United States and the United Kingdom. The result is the creation of exaggerated types, such as some Bulldogs, which have faces so squashed they must be born by caesarean section and can breathe only with their mouths open. Labradors are clearly predisposed to obesity, Dachshunds are getting longer, Shar-Peis have more wrinkles and German shepherds have increasingly sloped croups. Small breeds are getting smaller and are now referred to as Toys and Miniatures, while large breeds are turning into giants, seemingly only leaving mongrels in the medium-size category. There is a tendency to favour the extremes at the expense of the middle ground.

Influencing genes to create a made-to-order dog

Morphing is a computer technique that takes account of this trend, changes to our lifestyle and genetic advancements. Lifestyle changes follow urban development. A reduction in the number of farm dogs can be anticipated with a corresponding increase in the number of companion dogs as more people work from home and connectivity improves. However, the profile of companion dogs is very changeable, due to the fluctuations of fashion.

If current trends continue, we can expect greater breed diversity. The dog of the future will be anything but average. The genetics of coat colour and texture is advancing fast and 'genetically coloured' dogs will one day become a reality. Following the sequencing of the canine genome and the appearance of



new genetic tests it will certainly be within our power to eradicate hereditary defects, reduce chance and meet demand for increasingly original breeds.

With the continued development of artificial insemination techniques using refrigerated or frozen sperm it will no longer be necessary for dogs to cover large distances, cross national borders and submit to quarantine regulations to mate. Partners will be paired online and even the semen of long dead studs will be available at a price. Things will never go as far as they have in cattle breeding, however, given the low concentration of sperm in dog ejaculate.

The first cloned dog, Snuppy, born in 2005 through the efforts of the University of Seoul, may be the start of a new way of buying a companion dog or getting a carbon copy of a family favourite after its demise.

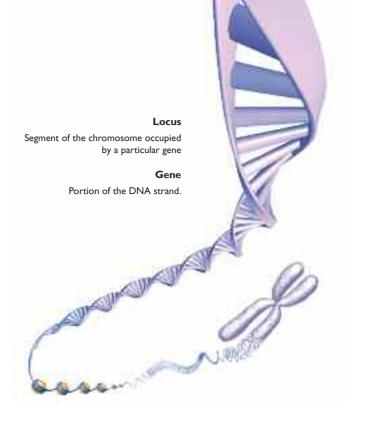
Perhaps fewer dogs will be abandoned in the future, but these made-to-order dogs will look less and less like wild dogs - so different in fact that their undomesticated cousins may no longer even be able to recognise them.



Snuppy, the first cloned dog



The first cloned dog, Snuppy, born in 2005 through the efforts of the University of Seoul."

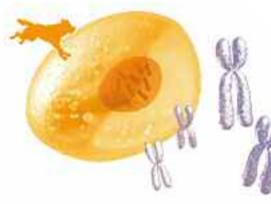


From genes to genomes

he body of a dog is made up of tens of millions of cells. Each of them contains the same genetic information (the genome) in its nucleus. This genetic information has two roles: triggering the synthesis of specific proteins by the cells (tissue protein, enzymes, hormones, skin pigments) and passing on the hereditary traits of the individual to offspring during reproduction.

An introduction to canine genetics

The genetic programme in the nucleus of a cell is always the same, regardless of whether the cell is in the heart or the skin. Each cell translates a very small part of the entire genetic program.



Chromosome undergoing replication

General appearance of a cell

The body of a dog is made up of tens of millions of cells. Each cell has a nucleus containing 38 pairs of chromosomes plus one pair of sex chromosomes.

Genes: architects of life

The structure of the cell nucleus is split into long threads that form the chromosomes. The number of chromosomes in the cell nucleus is always the same in a given species. Dogs have 78, while humans have 46. Chromosomes come in pairs, so it is more correct to say that dogs have 38 pairs of chromosomes plus one pair of sex chromosomes (XY in males, XX in females). The chromosomes carry the hereditary traits. In each pair, one chromosome comes from the mother and one from the father.

Each chromosome is formed by a deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) molecule coiled in the shape of a ball. When a DNA molecule is unpicked its highly specific double helix structure is revealed. A single molecule of DNA contains enough information to fill an encyclopaedia running to several thousand pages. If you were to place all the DNA molecules in the chromosomes of a cell in a row it would measure around three feet!

The chromosome can be compared to a hollow rod, divided into thousands of segments. Each of these segments – known as loci (s. locus) – is occupied by a specific gene.

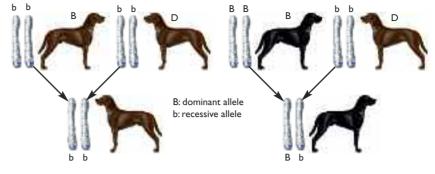
A gene contains all the genetic information (code) a cell needs to synthesise a specific protein. Dogs have around 20,000 different genes (compared with 25,000 in humans).

Genes: the memory of life

All the chromosomes are arranged in pairs, with the gene from the mother located opposite the gene from the father. There are generally several distinct forms of the same gene, which thus code for different versions of the same protein. These forms are known as alleles.

An allele is either dominant or recessive. Recessive traits cannot express themselves unless they are present on both chromosomes. In this case, the dog is a homozygote. The dog is a heterozygote if one of the genes is generally dominant over the other. In this case, only the traits of the dominant gene will be expressed. The different allele combinations thus produce heterogeneity within the species and give rise to the various breeds. In genetics, traits are generally represented by a letter. The dominant trait is written with a capital and the recessive trait with a lower case letter.

Comparison of a homozygote and heterozygote



If the two alleles of a gene in the same location are identical, the dog is a **homozygote** with respect to that gene.

If the two alleles of a gene in the same location are different, the dog is a **heterozygote** with respect to that gene.

Representation of a chromosome

 Chromosome undergoing duplication.
 Each chromosome is formed by a molecule of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) rolled up to form a hall



Genetics of the dog's coat

Genetics is not always an easy subject and, while some breeders who have worked in genetics a long time understand it and are perfectly able to interpret what they see and even to provide for scientifically grounded mating plans, others feel very unsure about the whole matter. A good example of this approach is the study of the genetics of dog coats.

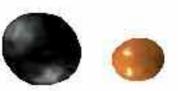


Appearance of hair in the absence of pigment

The hair cortex is translucent. In the absence of pigment, the air inside makes it look white.

Pigment and loci of action

A class of pigments known as melanin is almost exclusively responsible for hair, skin and eye (iris) colour in mammals. Melanin exists in two forms: eumelanin is a black-brown pigment and phaeomelanin is a red-yellow pigment. The hair cortex is translucent, so in the absence of these pigments, the air inside it gives it a white appearance – the same phenomenon occurs in snow, where air is trapped between the ice crystals.



The two pigments

- Eumelanin (dark pigment: blackbrown).
- 2. Phaeomelanin (light pigment: redyellow).

A certain number of alleles at different loci may participate in:

- Synthesis of eumelanin in all or part of the skin and coat
- Divergence of this synthesis towards the synthesis of pheomelanin in all or part of the skin and coat
- Inhibition of melanin formation in all or part of the skin

The loci in question can be categorised as follows:

- Loci that determine the base colour of the coat
- · Loci affecting the intensity of the pigmentation
- Loci for piebald



B⁺: Eumelanin is black. b: Eumelanin looks brown





The various extensions of eumelanin in the agouti hair I. Hair with discreet apical dark band 2. Agouti hair may be ticked

Effect of various B locus alleles



a^{sa} fawn with black saddle



Locus determining the base colour

The base colour of the dog's coat is determined by the action of the gene at three different loci: B ("black"), A ("agouti") and E ("extension"). The variety of these alleles is the cause of the heterogeneity of colours in dogs.

B locus ("Black")

There is no debate here. The two alleles are:

- B+: eumelanin is black
- b: eumelanin is brown

The shade of brown can vary under the influence of modifier genes or due to interactions with other colour genes but it will always be recessive compared to black.

A locus ("Agouti")

The various mutated alleles at the A locus modify the extension of eumelanin and pheomelanin in each hair and in the coat as a whole.

The number and nature of the alleles at the A locus are not the same, but it is possible to present a highly probable A locus, proposing useable alleles without any great risk to interpret most situations.

A^s (s for "self") is qualified by "dominant black". In the overwhelming majority of cases this is responsible for uniform black.

A⁺, commonly known as "grey wolf", governs these types of coat in some Nordic breeds (Elkhound, Keeshond). A⁺ is said to correspond to the coat of the wild form of the dog, the wolf. a^y (y for "yellow") is responsible for dark fawn. This widespread colour, close to the wild coat, has become highly polymorphous based on the amount of black marking, from very slightly darkened fawn to very dark fawn depending on the quantity of polygenes accumulated by selective breeding.

a^{sa} (**sa for "saddle"**) **governs fawn saddle**, which may produce anything from a small saddle to a black coat with fawn markings.

at produces "black with fawn markings".

E locus (extension)

The E locus controls the relative distribution of eumelanin and phaeomelanin, but it appears to work on the coat as a whole rather than individual hairs. The wild E+ allele does not express itself, allowing the A alleles to express themselves instead. There are three other alleles at this locus: E^m, e^{br} and e.

 E^m tends to concentrate eumelanin on the face, although it is scattered on topline, tail and even chest. The overall effect is "masked fawn".

e^{br} modifies the distribution of black markings by arranging them in brindle form.

e totally eradicates eumelanin in the coat, producing a uniform fawn colour. E suppresses all A alleles.

Effect of **B** locus



A^s black



A⁺ agouti ("grey wolf")



a^y dark fawn

Locus affecting the intensity of pigmentation

C locus ("Colour")

The colour series is sometimes also known as the "albino" series. There are at least three alleles at this locus: C^+ , c^{ch} and c.

C+, the "colour gene", is not expressed, allowing genes at other loci to act.

C, as in other species, is said to produce total albinism (with "red" eyes). It is exceptional in dogs, although it has been described in Pekingese. The existence of a pseudo-albinism c^b gene has also been advanced, in which animals are extremely pale, almost white, with depigmented extremities and "blue" eyes. This rare phenomenon has been observed in Dobermanns. This c^b allele, which is dominant over c, may well exist.

c^{ch} dilutes fawn pigment, turning it a sandy colour. The homozygous c^{ch} gene produces the extreme dilution of clear pigment.

Effect of the E locus





E⁺ is not expressed, so A^s is expressed as black

ee deletes the action of As fawn dog



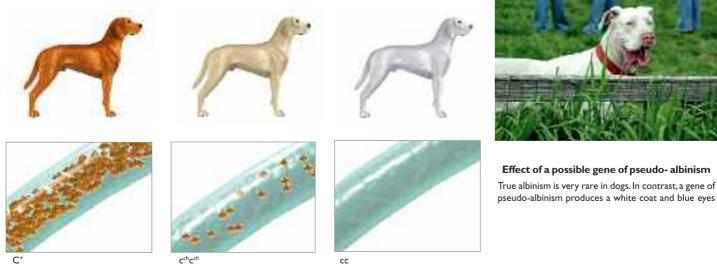
The e^{br} gene modifies the distribution of black markings arranging them in the form of brindle

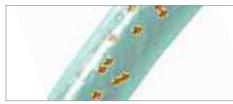
Effect of E^m gene: masked fawn

The E^m gene tends to concentrate the eumelanin on the face, creating a mask.



Effect of c^{ch} gene The homozygous c^{ch} gene produces extreme dilution of the light pigment





Reduction in the number of c^{ch}c^{ch} granules







Comparison of the effect of c^{ch} and d genes Diluted eumelanin produces blue.

Greying Greying is a result of the appearance of whitish hairs in a coat of another colour.





Example of the expression of the greying gene in the Bedlington Terrier.

D locus ("Dilution")

The D series also acts on the intensity of pigmentation, although the mechanism is different. The number of pigment granules is not reduced, rather they are typically agglomerated in parcels which reduces the absorption of light, producing a paler colour, such as blue instead of black.

Two alleles have been identified at this locus. D⁺ is not expressed, allowing genes on other loci to act, whereas recessive d dilutes eumelanin and phaeomelanin, so that black turns to blue, and brown, beige and fawn turn sandy.

G locus ("Greying")

It is generally accepted that there are two alleles at this locus. In animals born with a non-diluted coat colour G provokes the gradual appearance of whitish hairs, which mix closely with the coloured hairs to lighten the coat to a greater or lesser degree.

The wild G⁺ allele has no effect. The G gene is fairly widespread in the canine species. The essential criterion for its intervention is the gradual modification of a coat that is normally coloured at birth. If it combines its action with other dilution genes (such as c or d), it can produce a wide variety of shades. However the idea of several greying genes is gaining ground.

M locus ("Merle")

According to the traditional hypotheses, there are two alleles at this locus. M is responsible for coloured patterns, whereas M⁺ has no effect. Heterozygous M has a very clear action on a dark coat (eumelanin), lightening or mixing the base colour while leaving the basic pigment, more or less speckled, producing:

- Blue (or grey) merle in interaction with A^s
- Traditional blue merle with fawn markings in interaction with a^t
- Beige merle and beige merle with fawn markings, which are rare (found in the Australian Shepherd).

M has a much more discreet effect on pheomelanin. Here, the contrast between the merle and the base coat is only apparent in puppies and is not usually detected in adult dogs. As a result, fawn adults may pass on the merle gene.

Homozygous M can lead to total depigmentation (in some Great Danes) or the appearance of sometimes-intrusive white patches on dogs that do not carry a piebald gene (Dachshund).

Effect of M locus



In the presence of the M gene a dark coat only appears in the form of more or less speckled bands.



Ticking in the dog The T gene is gradually expressed from birth (here, a young Dalmatian).

Piebald locus

S locus ("Self")

Most authors accept the existence of four alleles at this locus, in the following order of dominance:

- S+: uniformly coloured coat
- sⁱ: Irish piebald (corresponding to limited piebald)
- s^p: irregular piebald
- s^w: intrusive piebald

These alleles maintain a relationship of incomplete dominance, although not all the time, and are also strongly affected by the action of modifier genes, causing the limits of one class to be confused with those of the neighbouring class.

T locus ("Ticking")

Many piebald individuals present with more or less abundant ticking in white areas of the coat. This is due to a dominant allele at the T locus. The abundance of ticking is said to be polygenetic. The T gene does not express itself at birth, so ticking and mixing only appear gradually.

Piebald coat in the dog



Gene coding for hair texture

Locus	Code	Hair	Dominance	Appearance
L locus	L+	Short hair	-	(6)
	I	Long hair		A
Wh locus	Wh	Harsh hair	Dominance may be incomplete	
	Wh⁺	Smooth hair		
Wa locus	Wa+	Straight hair	Incomplete dominance	
	wa	Wavy hair		
K locus	K+	Straight hair	Incomplete dominance	×
	k	Curly hair		AR

	Locus determining the base colour				
Locus	Cod	le	Action	Dominance	Appearance
Locus B	B⁺	E	Black eumelanin		A
Locus B	E	Brown eumelanin		A	
	٨s		Extension of the eumelanin (black coat. Black "dominant")	Sometimes incomplete dominance of A ⁺	A
	A⁺, a	a ^y co	estriction of the eumelanin (dark fawn pats, some fawn saddles) (one or two enes depending on the author, see text)	or a ^y over a ^t	av av
A locus	asa	F	awn saddle	M	
	at	E	Black with fawn markings	Incomplete dominance between asa and	A
	a	F	Recessive black	a ^t	A
	Em	E	Black mask (masked fawn)	A	
E logue	E⁺	٢	riggers gene action in other loci	Co-dominance between E ^m and e ^{br} Incomplete	A
LIOCUS	locus Brindle (fawn brindle coat) e ^{br} Possibility of the existence of a brindle gene in another locus.	dominance between E ⁺ and e ^{br} and between e ^{br} and e			
	e	٦	īotal lack of eumelanin (fawn coat)		A
	A	/ s	Expressed over E ^m and e ^{br}		
	A	A⁺, a ^y	Expresses itself at the same time as E^{m}		
Interaction	s	sa et	Expresses itself at the same time as e ^{br}	(action of e ^{br} limited	to fawn bands

Expresses itself at the same time as e^{br} (action of e^{br} limited to fawn bands only)

Gene coding for hair colour

© From top to bottom: Lanceau/Royal Canin, Lanceau/Royal Canin, Labat/Royal Canin, Labat/Royal Canin, Lanceau/Royal Canin, Psaila/Royal Canin, Labat/Royal Canin, Lanceau/Royal Canin. between A

and E

a^{sa}, a^t

 \mathbf{e}^{br}

е

Expressed over A⁺ and a^y

Expressed over all A alleles

Locus	Code	Action	Dominance	Appearance
C locus	C+	Triggers gene action in other loci		A
	C ^{ch}	Lightens the phaeomelanin and also the brown eume- lanin which possibly exists: c° white with black nose; c° white with blue eyes	-	Á
	c	Total albinism (very rare)		A
A gene in	another lo	cus may have a comparable eff	ect to c ^{ch}	
D locus	D+	Triggers gene action in other loci		A
	d	Dilution of eumelanin and phaeomelanin		A
Locus G	G	Normal coat at birth, grad- ual appearance of white hairs with age (greying)	Incomplete dominance of	A
	G⁺	Triggers gene action in other loci	G over G+	A
		s of GG ⁺ genotypes depending e behaviour of the greying gen		ich sometimes
M locus	Μ	Brindle ("merle") or white coat (see below)	Incomplete	M
	M⁺	Triggers gene action in other loci	dominance of M over M ⁺	A
	lf MM, e	ntirely or partially white coat	with secondary e	ffects on sight.

Possibility that $M^{\scriptscriptstyle h}$ exists between M and $M^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ for "white brindle" (see text).

Locus	Code	Action	Dominance	Appearar
S locus	S⁺	Uniformly coloured coat		1
	s ⁱ	Limited piebald	All the alleles express incom- plete dominance.	A
	s ^p	Irregular piebald	The action of modifying genes is important.	A
	s ^w	Intrusive piebald		A
T locus	т	Presence of ticking and mixing in white areas	Incomplete	A
	T⁺	Triggers gene action in other loci	dominance	~



The excesses of genetic manipulation

Down the centuries - especially in the past 300-400 years - humans have had a huge impact on selective breeding, crossing dogs to produce more than 300 breeds. In anatomical terms, these crossings have produced more diversity than is seen in any other species of mammal. Unfortunately, when you perform selective breeding based on phenotypic and behavioural traits you also select morbid homozygous alleles responsible for numerous genetic diseases. As a consequence, most dog breeds - each of them being more or less a genetic isolate suffer from diseases that affect either that particular breed or a group of related breeds. This unfortunate situation, which worries all dog lovers be they breeders, veterinarians or owners, is an opportunity for medical ge-

The contribution of genomics

Molecular genetics has come on leaps and bounds in the past decade, as new tools, methodologies and disciplines like bioinformatics have been developed. These advances have enabled processing and analysis of increasingly large data sets, which has led to faster result generation. *Nature* published the dog's complete genome sequence, principally achieved by the BROAD Institute (Boston, MA, United States) headed by Kerstin Lindblad-Toh. Dogs joined humans, mice, rats and chimpanzees on this list of genomes of which we now have very in-depth knowledge. But why did we choose the dog rather than another mammal and what advances has this sequencing opened the way to, and what will the future hold?

netics. Three key reasons for this are: firstly, many of these diseases also affect humans; secondly, we know more about dog diseases than about diseases affecting any other animal species; and thirdly, dogs live with humans and so are subjected to the same environmental conditions.

Increased prevention

These considerations have raised awareness of the unique importance dogs can have as a particularly favourable genetic model for identifying morbid gene alleles. This is not only an opportunity for medical genetics, but for veterinary medicine as well. Up until a few years ago the veterinary bibliography mostly comprised clinical cases regarding rare genetic diseases with particular symptoms and treatments. Genetic research is now opening the door to predictive medicine, with the possibility of prescribing genetic screening and improving monitoring of dog populations with the development of genetic identification tests. 480 canine genetic diseases have now been indexed. Genetic tests can thus be conducted to confirm a diagnosis if the animal presents with the symptoms of a specific disease or as a form of screening, particularly in breeding kennels. These genetic tests make it possible to establish the status with respect to a specific disease of an animal of a breed for which the test has been approved, based on the mutation in a given gene. Breeders can use the results as an extra criterion for selecting breeding stock alongside morphological and behavioural criteria.



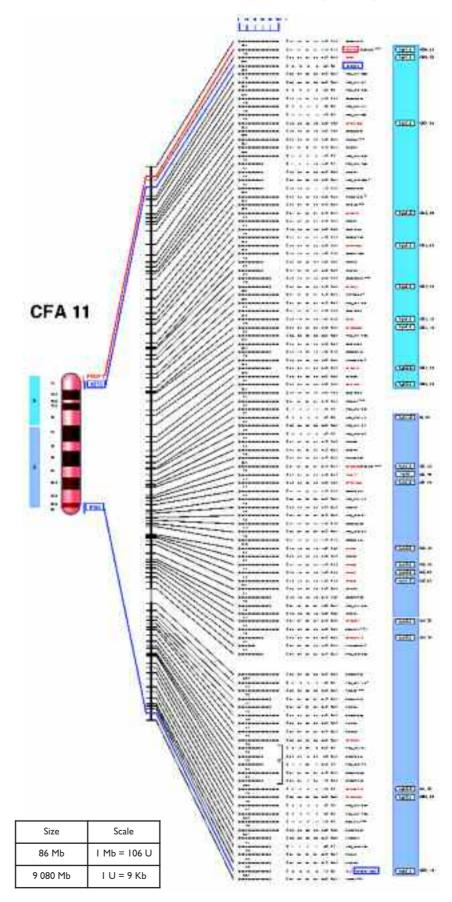
Example of the partial genetic mapping of the dog

New studies

In January 2008, the European Commission launched a project to find animal models other than rodents to study complex human genetic diseases. Twenty-two partners are involved in the four-year Lupa project to collect blood from 8,000-10,000 dogs suffering from one of the 18 genetic diseases selected by the project designers.

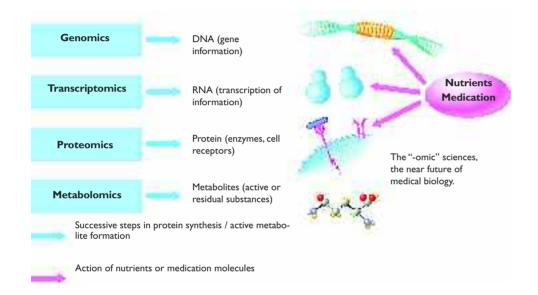
These diseases are split into five groups: cardiovascular diseases, cancers, neurological disorders (primarily epilepsy), inflammatory problems such as diabetes and eczema, and monogenic diseases. The first stage in the project is the collection of blood samples, which is followed by genotyping, in which each of the samples is characterised for 50,000 markers. The final stage is the comparison of the marker genotypes of affected dogs with those of healthy dogs. Various genetic mapping techniques will then be used to gradually and precisely localise the genes responsible for the diseases in the study. Blood will not be collected from laboratory animals, but from sick animals examined by veterinarians (twelve veterinary schools from around Europe will participate in collecting blood samples).

The consequences of the study will be twofold. In veterinary medicine, it will help verify the predisposition of certain dogs to developing genetic diseases so that the necessary measures can be taken, such as eliminating them from breeding programmes, providing a diet to slow down the development of the disease in question and designing preventive treatment. In human medicine, the results could be extrapolated to humans. Studies of the same type have been conducted on the human genome, but the great diversity of human genomes compared with dog genomes is a major complicating factor, which among other things demands recourse to 5,000 sick and 5,000 healthy humans, rather than the 200 sick and 200 healthy dogs required in the Lupa project. This is why human medicine is placing so much hope in man's best friend.



How far will biology go?

While biology is not – and happily will never be – an exact science, advances are being made every day, something dogs are benefiting from.



Development of the "-omic" sciences

Metabolites are small substances, most of which can be measured (urea, glucose, hormones); some are known but some are unknown or unexplored."

Metabolomics is a recently coined term that refers to the qualitative and quantitative analysis of metabolites (substances formed in or necessary to metabolism) in a biological tissue (organs or parts of organs) or a medium (blood, cerebrospinal fluid) at a given moment. Metabolites are small substances, most of which can be measured (urea, glucose, hormones); some are known but some are unknown or unexplored. The particularity of this new science lies in the simultaneous analysis of a very large number of substances in the body using some of the most sophisticated technologies, such as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and mass spectrophotometry.



C Duhayer/Royal Canir

Metabolomics is one of a series of "-omic" sciences alongside genomics (concerned with genomes and thus DNA), transcriptomics (concerned with RNA, which conveys instructions from the DNA in chromosomes to every cell) and proteomics (the study of proteins such as enzymes). The metabolites explored by metabolomics are the final step in this most complex of processes, resulting from the action of the genes that are acted on by the environment, and of nutrients from food. Interactions between genes and nutrients are the field of study of nutrigenomics. Given that a drug can be part of the gene environment when an animal is undergoing treatment, we also speak of pharmacogenomics.

While this terminology can appear complicated, it is essential if we are to improve our understanding of how genes express themselves and their qualitative and quantitative variations depending on the absence or presence, and in what concentration, of a given nutrient or drug. Whatever the impact point or the target of a substance (be it nutritive or therapeutic), to produce beneficial or toxic effects it will modify in some way the metabolites detected in this type of study.

These explorations, which are the future of biology and a good part of medicine, will be undertaken in dogs. Although currently difficult or rare, the continual advancement in analysis and information techniques gives great hope. They are actually simply the logical continuation of decades of work in medical and veterinary biology to find the markers of diseases (to enable their screening as early as possible) and understand the effects of nutrients and drugs so as to produce better preventive nutrition and medically curative therapeutics.

Nanotechnologies and nanomedicine

Nanosciences, nanotechnologies, nanomedicine – words that entered the biological vocabulary at the turn of the century – are expressions of the development and deployment of very small objects and tools, less than or equal to 100 nanometers. With advances in materials, including microelectronics, in the long run we can envisage nanotechnology and nanomedicine applications in the following areas:

- Diagnosis and medical imaging at the molecular scale
- Production of "structures" enabling the body to manufacture new tissue (repair, 'replacement' of organ parts)
- Delivery in contact with target cells of an essential nutrient or drug.

These aspects do raise a number of ethical questions of course, as well as questions about the toxicology of the materials used. No one can answer them until they are one day used on dogs.

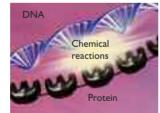
No one can say how far this will go or what applications will be introduced for dogs. What is certain is that around a quarter of related biological and medical knowledge is challenged every five years. As a consequence, professionals, especially veterinarians, are forced to constantly question their knowledge. But what appeared impossible in terms of screening, nutritional prevention, diagnostic precision and treatment 20 years ago has become possible. It is now customary to believe that this progressive advancement will continue. Nanotechnology enables the continuous supply of medications directly to the target organs or cells.



That it will lead to the eradication of genetic disease (both hereditary and acquired), the early screening for many others, total control of parentage in dogs (it is already possible by genetic analysis to identify which breeds are included in the genetic makeup of a mongrel; some businesses offer this service) and improved genetic selection, especially for working dogs (several teams around the world are currently working on the genomics of olfaction in dogs).

Example of synthesis of a protein from DNA

Steps in coat colouration



A gene code for a specific protein, e.g. eumelanin.



Eumelanin is the constituent of dark pigment granules.



These granules are secreted by the melanocytes, which are cells located in the epidermis and the hair matrix.



As hair grows, the pigment granules migrate from the matrix to the cortex.



The nature and concentration of the pigments are responsible for coat colour.



The appearance of the dog, is contained in its genes.



The dog breeds



Photo on the left::© Grossemy













Duhayen/Royal



The dog in the third millennium

uman societies are changing all the time and the dog must simply learn to live with this. In the early years of the third millennium, the future of the dog is already coming into view. Fortunately, the automated toys that are flooding the world will never replace the real thing. Dogs in the third millennium fulfil a whole range of roles – whether they live in cities or rural areas. They work as human assistants, they are surrogate children for those with love to give and they are sporting companions to others.

Less of a dog in the city

The development of urban sprawl and the trend towards greater use of public transport together with an increasing reduction in living space in many large cities has fuelled the spread of small dogs.



In some Asian countries dying the dog's coat

is common practice.

The range of clothing available for dogs is growing all the time throughout the world.

A dog first and foremost

Less bulky and closer in many respects to humans, small dogs have many advantages:

- They take up less space, just like cats, which have also moved into cities en masse.
- They are better suited to urban family life, because they eat less and excrete less. They can even be trained to use a litter tray like a cat.
- They can be conveniently carried in a bag, which means they can be taken on public transport.

The risk is that some owners cease to see their dog as an animal. Instead, it becomes a fully-fledged member of the household, a four-legged child that receives perhaps too much affection. The market for accessories and paraphernalia is growing throughout the world, not least in Asia, where many shops cater to owners. This business does not improve the well-being of the dog in any shape or form and it is worthwhile asking ourselves whether this need to anthropomorphise the dog in some modern societies is particularly healthy.

The benefits of small town dogs

They don't take up much space in appartements, much like the cats which have taken possession of cities.

It is very easy for them to live as part of the urban family, needing only small volumes of food... and producing small quantities of faeces; the dog can even be trained to use a litter tray like a cat.

They are easy to carry in a bag, making it possible to take them on public transport.





A better athlete

As we seek our way back to nature around the globe, we see increasing use of the dog's physical capacities and appetite for play. A simple walk in the woods has made way for more athletic activities, like cross-country running and biking. Many people have discovered a new sport to participate in with their dog – canicross, agility, frisbee, skijoring, flyball and tracking trials to name just a few.

A shared passion

As training and nutrition have improved, dogs have been able to express their full sporting potential in leisure and competitions. Humans and dogs can now participate as a team in activities they share a passion for. What could be more fun for a dog than to expend all its energy – as it needs to do – in partnership with its human companion?



A better assistant

First hunter, then (and still) herder, now increasingly human companion. In the mid 20th century we started to fully understand the dog's abilities – especially its sense of smell. In the intervening half-century or so we have discovered more and more ways to take advantage of that exceptional nose.

From explosives to termites!

Dogs are now trained to find people, explosives and drugs. They are also used to detect termites and other pests that threaten timber, trees and crops. Human medicine has benefitted from their ability to detect certain diseases and combat stress. These roles, which also include social and assistance tasks, will continue to strengthen in the future. Importantly, in the third millennium humans will also rediscover activities that led our ancestors to domesticate dogs thousands of years ago.





Official dog fancy

The definition of a pedigree dog is generally the same from Tokyo to Paris and from New York to New Delhi. Its physical and behavioural traits are governed by an official standard. You should be able to see what breed a dog belongs to straightaway, but this visual inspection is not enough. The dog must also be registered in a recognised stud book. This registration is what the pedigree or birth certificate is based on.

Pedigree dogs around the world

In the course of the past forty years, the number of registered (purebred) dogs has grown hugely and there is no sign of it slowing.



Origin

France is the only country in the world where pedigree dogs must be registered in the stud book. Even if a dog is a perfect specimen of a specific breed it cannot be a pedigree dog if it is not registered in an official stud book. Sellers try to get round this by advertising Poodle-like and German shepherd-looking dogs. This clearly means that proof of a bloodline – where the dog and its parents are all registered in a stud book – is more important than the dog's physical and behavioural traits.

Genealogical selection goes back to the end of the 19th century, representing more than 30 generations of breeding. DNA parentage testing has recently been introduced for some dog populations and this will no doubt become more widespread, which can only help improve the credibility of a bloodline and so make the selective breeding programmes of the various breed clubs more reliable.

Pedigree dogs and the world dog population

The experts regularly wonder about the world dog population. Depending on the source, that figure could be up to 3 billion (although this high estimate has never been authenticated). The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), which has established links with national veterinary services, suggests it is 600 million. Knowledge of the dog population in a given country often depends on the existence of a reliable identification system (tattooing or microchip), which provides information on the dog population at any given moment with a low margin of error. In some countries (Austria, Switzerland) an obligatory annual licence has been implemented for owners. This helps control the demographic expansion of the dog population and generates substantial revenue for regional and national bodies.

The number of pedigree dogs is often easier to establish, given that each individual is registered in a stud book. More than 3.5 million pedigree puppies are born and registered in stud books worldwide every year. Bearing in mind an average life expectancy in excess of 9-10 years, the current number of pedigree dogs in the world could be estimated at more than 35 million. This would mean that pedigree dogs registered in stud books account for just over 5% of the global dog population. The table opposite gives an idea of the differences from one country to another. The proportion of pedigree dogs is highest in the Nordic countries.

The big three

Because of their diversity, the number of pedigree dogs has been growing for more than 20 years. Pedigree dogs are bred in almost 100 countries. Each of these countries has its own official national body, for example the Kennel Club in the UK, which is generally recognised by the country's Secretary of State for Agriculture. Its job is to supervise all pedigree dog activities (shows, working trials, national and international championships) and, more importantly, to manage an official dog Stud Book.

There are three major players in the world of dog fancy:

- North America: The American Kennel Club, founded in 1882, is the world's biggest dog federation, registering more than 900,000 puppies annually in its stud book. Its sister organisation to the north, the Canadian Kennel Club, registers on average almost 80,000 puppies a year.
- United Kingdom: Founded in 1873, the Kennel Club is the world's oldest national dog federation and the biggest in Europe in terms of pedigrees issued annually, with a figure close to 250,000.
- **Rest of the world:** The Fédération Cynologique Internationale, founded in 1911 and headquartered in Thuin, Belgium, coordinates 84 national organisations that register more than 2,500,000

puppies every year. The biggest organisation in the FCI at present is the Japan Kennel Club, which registers more than 530,000 pedigree puppies annually. In continental Europe, the biggest player is the Russian Kennel Federation (200,000 puppies annually), followed by France (170,000) and Italy (130,000). The FCI recognises more breeds than either the AKC or the Kennel Club (150% and 75% more respectively). But this diversity, which has continued unabated since the 1990's, does not explain the global growth in the number of births. Examination of the statistics of each member country shows that 20% of recognised breeds account for 80% of all registrations.

The top 25 dog-loving countries

While a hundred or so countries have a national club, the top 25 countries account for 90% of all pedigree puppy registrations. While the dog population remains generally stable, pedigree dogs are gaining "market share". With a few exceptions, the first decade of the 21st century was characterised by growth. In 2002 there were 3,064,336 registrations in these 25 countries; three years later that had risen to 3,213,539. Newcomers like China are not included, although recent growth suggests that it will be in the top 20 within a few years. The same goes for India where the Kennel Club of India, which was founded by the British in the 19th century, has seen registrations increase over the past decade.

Increasing diversity

There have never been so many breeds to choose from as there are now, although there are differences from one federation to another. The FCI currently leads the way, with 353 different breeds. Recognition is a three-step process. The first step is regional selective breeding by a group of breeders, based on a set of morphological and behavioural criteria usually laid down in a document known as the standard. The second step is the national examination by the official body, based on a table that includes the number of individuals and lines, the re-





Other countries

United States (AKC)/Canada

Sporting, Hound, Working, Terrier, Toy, Non Sporting, Herding

Australia/New Zealand

Toys, Terriers, Gundogs, Hounds, Working dogs, Utility, Non sporting

United Kingdom

Hound group, Gundog group, Terrier group, Utility group, Working group, Pastoral group, Toy group

United States (UKC)

Guardian dog, Scenthound, Sighthound & Pariah, Gundog, Northern breed, Herding dog, Terrier, Companion dog





sults of morphological examinations, the writing of a standard based on the FCI model, the appearance of a given group and so on. Once the breed has been officially recognised in its country of origin, the national association submits an application to the FCI whose scientific or standards committee may issue a provisional acceptance ahead of full recognition. The most recent breed to be recognised by the FCI was the Cimarron from Uruguay. Several Cimarrons were shown as part of an official presentation at the FCI World Dog Show in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 2005. The Berger Blanc Suisse (Switzerland), the Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog (Australia) and the Mioritic (Romania) are other recent additions to the list of recognised FCI breeds.

This increasing diversity is not recognised everywhere, however. The Kennel Club in the UK recognises just short of 200 breeds, whereas the American Kennel Club recognises no more than 153, most recently the Cane Corso (Italy) and the Glen of Imaal Terrier (Ireland). This results from the use of different recognition criteria.

Looking at the birth statistics in the main dog-loving countries, it has to be said that the emergence of new breeds does not necessarily lead to an increase in demand. In most leading countries, half of all registrations concern dogs of one of the twenty most popular breeds. This trend is even more marked in the United States, where half of the 920,000 puppies registered by the AKC in 2005 belonged to one of just twelve breeds. The top three were the Labrador (137,867 registrations), the Golden Retriever (48,509) and the Yorkshire Terrier (47,238).



Fédération Cynologique Internationale

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) was founded on 22 May 1911. The founder members were Germany, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands. After a brief hiatus due to World War I it was re-established in 1921 on the initiative of the Société Royale Saint-Hubert in Belgium and the Société Centrale Canine in

France, both of which are now subordinate to the FCI.

The FCI is an international organisation based in Thuin, Belgium. It is responsible for:

• Establishing the criteria for recognising stud books of member countries (there are currently more than fifty, including most European countries and many in Asia, Latin America and Africa).

- Standardising international dog show rules (organisation, judging, international working or show titles).
- Promoting the circulation of breed standards established by the country of origin.
 - Ensuring that member countries hold at least an international exhibition in CACIB every year. The FCI awards the titles of international show and working champions.

http://www.fci.be/



While the traditional superstars like the German Shepherd, Labrador, Rottweiler, Golden Retriever and English Cocker Spaniel remain the most popular breeds, small dogs have been gaining ground over the past decade."

The most popular breeds: no surprise in the upper echelons!

An analysis of the most popular breeds in twenty countries clearly shows that some dogs are loved globally, namely the Labrador, Golden retriever, Yorkshire Terrier, German Shepherd, English Cocker Spaniel, Poodle and Dachshund.

An established trend: toys and minis

Apart from the breeds just mentioned, there is a clear trend towards small, lightweight dogs (often under 5kg/11 lbs), whose numbers have grown sharply over the past decade. These are the most popular breeds in certain countries.

In conclusion

Pedigree dogs have been an increasing part of our daily lives for well over twenty years now, gaining 'market share' from dogs without a pedigree. While the traditional su-

perstars like the German Shepherd, Labrador, Rottweiler, Golden Retriever and English Cocker Spaniel remain the most popular breeds, small dogs have been gaining ground over the past decade. It all started in Asia, first in Japan, then countries like the Philippines and Thailand, before leaping to other continents. Demand for toy dogs rose sharply in Latin America, especially Brazil and Argentina, and the same thing is happening in North America, especially the United States. Clearly, small breeds will continue to make headway in coming years. In Europe, a continent of contrasts, the trend is less pronounced. Minis are on the front foot in France, Spain and Italy, but their progress is scarcely perceptible in Portugal, Germany and Belgium, where most dogs weigh more than 25kg/55 lbs.

All told, these mutually recognised dog federations register almost 3.5 million pedigree puppies annually in their stud books. Even without significant growth, the proportion of pedigree dogs within the relatively stable dog population will only increase.

In France, the remarkable growth in popularity of such breeds as the French Bulldog and Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, and the excellent performance of the Yorkshire Terrier, Shih Tzu and West Highland White Terrier, is confirmation if needed that small dogs have a good future ahead of them. The tastes of dog-lovers are changing and, as more and more people flock to the city where space and time are valuable commodities, small dogs are clearly meeting a demand.



The best male and the best female of each breed recognised by the FCI is awarded the Certificate of Aptitude at the International Show Championship."



Dog shows

Established in the mid 19th century, dog shows are held to find the specimens of a particular breed that best express the traits described in the standard. Dogs can rise through the ranks by winning the coveted titles of national and world champion in their class.

Shows and events

Dog shows are local, national and international events at which dogs of different breeds are assessed by judges, according to their morphology or working ability.

The national clubs are responsible for training judges. Prospective judges, who are often recruited from among recognised breeders or exhibitors, must have outstanding knowledge of the breeds they wish to judge and experience working in shows as a secretary or steward. They also need to pass a written exam.

Dog clubs or breed associations arrange most shows. Every country affiliated to the FCI must organise at least one international show every year to find the best male and best female of each breed recognised by the FCI with the award of a Certificate of Aptitude at the World Beauty Championship.

Some prestigious shows are held throughout the world every year.

Crufts

Established in1891, Crufts is a three-day show held every March in Birmingham, United Kingdom. Over 25,000 dogs – the cream of Europe – participate every year, after coming through qualifying shows. The event is shown on TV, attracting more than 14 million viewers.

Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show

Established in 1877, this show brings together around 2,500 dogs in New York's Madison Square Garden every February. Participation is by invitation only. The decisions of the judges are published on the Westminster Kennel Club website, which welcomes over two million visitors, and are also reported by two TV networks.

World Dog Show

This is held every year in a country affiliated to the FCI. The best male and female earn the title World Show Champions. There are also best junior and veteran dog classes.

European Section Show

This section event is held every year in a European country affiliated to the FCI. The best male, female, juniors and veterans are awarded the title of European Section Show Champions. There are also section shows for the Americas & Caribbean and Asia & Pacific.

FCI show classes

In shows, dogs are presented in different classes depending on their age (on the day of the show) and any show or working titles they have already been awarded. These various classes are only used in shows in FCI affiliated countries where breeds are classified in accordance with the FCI groups.

Baby class (optional)

This class is open to puppies aged 6 months of age and under. The puppies are assessed by the judge and graded as follows: Very Promising, Promising, Fairly Promising, Inadequate. A best baby is generally selected by breed or sex, then for the show as a whole.

Puppy class (optional)

This is open exclusively to puppies aged 6-9 months. The grades are the same as for the baby class. A best puppy is generally selected by breed or sex, then for the show as a whole.

Judging dog

"What criteria do judges use to choose a winner, especially when there are dogs of different breeds?"

First of all, judges compare each dog to the official standard, which describes the ideal individual for that breed. These standards (descriptions of bodytype and temperament) have been established by leading international kennel clubs and federations (FCI, American Kennel Club, the UK's Kennel Club). Judges choose the dogs that best match their respective standard.

"If dogs are judged against a single standard, why are the same dogs assessed differently by different judges?"

Several factors can have an impact here, including a judge's personal interpretation of the standard, based on that person's experiences, preferences and the weight given to individual criteria, and the interaction between dog and exhibitor. Some exhibitors manage to show the dog better than others, especially if they are fitter. Some breeds are also affected by temperature.

Judges also expect exhibitors to conduct themselves properly. They must be punctual, because judges need to work at a regular pace to ensure that they stay focused and are able to remember all the dogs examined in a particular group up until the last dog. Exhibitors have to know exactly what's expected of them when their turn comes round.

While differences must not be too great, every judge has a preferred style, so it is often useful for exhibitors to observe the judge they will be presenting to. This will give them a better idea of what that particular judge prefers and expects. It is also important that they accept a judge's decision with good grace, even if their dog does not finish where they expected it to.

The dog must be presented in such a way that the judge can easily examine its teeth, head and any other part of the body that requires evaluation, be that on the floor or a table, walking or standing still. Puppies are given a little more leeway. Out of respect, dogs should be clean and groomed.

"What criteria are used to evaluate the quality of a purebred dog?"

They can be summarised as follows:

The particular breed type: It is often said that type is all about the head, but such characteristics as coat type and colour and gait are also important.

Harmony and balance: A head can be very pleasing to the eye but not the required size for the breed, especially in proportion to the body.

Disposition: Character is fundamental in companion, show and working dogs. A shy, aggressive or lazy dog will not be able to do what it is asked to do. Attitude is also important. Structure: The appropriate skeleton and muscle mass are extremely important and are minutely examined when the dog is both standing still and moving (walking or trotting).

General presentation: Coat, weight, grooming, cleanliness.

Training: a well-trained dog will be better able to show off its qualities in the few moments it has in front of the judge than an untrained dog.

A "good" dog can be defined as one that presents the greatest number of characteristics common to its sex and breed, has the right temperament, is in presentation condition and is properly trained so that it can show off its qualities quickly.

Héléna Mentasti de Spektor, International Judge Adolfo Specktor, Veterinarian, International Judge

(Argentina)



Junior class

This is open exclusively to dogs aged 9-18 months. The grades are: Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fairly Good and Inadequate. As in all 'obligatory' classes, the dogs may also be disqualified if they have eliminating faults as stated in the breed standard. The best junior competes against the best male, the best female and the best veteran for the title of Best of Breed.

Intermediate class

This is open exclusively to dogs aged 15-24 months. The grades are the same as for the junior class. Provided it is graded Excellent, the best in intermediate class competes against the best in working class and the best in open class for the CACS (Certificate of Aptitude of Conformity with the Standard) or may be awarded the CACS immediately depending on the country, while the second-placed dog is awarded the reserve CACS (RCACS).

Open class

The best dogs can compete in this class from the age of 15 months. Provided it is graded Excellent, the best in open class competes against the best in working class and the best in intermediate class for the CACS or may be awarded the CACS immediately depending on the country, while the second-placed dog is awarded the reserve CACS (RCACS).

Working class

This is open exclusively to dogs of working breeds aged 15 months and over. All entrants must provide a copy of the FCI certificate proving that the dog has passed the relevant working trial for its breed. The CACS is awarded in the same way as for the preceding two classes.

Champion class

This is open to dogs aged 15 months and over that hold an international championship title (requiring the award of 2-4x CACIB - Certificate of Aptitude in International Championship of Beauty - in 2-3 different countries under 2-3 different judges, with or without working trial depending on the breed) or a national championship title. The best in champion class generally only competes against the winner of the CACS for a CACIB.

Veteran class

This is open to dogs aged 8 years and over. The best in class generally only competes for the best of breed if it has been graded Excellent.

Collective classes

These are Litter, Kennel, Kennel Lot and Brace, Couple and Group. The prizes reward homogeneity of the breeder's selection or the quality of the breeder's education and training.

Out of competition

This is open exclusively to dogs aged 6 months and over registered in a stud book but not participating in competition. These dogs are not examined by a judge.



40

Glossary of common terms

National and international bodies and registries

- FCI: Fédération cynologique internationale
- AKC: American Kennel Club

KC: Kennel Club

SCC: Société centrale canine (France)

VDH: Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen (Germany)

LOF: French breed registries

IR: Initial Registry

SCRA: Regional club affiliated to the SCC

SV: Hunting Society (SPV: Small Game Hunting; SGV: Large Game Hunting)

CEC: Dog training club

Certificates of Aptitude

CACS (or CAC): Certificate of Aptitude of Conformity with Breed Standard

CACIB: Award for the title of international beauty champion

CACT: Award for the title of working champion

CACIT: Award for the title of international working champion

CQN: Certificate of natural qualities

RCACS: reserve CACS

RCACIB: reserve CACIB

RCACT: reserve CACT

RCACIT: reserve CACIT

Champion titles

- ChIB (or IB) : International beauty champion
- ChIT (or IT) : International working champion

Ch. INT : International champion

TR : Field trialer

RCI : Règlement de concours international or IPO (RCI champion)

BIS : Best In Show



Classes

COM: Open class for males COF: Open class for females CIM: Junior class (males)

CJF: Junior class (females)

CTM: Working class (males)

CTF: Working class (females)

C. Ch M: Champion class (males)

C. Ch F: Champion class (females)

CDM: Puppy class (males)

CDF: Puppy class (females)

Miscellaneous

R: Recommended stud El: Elite stud TAN: Test of natural qualities

Exc: Excellent

Minor Puppy: puppies from 6 to 9 months old Puppy: puppies from 6 to 12 months old Junior: dogs from 6 to 18 months old

Special Yearling: dogs from 12 to 24 month old

Graduate, Post Graduate, Limit & Open: classes for all dogs limited by qualification & number of wins

Veteran: dog not less than 7 years old

KCJO stakes: for any dog exhibited and handled by a member of the Kennel Club Junior Organisation

Best Puppy in Breed: the puppy unbeaten by any other puppy in the breed

Best Puppy in Group: the puppy unbeaten by any other puppy its respective group

Best Puppy in Show: the puppy selected from the best in group winners and unbeaten by any other puppy

Best of Breed: the dog unbeaten by any other in the breed

Best in Group: the dog unbeaten by any other in its respective group

Best in Show: selected from the best in group winners and unbeaten by any other in the show

Reserve Best in Show: chosen from the remaining group winners after selection of best in show

The dog breeds

very international organisation employs different groups to classify the breeds of dog they recognise. The nomenclature of the dog breeds in this encyclopaedia is used by the FCI (Fédération Cynologique Internationale), which recognises ten different groups. However, reference is made to structures not affiliated to the FCI, such as the Kennel Club and the American Kennel Club if different standards are used.



I ahat/Rounuette/Rov

Breed groups

Professor Raymond Triquet, Société Centrale Canine judge, teacher at the Université Lille 3 and author of *Dictionnaire de la Cynophilie, Dictionnaire Anglo-Français du Monde du Chien*, began reviewing the existing breed groups in 1981. The new names were presented in 1985 but were not adopted until the 1987 FCI Commission in Tel Aviv.



Group I Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs) Group 2 Pinschers and Schnauzers -Molossoid Breeds -Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs Group 3 Terriers Group 4 Dachshunds Group 5 Spitz and Primitive types **Group 6** Scenthounds and Related Breeds

Group 7 Pointing Dogs

Group 8 Retrievers - Flushing Dogs -Water Dogs

Group 9

Companion and Toy Dogs

Group 10 Sighthounds





The standards

The FCI group, the native name, any other common names and the various varieties are stated for each breed. Information is also provided on behaviour, character, training and use, as well as the main points in the standard.

The standard states the origin of the breed, the various varieties that are accepted, general appearance, the aspect of the head, neck, body, limbs and tail, as well as all faults. The faults observed during the dog's "confirmation" indicate the dogs unsuitability for use in reproduction to limit the risk of the spread of hereditary genetic defects. If the dog meets the criteria in the breed standard its birth certificate can be exchanged for a pedigree, with which it is allowed to mate with the best individuals of the breed.

Standards may be adapted in time. Some written at the beginning of the century have been adapted to reflect the changes in the breed.

Small, medium, large and giant breeds

The difference in weight between the smallest and the biggest dog breeds is among the most impressive in the animal world, ranging from just over 2 lbs (1 kg) in the Chihuahua to over 220 lbs (100 kg) in the English Mastiff. In humans and cats this ratio is between 2/1 and 2.5/1. This has led to various morphological, physiological, metabolic and behavioural differences with major consequences for health, diet and the relations of harmony between humans and dogs.

Depending on height and weight, four main classes of adult dog can be distinguished: small, medium, large and giant.



Small breeds: less than 22 lbs (10 kg)



Large breeds: from 55 lbs (25 kg) to 99 lbs (45 kg)



Medium breeds: from 22 lbs (10 kg) to 55 lbs (25 kg)



Giant breeds: from 99 lbs (45 kg) to 198 lbs (90 kg)

Vocabulary

A highly specialized vocabulary has evolved to describe dog breeds and their standards. The reader will find the key terms defined in the following glossary useful (from M. Luquet and R. Triquet).

Active: Describes a dog that is always alert, in action, on the lookout, moving, hunting.

Aggressive: The tendency to attack without being provoked. This behaviour is unacceptable in all standards.

Albino: Describes a white coat caused by lack of pigment in the hairs.

Aquiline: Having a curved shape.

Arched loin: Arched curvature of the back.

Balanced: Said of a well-proportioned dog whose individual parts appear in correct ratio to one another.

Bare patch: An area lacking pigment.

Barrel: Describes a round thoracic region, or well-arched in cobby breeds.

Basset: A type of dog having the body of a larger dog from which it is descended, supported by short legs. These are low-stationed dogs.

Bay: The sound a hunting hound makes when it barks; good voice.

Beagle: A medium-sized hound bred with excellent results from a larger breed. Smaller than the breed from which it is descended, taller than the Basset.

Belton: A white coat with ticking or roaning (orange, lemon).

Bi-colour: Said of a coat composed of two distinct colours.

Bichon: An abbreviation for the Barbichon descended from the Barbet. Toy breed with a long or short, silky, stand-off coat.

Black and Tan: Refers to a black dog with tan or sable markings.

Blaze: A narrow white band running up the centre of the face.

Blood: Breed. To inject new blood, to cross a dog with a bitch of another breed.

Bloodhound: A dog specialized in searching out large wounded game-a practice called "blood hunting" because the dog follows the blood trail. (Group VI dog breeds)

Blotch: Colour covering a large area on a white background.

Blue: The dilution of black coat colour.

Blunt muzzle: A short, flat muzzle.

Bobtail: A dog with a naturally short tail.

Brachet: A short-haired, medium-sized hound from the Middle Ages.

Brachycephalic skull: A short, wide, round skull (Bulldog, Pug).

Breast: The chest.

Brick-shaped: Describes a dog whose shape resembles a rectangle, the longest side of the rectangle generally being the length of the dog.

Brindle: Refers to a coat with more or less vertical dark streaking on a lighter colour.



Pointer



Alpine Dachsbracke



Close-coupled type

Brisket: The chest, thoracic cavity.

Broad: Said of a wide, powerful chest.

Brown: Chocolate and liver are shades of brown, tan and beige are obtained by the dilution of brown.

Brush: A tail that resembles that of a fox.

Cape: The long, thick hair covering the neck and shoulders.

Cat foot: Round.

Chestnut: Fawn with a red or orange cast.

Chippendale Front: A dog with a Chippendale front has forelegs out at the elbows, pasterns close and feet turned out.

Chiseled: Clean-cut head and muzzle. Well-defined, precise lines.

Chocolate: A dark, reddish brown. A chocolate or liver coat is brown.

Cloddy: Said of a dog that is short, compact and thickset.

Close-coupled: Describes a dog that is comparatively short from the last rib to the commencement of the hindquarters.

Close-lying: Said of straight hair that falls flat against the skin.

Coat: Refers to the hair and its colour; sometimes refers simply to the colour of the hair.

Cobby: Said of a thick-set, compact dog with relatively short, strong, bowed legs. The Pug is cobby.

Coin-sized: The size and shape of a coin, like the spots on Dalmatians.

Collar: White markings around the neck. Hairs around the neck.

Collarette: A ruff formation around the neck

Corky: Said of a lively, active dog that is constantly in motion.

Cropped: Refers to very short hair close against the body. Some cropped hair is called short in official standards.

Crossbreeding: The mating of a dog of one breed with a bitch of another for one generation to avoid inbreeding. Crossing of dogs of the same breed, but from different lineage or parentage.

Croup: The region of the pelvic girdle formed by the sacrum and surrounding tissue. When the croup is very sloped, it is referred to as goose rump.

Breeching: Long, thick hairs covering the thighs. Sometimes a fringe on the back of the upper thighs.

Dense: Describes very thick hair.

Dewlap: The fold of skin under the neck at the throat; can extend down to the chest.

Dish-faced: Said of a dog with a concave profile having slightly depressed frontal bones. Example: Bulldog, Boxer, Pug.

Dolichocephalic: Having a long, narrow skull, as in that of the Greyhound.

Domed: Describes the skull of a dog with a convex profile, having arched frontal bones. Example: Bedlington Terrier.

Dwarfism: A balanced decrease in size of all body parts of a normal-sized specimen.





Dish-faced



Domed



Spanish Greyhound



Great Dane



Drentse Patrijshond

Ear: Depending on the breed, ears can be erect or pricked, pendulous, drop, semiprick. The rose ear is a small drop ear that folds over and back, revealing the burr. In the button ear, the ear flap folds forward, barely away from the head, with the tip lying close to the skull.

Eye: Spaniels have oval eyes; Bulldogs have round eyes; Greyhounds have almond eyes.

N.B. In the almond-shaped eye, the tissue surrounding the eye is longer than the eye. The eye itself, of course, is round.

Fallow: The result of the dilution of brown, a variation of tan.

Fawn: A colour ranging from tan to red. Tan markings are fawn. The dilution of the fawn colour produces a tawny colour. Fawn red: fawn coat ranging from red to rust.

Fearlessness: The quality of a dog that fears nothing and may bite.

Feathering: Long hairs forming a fringe on the external ear, back of the legs, the tail and the chest.

Filled-up: Refers to a filled-up face: finely chiseled, smooth skin over the bones, flat muscles.

Flare: A white stripe on the forehead that often continues along the head.

Flashings: Irregular white markings on the face and chest.

Flecked: Said of a variegated coat with spotted markings (small dark spots on a white background).

Flushing Dog: A dog, such as the spaniel, that flushes game, i.e., forces the game out in the open without pursuing it like hounds and without indicating its presence like pointers.

Forehead: The portion of the head above the muzzle.

Forequarters: The region from the shoulder blades down to the feet.

Gait: The pattern of the footsteps. Natural gaits - walk, trot, gallop. Free gait - easy, untiring movement. Frictionless gait - made with no apparent effort.

Balanced gait - uniform speed and stride.

Griffon: A medium- or long-haired pointer or hound with tousled, wiry or shaggy hair.

Hare foot: Long and narrow.

Harlequin: Refers to a multicoloured coat with patched or pied colouration on grey or blue; spots of black on white (patches of black on white, as in Great Danes).

Harsh: Describes hard, coarse, weather-resistant hair.

Hedge hunter: A dog that hunts in the brush. A dog that flushes game, but does not point or retrieve. (Synonym of Springer)

Height: The height of the body measured by a vertical line running from the withers to the ground when the animal is in a relaxed standing position. Size can range from 0.2 to 1 metre.

Herder: A dog used to herd stock.

High-Standing: Said of a tall dog with plenty of leg, like the Greyhound.

Hindquarters: The region including the croup and hind legs.

Hollow: Said of an area of the body with a convex profile.

Hound: A dog with drop ears that takes to the trail and tracks while giving tongue, eventually running down the animal being hunted. (Group VI dog breeds).

Interbreeding: The mating of two dogs of different breeds.

Isabella: A fawn or light bay colour.

Kissing spot: A round spot of colour on the head of the King Charles and the Cavalier King Charles Spaniels. A tan or fawn mark above and between the eyes on black and tan dogs.

Large: Said of dogs that are larger than average (such as the Great Dane).

Leashhound: A hunting dog with a refined sense of smell that tracks silently on a leash.

Leggy: Describes a dog with long legs and giving the impression of being high off the ground.

Line: All the descendants of a common ancestor.

Liver: Brown.

Loin: The lumbar region posterior to the ribs and anterior to the croup.

Long back: Describes the back when the distance from the withers to the rump exceeds the height at the withers.

Low to ground: Said of dogs with relatively short legs and well let down chest. (Dachshund).

Mantle: A dark portion of the coat on the back that differs in colour from the rest of the coat.

Marking: A white or other colour marking on different coloured background.

Mask: A dark shading on the face.

Mastiff: A large-headed, thick-set guard dog with strong jaws. Short-haired Molossian types are mastiffs.

Medium: Describes an average-sized dog.

Merle: A coat with dark, irregular blotches against a lighter, often grey, background. French dogs with this coat are called harlequin; British dogs are called blue merle.

Mesomorph: A dog having a well-proportioned, muscular body. Example: Setters, Pointers, French and Belgian Shepherds.

Mismarks: Self colour with any area of white hairs.

Molossian type: A large thick-muscled guard dog with a large head and powerful body. Mastiffs are Molossian types.

Morphology: P. Megnin (1932) classified dog breeds into four main morphological groups:

- **Braccoids:** Fairly long muzzle. Marked stop. Hanging ears. Pointers, Spaniels, Setters and Dalmatians belong to this group.
- Graioids: Long-bodied dogs with an elongated conical head. Straight skull. Small ears. Long muzzle. Indistinct stop. Tight-lipped. Slender body, thin legs, abdomen well tucked up. The Greyhound belongs to this group.
- Lupoids: Wolf-like. Prick ears, long muzzle, short, tight lips. Example: Belgian Shepherds.
- **Molossoids:** Massive, round head. Pronounced stop. Short, powerful muzzle. Drop ears. Thick lips. Massive body low to ground. Loose skin. Heavyboned. Mastiffs belong to this group.



Molossian



Long-limbed type



Mesomorph



Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



Pointer



Dachshund

Mottled: Describes a coat with blotches of dark hairs on a lighter background of the same colour. Example: Australian Cattle Dog.

Multi-colour: A coat of several colours. The juxtaposition of coloured spots or patches.

Mute: Refers to a dog that does not bark or bay while trailing.

Muzzle: The facial region comprising the stop, the nose, and the jaws. Only the dorsal portion of the stop is included in the muzzle.

Nuance: A variation in the intensity of a colour.

Pace: A gait in which the left foreleg and left hind leg advance together, followed by the right foreleg and right hind leg.

Pack: An organized group of hounds that hunt larger animals.

Pad: The foot's shock-absorber located underneath and behind the toes. The pads are covered by calloused, hard, rough, irregularly patterned, highly pigmented skin.

Parti-colour: Describes a variegated coat with two or more colours.

Patch: A limited area of colour or white in the coat.

Pear-shaped: Having the shape of a pear.

Pendulous: A long, hanging ear.

Pied: Refers to a coat with large patches of white and another colour. Example: Pied-Black (white is dominant); Black-Pied (black is dominant).

Pig Dog: A dog used for hunting boar.

Pigmented: Coloured by pigments.

Pips: The tan (fawn) spots above each eye giving the impression that the dog has four eyes. This is the typical pattern in black and tan breeds.

Plume: A long fringe of hair on the tail.

Point: The action or position of a dog that has found game. The dog freezes to indicate the presence of game.

Pointer: A dog that assumes an immovable stance when it scents a bird nearby. It "points out" the bird with its nose. (Group 7 dog breeds)

Primitive: Related to the most ancient breeds closest to the ancestral wolf (Nordic breeds).

Proportions: The body parts in relation to each other. Each part considered separate as compared to the whole. There are many terms to describe a dog's proportions: closecoupled, low-stationed, off-square, etc.

Puce: Dark brown, brown.

Red-Roan: Describes a coat with a uniform mixture of white and orange or fawn hairs.

Red: One extreme of fawn (from fallow to red).

Retriever: A hunting dog trained to find and bring wounded or killed game back to the handler.

Roan: A coat in which white blotches have a fine mixture of white and fawn hairs or a mixture of three colours (white, red, black or brown).

Robust: Describes a strong, hardy, heavyboned dog. Rolling: A transversal movement of the body with each step. A dog can have a "rolling gait".

Ruby: Bright red.

Rustic: A dog adapted to living outdoors in all kinds of weather without special care.

Sable: Describes a coat having black-tipped hairs on a background of fawn.

Saddle: The part of the dog corresponding to the area of a horse on which the saddle would be placed.

Sedge: A colour between fallow and red in the range of fawn shades.

Self-Colour: A one-colour coat (except for lighter shadings), without white spots or hairs.

Self-Marked: Refers to a coat with white markings on a whole coloured dog.

Setter: A bird dog trained for net hunting in which the net is dropped over both the crouched dog and the bird. Like the ancient "crouchers", the dog sets by crouching or half crouching.

Shaded: A light coat with dark areas.

Skeleton: The bones of the body and legs.

Skewbald: Describes a white coat with brindle markings (French Bulldog).

Smoky: A fairly light-coloured coat (fawn, sable) tipped with black, brown or blue.

Socks: White markings on the feet.

Sole: An improper term used to describe the surface of the paw pads.

Spaniel: A hunting dog with long- or medium-length (often silky) hair, rectangular body outline, medium size. A mesomorph. Continental Spaniels are pointers. British Spaniels are hedge hunters.

Speck: A small light spot (fawn) on white background.

Speckled: Refers to a coat with small flecks or dapple.

Splashed: Refers to a white coat with patches of colour or a coloured coat with patches of white.

Spot: Any area of colour that differs from that of the background. The spot can be white or coloured. Spots have different names depending on size: fleck (small spot), patch (large spot), blotch (very large spot). If a coat has several juxtaposed coloured spots, it is a multi-colour coat.

Spotted: Describes a coat covered with small spots, including dappled and mottled.

Square body outline: Describes a dog whose height at the withers is equal to the length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the rump.

Standard: A description of the ideal dog. The first dog standard, written in 1876, was that of the Bulldog. Standards are often imprecise.

Stop: The facial indentation between the forehead and the muzzle where the nasal bones and cranium meet. Bulldogs have distinct stops; Greyhounds have almost no stop; Pointers have moderate stops.

Straight: Describes the lines of the body. Example: straight back, straight front, straight in pastern.





Weimaraner



Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon



Jack Russell Terrier



Cocker Spaniel

Strain: The ancestor from which a family descends. A group of animals breeding amongst themselves for several generations without the introduction of new blood.

Svelte: Thin, supple, slender.

Tail: The guide mark for tail length is the hock. The tail is of medium length if it reaches the hock, short if it does not reach the hock, and long if it extends beyond the hock. The tail carriage can be described in many ways: horizontal, sabre, gay, sickle, scimitar, tightly curled (Shar-Pei), double curl (Pug), snap (Akita), docked (German Short-Haired Pointer), etc.

Tan: The fawn or tawny markings on black and tan dogs.

Tawny: Light fawn colour resulting from the dilution of fawn.

Terrier: From the French word terre (earth). A hunting dog that roots animals from burrows, that "hunts underground".

Thick: Said of an abundant coat.

Thorax: The length of the thorax is measured horizontally from the chest at the last rib. It is well let down when the brisket reaches slightly below the knees. Tight-lipped: Having thin, firm lips.

Toy: A very small companion dog (Toy Poodle).

Track: A succession of footfalls, footprints (the imprint left by the foot as it strikes the ground). Action of a dog hunting game.

Trail: The route followed by an animal; the print or scent left along a path.

Trousers: Long hair on the thighs, longer than the breeching. For Poodles, the hair left on the legs during grooming – English Saddle clip (also called the Lion Clip).

Tufted tail: A tail with a tuft of hair at the end.

Turn-up: Describes a short, uplifted muzzle.

Undercoat: The fine, soft, dense hair under the outer coat.

Undershot Jaw: This term usually applies only when the lower jaw projects beyond the upper jaw. This can be a fault or a characteristic of a breed.

Variety: A subdivision of breed; dogs possessing the distinctive characteristics of the breed, yet having at least one common hereditary trait that distinguishes them from other varieties (size, length and texture of coat, coat colour, ear carriage).

Voice: The baying of hounds on the trail. Hounds "give voice", they do not bark.



French Bulldog



Belgian Shepherd Dog

Walleye: An eye that lacks pigment. The unpigmented portion of the eye appears to be a light grey-blue, sometimes whitish (Pearl Eye). Can affect one or both eyes. Acceptable in some breeds. Note: Not to be confused with heterochromatic eyes, where each eye is of a different colour.

Washed out: Said of a very light colour appearing as though it has been highly diluted with water.

Waterdog: A dog that hunts in marshy areas for waterfowl; particularly a retriever. (Group 8 dog breeds)

Wedge-shaped: In the form of a wedge, v-shaped, tapering.

Well-knit: Describes body sections that are firmly joined by well-developed (but not overdeveloped) muscles.

Well-muscled thighs: Thighs that are well-developed with rounded musculature.

Wheaten: A pale fallow or fawn colour.

Whip tail: A tail carried stiffly at back level, like that of hunting dogs.

Wire-haired: A very hard coat, rough to the touch with wiry hair.

Wise: Describes a dog that is calm, docile and even-tempered, but that will not be intimidated.

Withers: A point between the neck and the back. Height at the withers determines the size of the dog.

Wolf grey: A smoky fawn or sable coat.



Vizsla



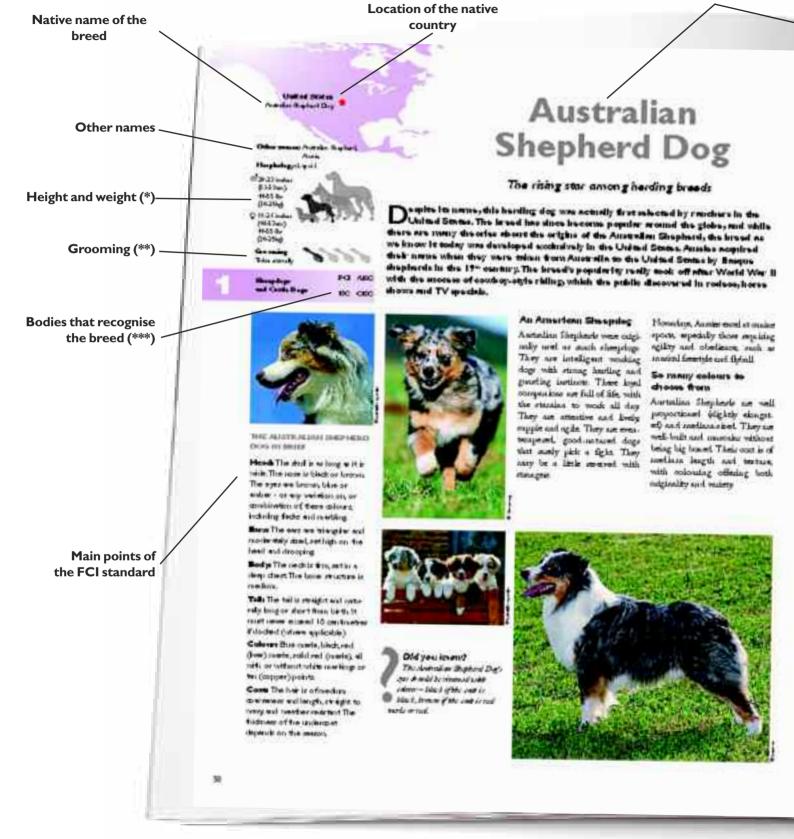
English Setter



Poitevin Hound

How to read

Full name of the breed



(*) as stated in the FCI standard

(**) provided as a guideline only. Show dogs always require more grooming and owners should always respond to the individual needs of their dog. (***) FCI Fédération Cynologique Internationale, KC Kennel Club, AKC American Kennel Club, CKC Canadian Kennel Club.

the breed sheets

Breed history and presentation





Becker, with survey, structure and determination, Backles are supported, himiligent and aminute mituals dist are easy to five with.

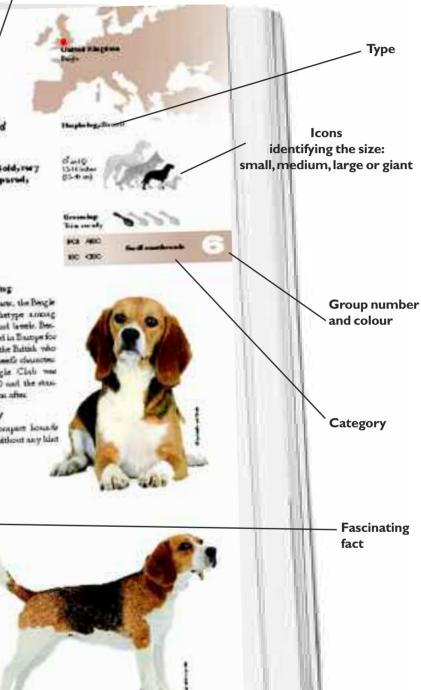


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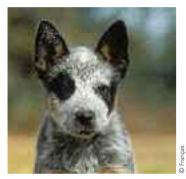
The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.



Sheepdogs and cattle dogs (except Swiss cattle dogs)

Australia
 Australian Cattle Dog

Morphology: Lupoid I 8-20 inches (46-51 cm) I 7-19 inches (43-48cm) Grooming Twice annually Sheepdogs and Cattle dogs FCI AKC KC CKC





THE AUSTRALIAN CATTLE DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong and in harmony with the other proportions and the dog's general conformation.

Ears: Moderately sized, rather smaller than bigger, broad at the base, muscular, pricked and moderately pointed, neither spoon nor bat-eared.

Body: The length of the body from the point of the sternum to the buttocks is greater than the height to the withers (ratio 10/9). The topline is level. **Tail:** Set moderately low, following the contours of the sloping croup. It extends approximately to the hock.

Built for work

Colour: Blue: blue, blue mottled or blue speckled with or without other markings, which may be black, blue or tan on the head, preferably evenly spread.

Red speckle: good even spread of red speckling all over, including the undercoat, which should be neither white nor cream. With or without darker red markings on the head.

Coat: Smooth, double coat with short, dense undercoat. The topcoat must be close, with each individual hair being straight, hard and flat-lying to be watertight. **Totally trustworthy**

As the name implies, Australian Cattle Dogs cannot be rivalled when it comes to looking after cattle in wide open spaces or confined areas. They are alert, extremely intelligent, vigilant, brave and trustworthy. And they are totally devoted to their calling, making them the ideal working dog.

> Did you know? As the dog accelerates when trotting, the feet tend to come close together at ground level. But when it stops, all four legs should be full square.



A husky bark and a crocodile's bite

The loyalty and protective instincts of the Australian Cattle Dog make it the perfect guardian of the herdsman, his herd and his property. Although distrustful of strangers, they must be obedient, especially in the show ring. Any hint of temperament or of a build that is foreign to this breed's nature must be regarded as a serious fault.

dency towards either excess heaviness or lack of body is a serious fault.

The breed's general appearance is that of a strong, compact and symmetrical working dog with a "cando, will-do" attitude. It always gets the job done, however unpleasant. Its substance, power, symmetry and muscle strength combine to produce an impression of great agility, force and endurance. Any ten-



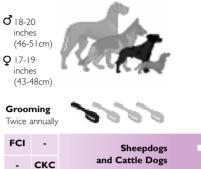


Australian Kelpie

A tireless sheep herder

elpies are extremely active, full of life and intelligent. These naturally obedient and gentle dogs seem to have an endless supply of energy, coupled with great loyalty and devotion. They have a natural aptitude for working with sheep - in open country or on the farm. Any physical defect or foreign character trait must be regarded as atypical.

Morphology: Lupoid





Australia Australian Kelpie





THE AUSTRALIAN KELPIE IN BRIEF

softened by almond-shaped eyes.

but strong at the base.

Did you know? The gait must be free and easy, enabling Australian Kelpies to change direction at full speed.

Body: Length from the point of the sternum to the point of the croup is greater than height at the withers (ratio 10/9). The topline is firm and level. The loins are strong and muscular, the croup long and sloping.

Tail: Boasts a good brush, set to blend perfectly with the sloping croup. Extends to around the hock.

Colour: Black, black and tan, red, red and tan, fawn, chocolate and smoke blue.

Coat: Double coat with short, dense undercoat. Every hair of the topcoat is straight, hard and flat, to repel the rain.



The passion for work well done

Australian Kelpies are lithe, active dogs of great quality with the muscle tone and suppleness to work all day. They must be free from any sign of weediness.

Kelpies are thorough and passionate when it comes to work, which explains their legendary reputation among Australians.

Their speciality is working large cattle herds.

Although the black coat is the most widespread, there is an amazing range of colours.



Head: Proportionate to the overall size of the dog. The overall shape and contours produce an expression rather like that of a fox,

Ears: Pricked, coming to a fine point at the tip. The leather is fine **United States** Australian Shepherd Dog

Other names:

Australian Shepherd, Aussie Morphology: Lupoid

and Cattle Dogs

 O
 20-23 inches (51-59cm) 44-55 lbs (20-25kg)

 Q
 18-21 inches (46-53cm) 44-55 lbs (20-25kg)

 Grooming Twice annually

 FCI

 AKC

Australian Shepherd Dog

The rising star among herding breeds

Despite its name, this herding dog was actually first selected by ranchers in the United States. The breed has since become popular around the globe, and while there are many theories about the origins of the Australian Shepherd, the breed as we know it today was developed exclusively in the United States. Aussies acquired their name when they were taken from Australia to the United States by Basque shepherds in the 19th century. The breed's popularity really took off after World War II with the success of cowboy-style riding, which the public discovered in rodeos, horse shows and TV specials.



кс скс

THE AUSTRALIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: The skull is as long as it is wide. The nose is black or brown. The eyes are brown, blue or amber - or any variation on, or combination of, these colours, including flecks and marbling.

Ears: The ears are triangular and moderately sized, set high on the head and drooping.

Body: The neck is firm, set in a deep chest. The bone structure is medium.

Tail: The tail is straight and naturally long or short from birth. It must never exceed 10 centimetres if docked (where applicable).

Colour: Blue merle, black, red (liver) merle, solid red (merle), all with or without white markings or tan (copper) points.

Coat: The hair is of medium coarseness and length, straight to wavy, and weather resistant. The thickness of the undercoat depends on the season.



An American Sheepdog

Australian Shepherds were originally used as ranch sheepdogs. They are intelligent working dogs with strong herding and guarding instincts. These loyal companions are full of life, with the stamina to work all day. They are attentive and lively, supple and agile. They are eventempered, good-natured dogs that rarely pick a fight. They may be a little reserved with strangers. Nowadays, Aussies excel at canine sports, especially those requiring agility and obedience, such as musical freestyle and flyball.

So many colours to choose from

Australian Shepherds are well proportioned (slightly elongated) and medium-sized. They are well-built and muscular without being big boned. Their coat is of medium length and texture, with colouring offering both originality and variety.



Did you know? The Australian Shepherd Dog's eyes should be rimmed with colour – black if the coat is black, brown if the coat is red merle or red.







Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs	FCI	-
	-	скс

THE AUSTRALIAN STUMPY TAIL CATTLE DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Broad between the ears. Flat and narrowing slightly toward the eyes. Light but distinct stop.

Ears: Moderately small, pricked and almost pointed. Set high but well apart.

Body: Body length from the point of the sternum to the point of the buttocks must be equal to height at the withers.

Tail: Undocked. Should naturally be longer than 10 cm.

Colour: Blue, red-speckle.

Coat: Topcoat of moderately short, straight, dense and moderately rough hair. The undercoat is short, dense and soft.

Did you know? Stumpy Tails were generally bred in the Australian outback; relatively few were registered in the stud books. In 2001, this longstanding breed was renamed the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog.

Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog



Stumpy Tail from Down Under

A sits name implies, the breed's main job is controlling and herding cattle. Stumpy Tails do so both in wide-open spaces and confined areas, even in the most demanding conditions. They are always alert, exceptionally intelligent, vigilant, courageous and trustworthy. Their complete devotion to duty makes them the ideal cattle dog.



A long history

Stumpy Tails have a long history in Australia, where they were carefully bred to herd cattle in the early 19th century. There are two schools of thought as to the founder of the breed. One points to Thomas Simpson Hall, who crossed herding dogs from the North of England, Smithfields, with indigenous Australian dingoes to create the first Antipodean sheepdog, Hall's Heeler, around 1830. The second hypothesis favours a drover called Timmins, from Bathurst, New South Wales, who crossed a Smithfield with a dingo in 1830. The progeny - red, short-tailed dogs - were known as Timmins Biters. They were wonderful workers, but proved ruthless with livestock. Another cross was needed. A smooth-haired blue merle Collie was introduced, producing an outstanding all-round dog, the ancestor of the Stumpy Tail we know today.

Squarely-built

These well-proportioned dogs are rather square in form with a hard-bitten, rugged appearance. They are solid enough to inspire confidence in their ability to endure long periods of arduous work in any conditions.

Stumpy Tails are loyal, courageous and devoted dogs with a natural aptitude for working and controlling cattle. They are always alert, watchful and obedient, but suspicious of strangers. They must be manageable in the show ring.



Bearded Collie

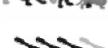
A pleasing blend of elegance and power

Bearded Collies are active dogs with a characteristically lean, solid build and a calm, well-balanced temperament. Their bright, curious expression is a distinctive feature. This herding breed is known for its supple, long-reaching movements.

United Kingdom Bearded Collie

Morphology: Lupoid





FCI AKC кс скс

Weekly

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

A level-headed dog

Bearded Collies are alert, lively, self-confident and active. They have the temperament of a steady, intelligent working dog, with no trace of nervousness or aggression.

The head is distinctive: the general impression is that of a dog with a strong muzzle and a goodsized skull. The stop is moderate. The nose is large, square and typically black, or in harmony with the coat colour for blues and browns. The nose and lips are solidly coloured, without markings of any size. The pigmentation of the lips and the eye rims is the same colour as the nose.



A fluent gait

Beardies seem to move effortlessly a lot of ground with elegance and grace. Their gait confirms that they were made for their job. Experts praise the quality of movement of this herding dog, combining suppleness with efficiency.



Did you know? Eye colour matches coat colour. In fact, the same applies to the eyelids, nose and lips. Original, and elegant!

THE BEARDED COLLIE IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the body. The skull is broad, flat and square. The distance from the stop to the occiput is the same as that between the orifices of the ears.

Ears: Medium-sized and drooping.

Body: The length of the body should come from the length of the ribcage rather than the loin. The back should be level and the ribs well sprung, but not barrelshaped. The body is longer than it is high (ratio 5:4), measured from the point of the sternum to the point of the croup. Females may be slightly longer.

Tail: Set low, with no kinks or twists and long enough for the end of the bone to reach at least the point of the hock.

Colour: Slate grey, reddish fawn, black or blue, all shades of grey, brown and sandy, with or without white markings.

Coat: Double with undercoat that is soft and close, like fur. The topcoat is flat, rough, strong and bushy.



France

Berger de Beauce Beauceron

Other names:

Beauce Sheep Dog, Red-Stocking
Morphology: Lupoid



Did you know?

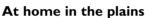
While black and tan is the most common colour today, at the end of the 19th century there were also grey and totally black - and even completely tan - Beauce Sheep Dogs. They were bred and selected to herd and guard flocks of sheep.



Beauceron

Quiet strength

The breed that French novelist Colette affectionately referred to as "a country gentleman" has quietly made a name for itself as a protector. Combining brawn and brains, these typical working dogs have a confident, fearless expression, and are well-behaved and bold. Their physical and behavioural qualities make Beauceron excellent companions.



They should be well-behaved and bold, with a fearless, open manner, and an expression that is candid - never nasty, frightened or anxious.

The breed evolved out of the ancient sheepdogs found on the plains of France at the end of the 19th century. These dogs were of the same type, with smooth hair on the head, short harsh hair on the body, and cropped ears. The body was black with tan markings at the end of all four legs, which led breeders to call them red stockings.

Strong and powerful

Beaucerons are large, solid, hardy dogs that are muscular but never heavy. The body from the shoulder to the buttocks should be slightly longer than the height at the withers. It is now one of the most popular French sheepdog, both at home and abroad.





THE BEAUCERON IN BRIEF

Head: Well-chiselled with harmonious lines. From the side, the lines of the skull and nose are more or less parallel.

Ears: Set high, semi-pricked or upright. They must not rest against the cheeks.

Body: The back is straight and the loins short, broad and muscular, while the croup slopes only slightly. The withers can be easily perceived. The chest measurement is more than one fifth greater than height to the withers.

Tail: The tail is carried low, reaching at least to the hock, without deviating, forming a gentle hook.

Colour: There are two distinct colours:

- Black and tan (black with tan markings): "red stockings". The black must be very pure and the tan squirrel-coloured.
- Harlequin (blue-mottled with tan markings): gray, black and tan. The coat is black and tan in equal parts, with spots evenly spread out. There may sometimes be more black than grey. Same tan markings as the black and tan.

Coat: Smooth on the head, short thick, firm and close on the body. 3 to 4cm long.



France

Morphology: Lupoid

Berger de Brie, Briard

Briard

Lots of hair, and a lot of dog too!

Briards are hardy, supple, muscular and well-proportioned. They are well-balanced, active, alert and very dynamic. They are never timid, aggressive, sluggish or awkward. Although out of the limelight for most of the 1990s, worldwide demand for Briards has now risen to unprecedented levels: the breed is now the most widespread French sheepdog. Briards have found homes with many families as a companion and guard dog.





© Labat/Rouquett

A cousin of the Beauceron

The breed was officially recognized at the end of the 18th century to distinguish it from its short-haired cousin the Beauce Sheep Dog.

Its current name first appeared in 1809, in a comprehensive guide to agriculture authored by a French clergyman, Abbot Rozier.

It was bred and selected for its herding and guarding skills. The French army used it during both World Wars, to accompany sentries and ambulance crews looking for wounded soldiers.



Most often fawn

The fawn variety was more widespread for decades, until the black variety came along. Now there are also grey and blue varieties. Confusingly, puppies born grey actually become blue, while the grey variety is black when born.



Did you know? Briards belong to one

Briards belong to one of the few breeds with double dewclaws on their hind feet. They should consist of two bony parts with nails, and be as close as possible to the sole to ensure the foot is correctly positioned on the ground.





кс скс

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs





THE BRIARD IN BRIEF

Head: Strong and long with a stop midway between the occiput and the tip of the nose. It is covered with hair, including a beard and moustache and a little over the eyes.

Ears: Set high. Not flat against the head. Rather short if left natural.

Body: Length must exceed height; level and strong back; chest broad and well let down.

Tail: A full, very bushy tail that forms a hook at the tip. It is carried low, without deviation, extending to – or even a couple of inches beyond - the hock.

Colour: All solid colours are permitted, except white tints, brown and mahogany. Two tones are not permitted.

Coat: The coat can be described as flexuous. It is long and dry (like goat hair), with a light undercoat.



The head differs from that of the most representative of the French-bred Briards.

Thomas Jefferson had one!

The differences between the French and the American types is immediately noticeable when you line them up next to each other in the show ring. The Briard's ancestors set foot on American soil long before the breed was officially recognised in France. The American Kennel Club registered the first Briards in 1922, six years before the formation of the Briard Club of America (1928). The pioneer of the breed was none other than Thomas Jefferson: the country's third president between 1801 and 1809 brought a number of Briards back from France. It is likely that the ancestors of future American Briards were among his favourites.

The Briard in the United States

The Briard is the best known of the French sheepdogs in the United States. Within the space of forty or so years the American type has moved away from the French type.



Official recognition

The Americans started to get interested in breeding Briards in the 1920s, which is when most imports entered the United States. The most famous immigrant arrived in the 1930s – the celebrated champion Irham du Grand Coudray (Ch Bob de la Mauldre x Freska du Fief Royal) born in 1934. Before crossing the Atlantic this black male founded an outstanding line in his native country. In his new homeland he was National breed champion of the Briard Club of America in 1939.

Another son of Bob de la Mauldre to arrive in the country was Jaloux du Val Mag, a black Briard that sired an American line of working dogs. He came from the kennels of Paul Dubus in France, and made a profound mark on the breed after the Second World War.

The American type started to distinguish itself in the show rings in the 1980s and 1990s, especially the more popular tawny variety. It is generally bigger; the AKC does not disqualify individuals that exceed the heights stated in the standard. The interpretation of coat colours allows a range of tones, from light fawn to charcoal fawn. But contrary to what one sees in the USA, colours such as dun or dun with charcoal, are eliminating faults in France.

Other imports from the major French kennels enabled the establishment of the Briard in the United States in the 1930s, when American breeders really turned their attention to the breed.

Down the years, imports have become rarer and American breeding has become more independent. The American Kennel Club publishes the American standard, which is the reference for breeders in the United States.

The differences, which are pronounced to a greater or lesser extent depending on the breeder and the line, give the American Briard legitimacy in various countries, including Canada and Brazil, as well as parts of Asia such as Japan.

Did you know?

Most of the first Briards bred and shown in the United States were black. It was not until the 1960s that some renowned tawny individuals were imported, but they soon established themselves, becoming the most sought after variety in the country.

France

Picard, chien de Berger de Picardie

Picardy Shepherd

Small in size, big in character

Other names: Berger Picard, Picardy Sheepdog

Morphology: Lupoid

 ³ 23½-25 ½ inches (60-65cm)

 ² 1½-23½ inches

(55-60cm)

Grooming Monthly

Sheepdogs

and Cattle Dogs



FCI

СКС

Nowadays, Picardy Sheepdogs are most often watchdogs and companion dogs and seem very satisfied with their lot. Breed enthusiasts praise their kindness, loyalty and intelligence, and the peace of mind they inspire. Their cast-iron constitution and remarkable balance are legendary.

Celtic roots

It is accepted that, like most present-day shepherds, the Picardy Shepherd's ancestors

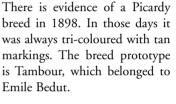


were dogs that followed the Celts to France in around the 4^{th} century BC.

In the Middle Ages, many painters and engravers depicted strong-boned sheepdogs of medium size with long, hard hair and naturally erect ears.

The Bergerie Nationale de Rambouillet has an early 19thcentury portrait of the first master herdsman with a dog that shares many characteristics with the Picardy Sheepdog we know today.

The first Picardy Sheepdogs were shown and judged in the same class as Beauce Sheep Dogs and Briards in 1863.



Elegant and muscular

Picardy Shepherds, a.k.a. Bergers Picards, are medium-sized and hardy but elegant and muscular. The members of this terrier-like breed with an intelligent gaze are active, alert and brimming with energy.





THE PICARDY SHEPHERD IN BRIEF

Head: Must be in proportion to the rest of the body and not be heavy. Very light stop exactly halfway between the tip of the nose and the top of the skull. Reasonably broad skull.

Ears: Moderate in size, broad at the base with gently rounded tips, set fairly high like a ewe's ears, always carried naturally pricked.

Body: The chest is deep but not overly so, and body length slightly

exceeds height to the withers. The back is straight, the loins solid and the ribs well-sprung at the top.

Tail: At rest, the tail must reach down to the hock. Straight with a slight curve at the tip.

Colour: Grey, grey-black, grey with dark overlay, grey brindle, reddish grey, light or dark fawn, or a blend of these shades.

Coat: Harsh, semi-long, not curly, not flat, should be dry and crisp to the touch.

Did you know? Picardy Sheepdogs had to wait until 1922 for the first official tandard to be published - unlike other French sheepdoos, which

standard to be published - unlike other French sheepdogs, which were recognised by dog clubs at the end of the 19th century.





Pyrenean Sheepdog (Long Haired)

An iconic breed from the Pyrenees

These tireless little dogs are very resourceful, full of initiative and devoted to their human companion. They are naturally headstrong, so a firm hand is generally needed to channel their energy and bring the best out of their intelligence and vitality. They are often mistrustful of strangers. They need a lot of exercise.



A variable type, but always the same steady character

From humble origins, the Pyrenean Sheedog was virtually unknown in official canine circles until the beginning of the 20th century. Types vary considerably from one valley to the next, but while size and coat can be very different, character and behaviour never are. The first standard was published between 1921 and 1925; it has barely changed since.

Lively energy

Pyrenean Sheepdogs pack enormous energy into a very compact frame. An alert expression, a shrewd and suspicious air, and physical vitality give them their unique appearance.





THE PYRENEAN SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Generally triangular.

Ears: Must be fairly short and moderately broad at the base, set neither too close together nor too far apart, at the top of the skull.

Body: The bone structure is solid but not heavy. The muscles are lean. The topline is well supported and the withers prominent.

Tail: Well-fringed and not too long, set fairly low and forming a hook at the tip.

Colour: Fawn, grey, often with white on head, chest or limbs; harlequin (blue flecked with black). Other colours are brindle, black, and black with white markings.

Coat: Long or medium length, but always dense. Almost flat or slightly wavy. It is more abundant and woollier on croup and thighs. The texture is midway between goat hair and wool.

and Cattle Dogs AKC CKC

FCI KC

France

Morphology: Lupoid

of 173/4-19 inches (45-48cm)

O 15-18 inches

(38-46cm)

Grooming Monthly

Sheepdogs

Berger des Pyrénées

Other names: Rough-Faced or Long-Haired Pyrenean Sheepdog

Did you know?

The mixture of coarse and woolly hair can cause cording and sometimes matting, overlapping like tiles on the croup and thighs. Cording may sometimes be found on the breast and the front of the elbows.

Smooth-faced Pyrenean Sheepdog



A compact format for maximum herding efficiency

This is a lively, obedient breed, which may however be mistrustful of strangers. The typical sheepdog look of Smooth-faced Pyrenean Sheepdogs does not stop them from establishing a very close bond with their owner. It is claimed they

are demanding, but that is just their energy, which means they need to be taken for daily walks. If there are no flocks to herd, these lively, wily little dogs will make sure you spend a lot of time in the midst of nature. You will never tire of their mischievous glance and initiative, but do remember to keep up...

Berger des Pyrénées à face rase

Other name: Pyrenean Sheepdog

France

Morphology: Lupoid I 15¾-21¼ inches (40-54cm) I 15¾- 20½ inches (40-52cm) Grooming Monthly FCI Sheepdogs and Cattle Dors

THE SMOOTH-FACED PYRE-NEAN SHEPHERD IN BRIEF

Head: Furnished with short, fine hair, which is where it gets its name.

Ears: The lower part of the ears must be pricked and mobile. Ideally, the top third or even half of the ear should fall forward or to the side.

Body: A little shorter than the long-haired variety, almost describing a square.

Tail: Well fringed and not too long, set fairly low and forming a hook at the tip.

Colour: Fawn, gray, harlequin (blue flecked with black), black. Solid colours are preferred.

Coat: The hair on the body is of medium length or shorter. It is longest on the neck and withers (around 2¹/₂ inches), and on the median line of the back (1-2 inches).



Another Pyrenean legend

This variety of Pyrenean Sheepdog is primarily found in the Pyrenean foothills where it was "highly appreciated by horse-dealers and cattledrovers," according to Bernard Sénac-Lagrange (1927 yearbook). The qualities that distinguish it from other types of Pyrenean Sheepdogs earned it an appendix to the breed standard in the 1920's.

Very close to its longhaired sibling

Smooth-faced Pyrenean Sheepdogs have the same characteristics as the long-haired variety. Distinguishing features are the skull, which is almost as broad as it is long, the muzzle, which is a little shorter than the skull but longer than the rough-faced varieties; the body, which is almost equal to the height, and the distance from elbow to ground, which is greater than half the height at the withers.





Did you know?

Those that love the breed will not fail to tell you that these dogs need a lot of daily exercise, and that they demand education and socialisation efforts from a very early age.



United Kingdom Border Collie

Border Collie

Impressively skillful herders

Morphology: Lupoid



Did you know? Border Collies have the most amazing gait in action. It is outstandingly efficient, with the feet hardly being lifted. This creates the impression that they are moving with great stealth and speed. **B**order Collies are renowned throughout the world for their skills with a flock. They have a unique look that seems to bewitch sheep - and even the odd stray goose. These canines are very active.





Sporty type that loves to work

These sheepdogs have a reputation for tenacity, hard work and obedience. Sheep farmers value their dedication, vigilance, responsiveness and all-round intelligence. Border Collies must never be anxious or aggressive. When not looking after sheep, they enjoy a variety of activities from flyball, agility and obedience to dog dancing. A dog with its primary instincts intact, and committed to getting the job

done.

Elegance

A well-proportioned, smooth outline that is graceful, elegant and perfectly balanced, plus sufficient substance to give an impression of endurance. Any coarseness or lack of body is undesirable.

THE BORDER COLLIE IN BRIEF

Head: Moderately broad skull without pronounced occiput. The cheeks should be neither full nor rounded. Moderately short and strong muzzle that tapers to the tip of the nose.

Ears: Medium-sized with medium texture. Set well apart and carried pricked or semi-pricked. Sensitive to the slightest sound.

Body: Athletic, with well sprung ribs; Longer than height to the withers.

Tail: Moderately long with the bone reaching at least to the hock.

Colour: All colours are acceptable, although white must not be dominant.

Coat: Two varieties: moderately long and short. Dense topcoat of medium texture and soft, tight undercoat.



Belgium Bouvier des Ardennes

Bouvier des Ardennes

A perfect blend of the rare and the hardy

Morphology: Lupoid

and Cattle Dogs

 O
 22-24 ½ inches (56-62cm) 61¾-77 lbs (28-35kg)

 Q
 20½-22 inches (52-56cm) 48½-61 ¾ lbs (22-28kg)

 Grooming Twice annually

THE BOUVIER DES ARDENNES IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, rather short.

Ears: Preferably pricked, straight and pointed. Straight ears with drooping tips or half erect ears folded outwards are also acceptable.

Body: Powerful but not heavy, with rounded rather than flat ribs.

Tail: Thick and set high. The vast majority are short-tailed and a good number are born without a tail bone.

Colour: All colours are acceptable, apart from white.

Coat: The topcoat must be dry, harsh and dishevelled. Hair is approximately 6 cm long all over the body, except for the head, where it is shorter and flatter. Eyebrows are long.



The coat must enable the dog to live outside, guarding and driving herds in harsh weather. The undercoat is very dense in all seasons, but more abundant in winter, protecting the dog from the biting cold. Their moustache, beard and harsh, dishevelled coat (except on the head, where the hair is short and flat) give them a forbidding appearance. Yet all in all, these are playful, curious, agile and sociable animals. Exceptionally adaptable, they feel comfortable in all situations.





Cattle dog

The Bouvier des Ardennes has always been known as a cow dog in its native region. Selection focuses on these abilities. It has been fashioned by a regime of hard work in a harsh climate and hilly environment, where poverty was rife. Bouvier des Ardennes dogs are tenacious and outstandingly brave when it comes to protecting livestock, property and territory, displaying great endurance and energy.

Only the most hardy and hardworking dogs in a deliberately controlled population were retained to drive herds, typically dairy cows and sheep, although pigs and horses also become part of their remit last century. Many farms in the region have closed, and dairy cattle have been reduced, causing a substantial drop in the number of dogs.

Some more or less typical specimens of the breed were discovered by dog breeders in around 1985. By the 1990s, they were being used to breed dogs to the standard.

Compact and muscular

These medium-sized Belgian cattle dogs are short, stocky and hardy. Their bone structure is heavier than their size would suggest. The head is powerful. The words "short", "compact" and "muscular" sum up these dogs.





Ca de Bestiar

One of the biggest dogs in Europe

a de Bestiars are brave, noble dogs that only recognise a single master and are uncomfortable with strangers. So much so that they will remain faithful until death. They are intelligent and affectionate, docile, and very timid and reserved as puppies.

Ca de Bestia Other name: Majorca Shepherd Dog Morphology: Lupoid **0**26-28³/₄ inches (66-73cm)

Spain

 \approx 88 lbs (40kg) **Q** 24¹/₂-26³/₄ inches (62-68cm) ~ 88 lbs (40kg) Grooming Twice annually FCI . Sheepdogs

and Cattle Dogs

Did you know?

Ca de Bestiars have eyes unlike any other dog, expressing intelligence and sadness with a hint of suspicion. They are rather small and slightly almond shaped, and rosemary honey (fairly clear) or carob honey (dark) in colour.

well-balanced, hardy, strong,

muscular, robust and agile.

There are two varieties of coat:

short-hair, which is more com-

mon, and long-hair.

A little-known Sheepdog

Ca de Bestiar, Majorca Shepherd Dog or Perro de Pastor Mallorquin, whatever you choose to call it, this Spanish breed is little known. Yet it is part and parcel of the history of Majorca, where most of these

dogs are still found. Often taken for "a kind of black Labrador", Ca de Bestiars have been used to guard, protect and herd sheep since time immemorial. Their power and speed are the stuff of legends. Recognised by the FCI in 1980, the breed has since started to gain admirers away from home.

A robust black dog

Ca de Bestiars are big but not too big, and of medium weight. They are all black or black with white markings on the breast,

Head: Triangular when viewed from the side. Viewed from above it is broader at the top. Must be solid but not heavy. The muzzle is as long as the skull, and the head is as long as the neck.

Ears: Bent, triangular, smaller than the head. About as long as the skull. The tip extends to the caruncle of the eye.

Body: Robust, well-balanced, expressing both strength and agility. Tail: Set horizontally, gradually rising towards the tip. It must be fairly thick at the base.

Colour: Black is the only acceptable colour, although all shades are tolerated. White is acceptable on the breast, under the neck in the form of a fine necktie, and on the feet.

Coat: Short and abundant, growing to between 1.5 and 3 cm in the lumbar region. Very fine undercoat, fairly sparse, very flat against the skin. The long-haired variety may be a little curly in the lumbar region, with hair growing to just over 7 cm in winter.











Bergamasco Shepherd

Morphology: Lupoid



Did you know?

Their square shape gives

Bergamasco Shepherds a distinct gait compared to other sheepdog

breeds. They can adopt an ordi-

nary gallop for quite a long time.

Italy

Cane Da Pastore Bergamasco

The dog's character, as with many sheepdog breeds, is very balanced and strong and it has the ability to build a very close relationship with its owner. The function of the Bergamo Shepherd is to guide and guard the flock, work for which it shows exemplary ability through its vigilance, concentration and psychological balance. Its ability to learn and its determination combined with its patience make it an excellent dog for both guarding and companionship, suitable for many different roles.



Bergamasco Shepherds can work at altitudes of over 2000 metres in the mountain pastures around Bergamo, the town that gives them their name. These intelligent, courageous and hardworking dogs deserve recognition.

This ancient breed of sheepdog is to be found throughout the Italian Alps, particularly in the valleys around Bergamo, where sheep breeding prevails.

Powerful and well proportioned

Bergamasco Shepherds are powerful, well-proportioned, largesized dogs with a rather rustic appearance. They are outstanding sheep herders and guarders.





From the Italian countryside.

Smaller than Briards, Bergamasco Shepherds have for centuries been the foremost Italian sheepdog breed. Bred in sometimes difficult conditions, they can work wonders on the job. They have an overriding shepherding instinct and are quick learners, soon picking up new tricks. They are hardy and can handle extreme temperatures.

THE BERGAMASCO SHEPHERD IN BRIEF

Head: The muzzle is the same length as the skull. The head looks big.

Ears: Set high, only the top two thirds of the ear (up to the rounded tip) droop.

Body: The well-defined withers are high and long, running from the line of the back. The neck runs har-

moniously into the torso. The lumbar region is slightly convex and the croup is a little oblique.

Tail: Set on the last third of the croup, thick and strong at the base, tapering at the end.

Colour: Solid grey or markings in every shade of grey - from pale to very bright to dark and even black.

Pale tan and light fawn are permitted. A solid black coat is permitted if it is completely opaque.

Coat: Very abundant, very long and varying in the different parts of the body. The texture is as harsh as goat hair, especially on the front of the torso.



Maremma Sheepdog

The great white Italian

ogs of this breed display great courage, purpose and decisiveness in their main job of guarding and defending livestock and property. While proud and anything but submissive, Maremma Sheepdogs grow devoted to their human companions.





Italy Cane de Pastore Maremmano-Abruzzese

Other names: Maremma and Abbruzes Sheepdog Morphology: Lupoid **ď** 26-28³/₄ inches (66-73cm) 77-99 lbs (35-45kg) Q 231/2-263/4 inches (60-68cm) 66-88 lbs (30-40kg) Grooming Twice annual FCI Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs кс

Did you know? These big white dogs are mentioned as early as 100 BC, in the writings of the Roman scholar Varro.

Natural hybrid of two primitive breeds

This ancient breed of herding dog is descended from sheepdogs that are still used in the Abruzzes, where sheep breeding continues to this day, and herders once found in the Maremma of Tuscany and Lazio. The seasonal moving of livestock from one grazing ground to another led to the development of a cross between these two primitive breeds, especially after 1860.

Heavy but harmonious

Maremma Sheepdogs are big and powerfully built. Hardy in appearance, they are nevertheless majestic and distinctive.

On the whole, they are heavy dogs with elongated bodies - a harmonious breed in terms of proportions and profile.



THE MAREMMA SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: In the main, big and flat, in the shape of a cone like a polar bear's.

Ears: Set very high over the zygomatic arches. Drooping yet very mobile.

Body: Solidly built and just under one fifth longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Set very low on a sloping croup. In normal stand it extends below the hock; at rest it is carried level with the line of the back.

There is a very pronounced curve of the tip when the dog is active.

Colour: Solid white. Shades of ivory, pale orange and lemon are tolerated, but only to a limited degree.

Coat: Very luxuriant, long hair, rather harsh to the touch. reminiscent of rough horsehair. Flat against the body.





Portuguese Sheepdog

Sheepdogs that like to ape around

Portuguese Sheepdogs, one of the country's four shepherding breeds, guard and, more importantly, herd sheep, goats and cattle. Not the biggest of dogs, in terms of size, Portuguese Sheepdogs are nevertheless full of energy and highly skilled. Presided over by a proud owner, the canine authorities in Portugal recognised this homespun native breed in 1932! Their heredity clearly marks them out as working dogs, and a number of major breeders in Portugal continue to put them to work.





Did you know?

The Portuguese Sheepdog is very like the Pyrenean Sheepdog. which suggests that they are actually a subdivision of that breed, crossed with a Briard to improve it.



French origins perhaps?

Present-day Portuguese Sheepdogs are considered by some to be descended from two Briards imported by the Count of Castro Guimarães at the beginning of the 20th century.

Brimming with energy

They are numerous today, with clearly established but very diverse characteristics. This must be why the shepherds of Alentejo chose a breed so unsuited to the region's climate.

THE PORTUGUESE SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, broad, neither long nor protruding.

Ears: Set high. Dropping with no fold if not cropped; straight if cropped. Triangular, of medium length, fine and smooth.

Body: The upper line is barely sloping, while the lower line tucks up. The breast is prominent and the chest deep, well let down and of medium size. **Tail:** Set high, pointed, tapering towards the base and touching the hocks. It falls between the buttocks at rest. More or less arched or curved at the tip.

Colour: Colours are yellow, brown, grey, fawn and wolf grey, with light, ordinary and dark varieties, and black with tan markings, with or without mixed white hairs, but never white patches – except for a small patch on the tail.

Coat: Very long, smooth or slightly wavy, forming a long beard, moustache and eyebrows, but not covering the eyes.

Slovakia Československý Vlčák

Czechoslovakian Wolfdog

A wolf-like gait

The robustly built, above average sized VIcak looks and moves like a wolf. The texture and colour of its coat and mask are also wolfish. Czechoslovakian Wolfdogs

are temperamental, fast to react, receptive and full of stamina. These intrepid, brave and very versatile dogs will prove exceptionally loyal.

Born of a dog and a wolf

In 1955, in what was Czechoslovakia at that time, an experimental study crossed German Shepherds with Carpathian wolves. Most of the progeny from both crossings (male-female / female-male) were found to be genetically suitable for breeding.

A superb coat

In 1965, a plan was devised to breed the new variety. The aim was to select the most useful qualities of the wolf and the best aptitudes of the dog. The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog was ultimately recognised as a domestic breed by the National Committee of Breed Clubs in 1982.







Duhayer/Royal Car

Did you know? At rest, the neck can be inclined at an angle of up to 40°. The neck has to be long enough to allow the dog to put its nose on the ground without effort.



THE CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOLFDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Symmetrical, muscular. Viewed from above or from the side, the head takes the form of a blunt cone.

Ears: Pricked, thin, triangular, short.

Body: Flowing topline from neck to torso; pronounced, muscular withers; firm, straight back. The lumbar region must be short and muscular, not broad.

Tail: Set high, hanging straight at rest.

Colour: Yellowish grey to silver grey with a characteristic light mask.



Coat: Straight and dense, but winter and summer coat differ greatly. In winter the undercoat is predominant; together with the topcoat it forms a thick fleece over the entire body.

Belgium Chien de Berger Belge

Belgian Shepherd Dog

Morphology: Lupoid

O 24½ inches (62cm) 55-66 lbs (25-30kg) ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀	3		
Grooming Monthly	5	10	
Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs	FCI KC	АКС СКС	

Four musketeers serving mankind

Belgian Shepherd Dogs are attentive, active dogs that are full of life and always bready to spring into action. As well as having an in-bred aptitude to guard flocks, they are also excellent watchdogs. They will certainly defend their human companions with tenacity and ardour. These animals boast all the qualities to be a good shepherd, guard, defence and service dog. Their lively and alert temperament and confident nature, lacking anxiety or aggression, must be perceptible in their body language and the proud, attentive expression in their flashing eyes. When judging these dogs, be sure to take their calmness and hardiness into consideration.

Privilianuet



Born in the 19th century

The breed was officially shaped between 1891 and 1897. The first breed club was formed in Brussels on September 29th 1891. By November 15th of that same year, Professor A. Reul had put 117 dogs through their paces to identify the best specimens. The selection program was laid down in subsequent years.

From short to long - four varieties

Belgian Shepherd Dogs form a separate little family of four distinct dogs – the long-haired Groenendael and Tervueren, the short-haired Malinois and the rough-haired Laekenois. All four are well-balanced, medium-sized animals that blend elegance and power, with lean, strong muscles and a generally square shape. All four are hardy animals that are used to living outdoors and built to withstand the whims of Belgian weather. The harmony of their proportions and the way they carry their head high give Belgian Shepherd Dogs the air of elegant robustness that has become the privilege of this working breed.



Below: (from left to right) Tervueren, Laekenois, Groenendael and Malinois.











© Labat/Rouguette

Did you know?

Lightning fast? Certainly, when in motion they are able to suddenly change direction at full pelt. Due to their exuberance and desire to guard and protect, they have a clear inclination to move in circles.

THE BELGIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Carried high, long without exaggeration, straight lines, well chiseled and lean.

Ears: Rather small, set high, clearly triangular, well rounded outer ear, pointed tip, rigid, carried erect and vertical when the dog is alert.

Body: Powerful without heaviness, the length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks is approximately the same as the height at the withers.

Tail: Well set, strong at the base, of medium length, reaching at least to the hock and preferably farther down.

Colour: Groenendael uniform black, Tervueren fawn with black overlay and gray with black overlay, with black mask, Malinois fawn with black overlay with black mask, Laekenois fawn with traces of black overlay, mainly on the muzzle and tail.

Coat: Groenendael and Tervueren are long-haired, Malinois is shorthaired and Laekenois is roughhaired.

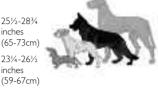


Romania 🔴 Ciobănesc Românesc Carpatin

Other name: Carpatin

Morphology: Lupoid





Grooming Twice annually

FCI Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

THE ROMANIAN CARPATHIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Medium-sized, strong but not heavy. A broad and domed forehead.

Ears: Not too big, triangular, rounded tip, set a little higher than eye level, plastered to the cheek.

Body: Vigorous, well-developed, slightly rectangular.

Tail: Set fairly high, bushy with abundant hair.

Colour: Pale fawn (wolf-grey) with white markings that should not be prominent.

Coat: Harsh, dense and straight, with a dense, soft undercoat.

Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog

A new member of the sheepdog family

hey have been used to guard herds for many hundreds of years and are also prized as watchdogs. Born to be brave guardians, they are instinctively and unconditionally devoted to their herd and herdsman. They are dignified, calm, wellbalanced dogs.





A tremendous appetite for work

Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dogs were selected from a native breed of the Carpatho-Danubian area. For centuries the main selection criterion was utility and the breed's character has been preserved.

Did you know?

Native Romanian shepherd dog breeds have existed for centuries, but they were not officially recognised until very recently. The FCI General Assembly ratified the standard in Buenos Aires (Argentina) in 2005.

Pronounced difference between the sexes

This relatively big breed is agile, never heavy. It generally comes across as a vigorous dog. In terms of appearance, the breed has a rectangular body, a broad, slightly sloping croup, an ample, high rib cage and long, slightly sloping shoulders. It is easy to tell males and females apart: males are taller and stronger. The first standard was drafted by the National Zoological Institute in 1934. But it was not until March 30th, 2002 that the Romanian Canine Association adapted the standard to conform with the FCI model.



Romanian Mioritic Shepherd Dog

A big, powerful sheepdog

Romanian Mioritics are calm, well-balanced dogs that show great courage and efficient fighting skills when predators such as bears, wolves and lynxes threaten their herd. They are distrustful of strangers but adore children. The breed is much loved in its homeland and has all the qualities to be a big hit abroad as well: an outstanding herding dog, an incorruptible guardian and a wonderful companion.







Descended from a native of the Carpathians

Romanian Mioritic Shepherd Dogs were selected from a native Carpathian breed, chiefly as working dogs. Their vigorous appearance has won the breed a lot of fanciers in Romania.

The standard was drafted by the Romanian Dog Association in 1981 and revised on March 29^{th} , 2002 to conform to the FCI model established in Jerusalem.

Burly and vigorous

Romanian Mioritics are vigorous, spectacular dogs. They are big but never heavy. The hair is long and abundant on the head, all over the body and the legs. Males are taller and stronger than females. The ratio between length and height at the withers is 11/10, while height at the chest should be approximately half the height at the withers. The muzzle is a little shorter than the skull.

Did you know? The breed standard was published by the FCI in 2005, rewarding the

efforts of the Romanian Kennel Club to get native breeds recognised.

THE ROMANIAN MIORITIC SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Powerful, massive, large in proportion to the body.

Ears: Set relatively high, V shaped, with a slightly rounded tip. 10 to 15cm long, hanging closely to the cheeks.

Body: Well-developed overall, with a level, solid topline, moderately defined withers, a strong, muscular, horizontal back and broad, moderately long, muscular loins.

Tail: Set high. Carried hanging at rest, reaching the hock or even beyond.

Colour: Piebald: white foundation with clear black or grey markings. Solid white or solid grey.

Coat: Abundant on head and body, harsh in texture, straight, and at least 10cm in length. The undercoat is denser, more supple, and of a lighter colour.



83

Germany Deutscher Schäferhund

German Shepherd Dog

Other name: Alsatian





A worker at your service

German Shepherds must be even tempered, well-balanced and self-assured. They must be completely natural, totally harmless (unless provoked), vigilant and docile. They must be courageous, sturdy of character and instinctively ready to guard. This long list of qualities makes them good companions and protectors, and excellent guard and herding dogs.



Creating a working breed

The German Shepherd was originally based on herding dog varieties from central and southern Germany. Methodical breeding commenced once the first breed association was founded in 1889, with the goal of producing a very good working dog. This is why physical abilities are as important as character and temperament in the standard.

As can be said of practically any dog breed that has been selected for any length of time, the German Shepherd has evolved substantially over the past century. But beyond the trends inherent in the selective breeding of any animal, German Shepherds continue first and foremost to be working dogs - undoubtedly the most popular working dogs on the planet. Their morphology must be functional, or they will be unable to complete their varied tasks. The reason for their consistency is simple: since the breed stock was established at the end of the 19th century, enthusiasts have endeavoured to accentuate versatility, adaptability, bravery and an even temper - the specific traits that explain the breed's success around the world.

A robust dog

German Shepherds are solidly built, large-sized dogs. They are slightly longer than they are tall. They are strong, muscular and lean.

Behaviour and character are critical factors in these versatile working and service dogs.



hoto page opposite :© Labat/Royal Canir







THE GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: A wedge-shaped head that is in proportion to the rest of the body (length approximately 40% of height to the withers). It is neither coarse

nor overly elongated with a general appearance that is clean and dry. Moderately broad between the ears.

Ears: Medium-sized, carried upright. Symmetrical (not sloping at the sides) and tapering to a point. The pinna faces forwards.

Body: The topline runs without a visible break from the collar and well developed withers, along the slightly sloping back, to the croup. The loins are broad, well developed and muscular.

The back is firm, robust and muscular.

Tail: The tail extends at least to the hock, but must not reach beyond the middle of the metatarsal. The hair is slightly longer on the underside, hanging in a gentle curve. When the dog is excited or active it rises, but never above the horizontal line.

Colour: Black with markings that are reddish-tan, gold, yellow or even light grey. Solid black or dark grey. Black saddle and mask.

Coat: Short hair with undercoat. The topcoat must be as dense as possible, straight, harsh and close.

Did you know?

When the German Shepherd Dog trots calmly and regularly, its head pushes forward and its tail rises slightly, forming a harmonious and uninterrupted line running from the tip of the ears over the neck and back to the tip of the tail.



The German Shepherd in the United States

The German Shepherd is an institution in the United States. It has been the country's favourite working dog for more than 80 years. Down the decades, a type has developed that is really quite different to the European SV (Schäferhund Verein) type on a number of points.





© Francais

Did you know?

The popularity of German Shepherds exploded with the success of the first ever Rin Tin Tin movie in 1923. The star was a German Shepherd brought home from France at the end of the First World War by an American soldier, Major Lee Duncan. This first in a long line of heroes lived to the grand old age of 14.

Top three

German Shepherds continue to be the most universal of working dogs for American fans. They excel in the police, military and emergency services, protecting, intimidating and rescuing, although they also continue to perform their original duties herding sheep.

It's in their duties as family companion and protection dogs that German Shepherds really excel. The breed is one of the three most popular family dogs in the United States.

A Club since 1913

The German Shepherd Club of America was formed a year before the outbreak of the First World War. The seven pioneers of the breed mainly worked with dogs imported from Germany, the first of which arrived in 1906/07. At the end of the Great War, interest in German Shepherds skyrocketed. Regular imports continued, but breeders and judges gradually started to prefer the American type, based on their views of what a good German Shepherd should be. In the 1960s the famous stud Lance of Fran Jo, a big specimen measuring 26 inches (66cm) at the withers, shaped the American type at the expense of some European traits. Pronounced angulation of the forequarters, a bigger size and a matching head set the tone. Besides general build, the head type would become specific to American breeding.

Line up a United States Grand Victor alongside an SV Sieger and you will instantly see how the two types differ.

Catalan Sheepdog

The other Pyrenean shepherd

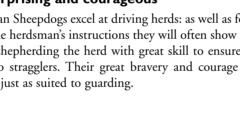
Inderstated, lively and intelligent, not to mention hardy and pleasant, Catalan Sheepdogs are very devoted to both their herdsman and their herd. They will not approach strangers, and as a result these noble looking dogs are sometimes regarded as antisocial.

Native of northeast Spain

As a native of the Spanish Pyrenees, Catalan Sheepdogs have colonised the whole of the Catalan countryside. Their medium size, beautiful coat, intelligence and great loyalty make them ideal companion dogs.

Enterprising and courageous

Catalan Sheepdogs excel at driving herds: as well as following the herdsman's instructions they will often show initiative, shepherding the herd with great skill to ensure there are no stragglers. Their great bravery and courage make them just as suited to guarding.









Did you know?

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Catalan Sheepdogs are very vigilant and very resistant to the heat and the cold. A very frugal diet is all they need to work in extreme weather conditions.

THE CATALAN SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, slightly convex and broad at the base. No heaviness. Proportionate to the rest of the body. Ears: Set high, triangular, fine, pointed and drooping.

Body: Slightly elongated (ratio 9/8), strong, muscular, giving the impression of strength and agility.

Tail: Set rather low. May be long (extending just beyond the hock) or short (less than 10 cm). Some dogs are born without tails.

Colour: Fawn, sable, grey (made up of white, grey and black hairs in shades from silver grey to dark grey).

Coat: Long, flat and very slightly wavy. Rough. Abundant undercoat on the whole back third of the body.



Spain

Other name: Gos Morphology: Lupoid

ď 181/2-211/2 inches (47-55cm) Q 171/2-213/4 inches

(44.5-

. 55cm)

Grooming Monthly

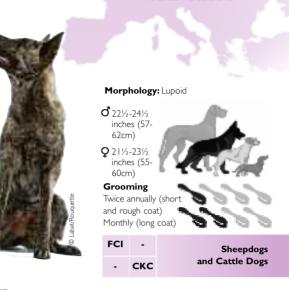
Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Gos d'Atura Catala

Dutch Shepherd

A successful combination of work and leisure

Dutch Shepherds are affectionate, obedient and very loyal. They are undemanding and confident and have amazing stamina. Add constant alertness to the mix and you have the very definition of a sheepdog! Dutch Shepherds are in the same family of Dutch sheepdog breeds as Schapendoes and Saarloos Wolfdogs. Experts say they were originally crossed with their Belgian cousin, which has a similar physiognomy and comparable varieties and aptitudes.



Netherlands



THE DUTCH SHEPHERD IN BRIEF

Head: Must be in proper proportion to the body, long rather than massive, without wrinkles or dryness. The rough coat's head appears to be squarer, but this is an optical illusion.

Ears: Rather smaller than larger, set high, pricked and facing forwards.

Body: The back is firm, short, straight and powerful. The solid loins are neither long nor narrow. The croup must be neither short nor sloping. The chest is deep but not narrow.

Tail: At rest, it hangs straight and curves slightly, reaching to the hock.

Colour: Short and long coat: more or less pronounced brindle on a brown foundation (gold brindle) or a grey foundation (silver brindle). The brindle covers the whole body, including ruff, trousers and tail. A lot of black in the topcoat is undesirable. A black mask is preferred.

Rough coat: blue-grey, salt and pepper, golden brindle and silver brindle. Brindle less pronounced on the topcoat than in the other varieties.

Coat: There are three varieties of coat: short, long and rough.



Did you know? This breed has plenty of character from a very early age, so a firm hand is needed. Once your dog has been properly educated and socialised, you will be amazed by just what it can do.

Ready to rise to any challenge

Nowadays, Dutch Shepherds are recognised as working dogs. Their bravery, courage, hardiness and tirelessness are much valued. Their highly diverse aptitudes have been the focus of selection under the responsibility of the breed club, founded in the Netherlands in 1898.

Powerful and full of beans

Dutch Shepherds are well-proportioned, medium-size dogs of average weight. They have powerful, muscular bodies. These working dogs have made great progress in many disciplines, including Ring and IPO. They have an intelligent expression and a lively temperament. Their body length is greater than height to the withers (ratio 10/9).



Croatia Hrvatski Ovca

Morphology: Lupoid

♂15¾-20 inches (40-

51cm) **♀** 15¾-20 inches (40 51cm)

Grooming Twice annually

Sheepdogs

and Cattle Dogs

Croatian **Shepherd Dog**



A little black shepherd steps into the limelight

roatian Shepherd Dogs have a strong instinct to guard the herd, and they are very well suited to watchdog duties, too. They are lively, attentive, undemanding and reputedly easy to train. The length of the body from the shoulder blade to the croup is about one tenth greater than height to the withers, which produces a somewhat rectangular dog.



FCI

THE CROATIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Relatively light, wedge-shaped and generally lean.

Ears: Triangular, pricked or semi-pricked, of medium length and set slightly to the side.

Body: Withers not prominent. The transition between the

neck and the back is gradual and barely perceptible. The back is short and muscular, as are the loins. The croup is of medium length, sloping slightly.

Tail: Set moderately high with long, bushy hair.

Colour: Black. Some white markings acceptable.

Hair: Hair on the back is between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches (7-14cm) long, but short on the face (head).

Gifted in Agility

The breed slowly but surely spread from its native region of Slavonia in the east of Croatia to the rest of the country and then on to various foreign countries. Nowadays, many Croatian Shepherd Dogs are impressive sporting dogs. Due to their small size, they are very impressive on the agility course.

Short hair

Croatian Shepherd Dogs are among the smallest of the mediumsized dogs. Short hair on the head and legs is a distinctive characteristic of this all-black Slav.



Did you know?

Croatian Shepherd Dogs were chiefly selected from imported breeds. Documents uncovered by Dr Stjepan Romic in the diocese of Djakovo tell of a sheep and cattle dog breed used since the 14th century.





South Russian Shepherd Dog

Bearishly dedicated

South Russian Ovcharkas are robust animals of above average size. Particularly distrustful of strangers, these very undemanding dogs find it easy to adapt to different climates and temperatures.



Well-balanced and protective

While they may look like big bears, South Russian Shepherd Dogs are working dogs with a range of talents. They are famous for their instinct to protect people and property with strength and courage. They are also renowned for being very active. All told, these fullyfledged working dogs are strong, well-balanced, lively and dominant. They practice an active form of defence.

Solid and brave

Robust, lean dogs with a massive bone structure and well-developed musculature. The sexes are very distinct: the males are braver, more powerful and more solidly built than the females.





Did you know?

Although they look like good-natured bears, Yuzhaks are unrivalled guard dogs that will not allow strangers to pat them. They are uncompromising when it comes to protecting the property and people in their care.



THE SOUTH RUSSIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated, with a fairly broad forehead. The stop is barely visible. The nose is big and black.

Ears: Relatively small, hanging, triangular ears.

Body: The withers are discernable but not too high. The back is straight and strong. The loins are short, broad and rounded. The chest is fairly broad, slightly flattened and deep.

Tail: Set fairly low, hugging the contours of the sloping croup. The tail is long enough to reach around the hock.

Colour: Mostly white, although white and yellow, straw, ash grey and other shades of grey are permitted, as is white sparingly marked or speckled with grey.

Coat: Long (10 to 15cm), coarse, thick, dense and slightly wavy. Same length on head, limbs, chest and tail, with well-developed undercoat.

Hungary Komondor

Other name: Hungarian Sheepdog

Morphology: Lupoid

o ≥ 25 inches (65cm) 110-135 lbs

(50-61kg)

(36-50kg)

Monthly

inches (60cm) 80-110 lbs

Grooming

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Q ≥ 23 ½

Komondor

The most powerful Hungarian sheepdog

Cteadfast coura

Asian origins

Carpathian Basin.

Robust and impressive Komondors are big and powerfully built. Viewed from the side, the body is rectangular, almost a square. The densely coated head

juts out from the body. The tail is

carried hanging, with the tip

almost horizontal. Their robust

body is covered with fluffy, ivory-

coloured hair that is dense and

Komondors belong to a very old breed of Hungarian sheepdogs of Asian descent. Their primitive ancestors most probably accompanied the Magyars, a nomadic people who bred cattle in the

FCI AKC

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Steadfast courage enables them to guard herds and defend property. Naturally distrustful, they regard the area they are told to protect as their territory. They will not tolerate any strangers, attacking boldly and silently. During the day, they like to lie down with a good view over their territory. At night, they are constantly on the move.





Did you know?

Komondors have an outstanding coat. It is long in the croup, the lumbar region and the back of the thighs (at least 20 to 27cm). It is of medium length on the back, each side of the rib cage and around the shoulder blades (at least 15 to 22cm). It is shorter on the cheeks and eyebrows, the top of the head, the ears, neck and legs (10 to 18cm), and shortest on the lips and the lower legs (9 to 11cm).



long. These dogs are not natural charmers, but their appealing expression and noble deportment foster respect and even fear.

THE KOMONDOR IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and in good proportion to the body. Even its dense screen of hair does not make it appear out of proportion.

Ears: Clearly drooping from the base in a U shape.

Body: Those parts of the body forming the topline are broad and very muscular. The withers are of a good length, accentuated at the front. The back is short and the loins of medium length.

Tail: Set low, clearly hanging. The tip is slightly curved, almost horizontal.

Colour: Ivory

Coat: The entire body is covered with long, corded hair. The topcoat is coarse and the undercoat fine. Quality is determined by the ratio between the two.

Kuvasz

The white Magyar







Kuvaszs are big, strong dogs sporting a wonderful coat of thick, wavy white hair. They are not only beautiful to look at, they also exude nobility and strength. Kuvaszs are used to guard and protect buildings and people. They are also used as hunting and scenting dogs. They look as if they will never tire.





From the Hungarian plains

Kuvaszs belong to a very old sheepdog breed indigenous to Hungary. They are very muscular, solidly built dogs with a lively temperament. They love to be busy. Their ancestors came with the Magyars who settled on the Carpathian plains and used them to guard and protect their herds from predators and rustlers. During the reign of King Matthias the Just, they were used as hunting dogs. With the dramatic fall in sheep stocks, Kuvaszs started to move into villages and later into cities.

Did you know? Kuvaszs are very brave dogs. They will lay down their life to protect people and property. They are self-confident and may become aggressive if ill-treated.

THE KUVASZ IN BRIEF

Head: Distinctly wedge-shaped and in harmony with the rest of the body. Attractive, noble and strong-looking.

Ears: Set at mid height. The first third lifts away from the base in an arch before falling back flat against the head.

Body: Viewed from the side, the shape is rectangular (only slightly short of square).

Tail: Set low, extending from the slightly sloping croup, falling vertically. The tip turns upwards slightly, but is not curved.

Colour: White, but ivory is acceptable.

Hair: Moderately harsh, wavy, a little stiff, not tending to matt. The coarser topcoat covers a finer downy undercoat.



Hungary Mud

Mudi

A look all of its own

medium-sized herding breed with a wedge-shaped head, pricked ears and a clearly sloping topline. The head and legs are covered in short, smooth hair, while the hair on the rest of the body is longer and very wavy to slightly curly. There are several coat colours.



THE MUDI IN BRIEF

Morphology: Lupoid

0 16-18 ½ inch-

(||-|3kg)

Q 15-171/4 inches

(38-44cm) 171/2-241/4 lbs (8-11kg) Grooming Monthly

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

es (41-47cm) 241/4-281/2 lbs

Head: Certainly the most attractive aspect, giving the impression of an attentive, dynamic, cheerful and intelligent dog, without a trace of timidity or aggression. Wedgeshaped and tapering to the nose.

FCI -

СКС

Ears: Set high and pricked, forming an inverted V and covered in abundant hair that reaches beyond the pinna.

Body: The topline clearly slopes toward the croup. The pronounced withers are long and muscular. The back is straight and short and the loins of medium length and solid. The croup is short and very slightly sloping.

Tail: Set at medium height. At rest it hangs, with the lower third almost horizontal.

Colour: Fawn, black, blue, blue merle (black speckled, striped, brindle or spotted on light or dark bluish grey), ash (grey blue) and brown.

Coat: The head and the front of the legs are covered with hair that is short, straight and smooth. Hair on the rest of the body is uniformly very wavy or slightly curled, dense and always shiny, growing to about 3 to 7 cm.







A blend of Hungarian and German blood

Mudis were created in the 18th and 19th centuries by crossing Hungarian herding dogs with various prickeared German herding varieties.

Courageous and elegant

The courageous temperament of these highly adaptable dogs encouraged herdsmen to use them to drive large, difficult livestock. They are also used to drive wild boar towards hunters. They are remarkably agile. As well as performing watch and alarm duties, they are also very good at sniffing out narcotics. Their relatively short coat means they can easily be kept indoors, and they are endearing family dogs.

Did you know? All fanciers praise Mudis for their assiduous nature, and a temperament

described as lively, courageous, attentive, diligent, alert and accommodating.

Schapendoes

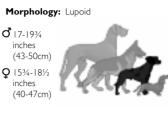
The most international of the Dutch breeds

A good Schapendoes is vigilant and courageous. Its qualities also include intelligence, alertness, vitality, cheerfulness, gentleness and plenty of temperament. It is loving and loyal with members of its family. This long-haired Dutch breed is lightly built, measuring between 40 and 50cm at the withers. Its springy, effortless gait is complemented by a remarkable jump.



Other name: Dutch Sheepdog

Netherlands







© Grossem

From the moors

At the turn of the millennium, Dutch Sheepdogs were to be found everywhere in the Netherlands where there were moors and sheep. Shepherds valued their tireless work ethic and intelligence. It is still used to guard sheep today in remote areas of the country, so a Schapendoes has to be hardy,

© Duhave

quick on its feet and nimble. It also has to be intelligent enough to take decisions. It needs to be a true herding dog, both physically and mentally.

Plenty of relations

Dutch Sheepdogs belong to a disparate group of long-haired herding breeds with densely coated heads, related to Bearded Collies, Pulis, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs, Old English Sheepdogs, Briards and Bergamasco Shepherd Dogs, as well as the varieties of German Schafspudels found in Hesse, Odenwald and the Lower Rhine. All related breeds are miniature mutations of mountain dogs.

THE SCHAPENDOES IN BRIEF

Head: The very abundant hair makes the head look bigger and especially broader, and the skull higher, than they really are.

Ears: Set fairly high, neither heavy nor fleshy, hanging freely by the side of the head without being close.

Body: A little longer than it is tall, light-boned, supple and elastic.

Tail: Long, well-furnished and feathered.

Colour: All colours are acceptable, although blue-grey to black is preferred.

Did you know?

P. M.C. Toepoel founded the modern Schapendoes, managing to generate interest in the virtually extinct breed during World War II. Serious efforts to reconstruct it then commenced following VE Day. The Dutch breed club was formed in 1947 and the Schapendoes was provisionally recognised in 1952. The first standard was ready two years later, but the breed was not classified by the FCI until 1971.

Coat: Thick coat of long, slightly wavy hair measuring 7cm and longer around the hindquarters. Adequate undercoat.

United Kingdom Old English Sheepdog

Other name: Bobtail

Morphology: Lupoid



Grooming Monthly	23		
Sheepdogs		FCI	АКС
and Cattle Dog	s	VC	CVC

THE OLD ENGLISH SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the overall size of the dog; skull capacious & rather square.

Ears: Small, carried flat against the side of the head.

Body: Fairly short and compact. The loins are very robust, broad and slightly arched. The chest is deep and capacious.

Tail: Previously customarily docked or natural bobtail, but today it is kept natural. The tail is set low and never carried curled or over the back. There must be no kink. It must be well-feathered and abundantly coated.

Colour: Any shade of grey, grizzled or blue.

Hair: Abundant and harsh in texture. Not straight but shaggy and curl-free.



Old English Sheepdog

A bear of a sheepdog

Old English Sheepdogs are docile, even-tempered dogs. Hardy, faithful and confident, they are in no way anxious or aggressive unless provoked. Their distinctive bark is typical of the breed.



Did you know?

When viewed from the rear whilst walking, Old English Sheepdogs have a rolling gait like a bear's. At slow speeds some dogs may tend to pace. In action, they may naturally lower their head.

Obscure origins

Despite the involvement of the foremost experts in the debate, the origins of the Old English Sheepdog remain a mystery. It's just one of the charms of the breed.





British sources claim the Bearded Collie and even the Russian Sheepdog as the breed's ancestors.

Harmonious and stocky

Strong, square-looking dogs of robust build and great symmetry, Old English Sheepdogs are stocky, muscular canines with a very intelligent expression. Some vital statistics are typical of the breed, not least the length of the muzzle, which is approximately half the total length of the head. In the standing position, the withers are lower than the loins, and the body appears pear-shaped when viewed from above.

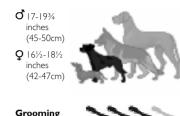
Natural forms demand respect

The breed standard leaves it to the judges to evaluate measurements, because type and symmetry are much more important and should always take priority. Natural forms must not be modified by scissoring or clipping.



Poland Polski Owczarek Nizinny

Morphology: Lupoid



Weekly	0	0 0	
Sheepdogs		FCI	АКС
and Cattle Dogs		кс	СКС

Did you know? Polish Lowland Sheepdogs must be true to their roots as working dogs. They must therefore neither be smaller than the measurements set down in the standard, nor fragile, nor delicate.





Polish Lowland

Sheepdog

All the colours of the Polish rainbow

ively but not overly so, vigilant, alert, intelligent, perceptive and blessed with a

good memory. Unfavourable weather conditions are not a problem.

Back from the brink

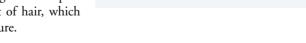
Commonly known as PONs – the acronym of its Polish name: Polski Owczarek Nizinny – Polish Lowland Sheepdogs are members of an old breed whose descendants include today's Bearded Collie. References to these medium-sized herders date right back to the 13^{th} century, but the breed rarely ventured outside of its homeland, Poland, where World War II was as devastating for the dog population as for humans.

An attractive, likeable companion

As herding and guard dogs, Polish Lowland Sheepdogs are easy to handle. But they also make great companion dogs in an urban setting.

Polish Lowland Sheepdogs are average-sized, strong and compact with well-developed muscles and a long, thick coat of hair, which constitutes an attractive and interesting feature.





THE POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Of medium size, in proportion, not too heavy. The skull is the same length as the muzzle, or may be a little shorter.

> **Ears:** Set fairly high and hanging, of medium size, heart-shaped, broad at the base.

Body: More rectangular than square, pronounced withers, a flat, very muscular back, and broad, well-fused loins. The croup is slightly truncated. The height at the withers is slightly less than the length (ratio 9:10). **Tail:** The tail is fairly long and very hairy.

Colour: All colours and markings are acceptable.

Coat: The entire body is abundantly covered with coarse, dense, thick hair.

Tatra Shepherd Dog

Guardian angel of the Carpathians

Tatras are herders and watchdogs. Their imposing attitude and attractive appearance make them much-loved companions. The first standard in 1938 highlighted these qualities. Their dense coat allows them to thrive in extreme climates.







Other names: Podhalan, Polish Tatra Sheepdog Morphology: Lupoid Of 25½-27½ inches (65-70cm)

Q 23½- 25½

inches

FCI -



- Sheepdogs CKC and Cattle Dogs

Did you know? Tatra Shepherd Dogs are born to guard. Even when they seem to be sleeping, they are primed to respond to the slightest signal

with astonishing speed and power!



Power and mobility

Podhalans are strong, compact dogs that exude power and mobility. They are rectangular in shape. The males are more compact than the females.

At first glance, these powerful, strong-boned dogs can be reminiscent of another big white breed, the Kuvasz. But on closer examination, the Pole differs from the Hungarian in many ways, not least in its commanding head.

THE TATRA SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Lean and in proportion to the body. Carried at medium height whether the dog is still or in motion.

Ears: Of average size, rather thick and triangular, with a good covering of hair.

Body: The body is long and solid with clearly perceptible withers and a straight, broad back.

The loins are broad and well coupled. The croup is oblique, sloping slightly. Deep chest.

Tail: Set not too high and carried below the topline. The tail will rise above the topline when the dog is excited.

Colour: Uniformly white.

Coat: The hair is short and dense on the head, muzzle, front of the forelegs and hindlegs from the hock down. On the torso, it is long, dense, straight or a little wavy, and harsh to the touch. The undercoat is abundant.



Hungary

Morphology: Lupoid

0 16- 17% inches (40-44cm),

15kg) Q 141/2-16 inches (37-41cm) 22-281/2 lbs (10-13kg) Grooming Monthly

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

The itinerant canine Pulis are members

Carpathian Basin.

coat

29-33 lbs (13-



More than one string to its bow

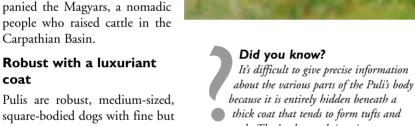
hese are lively and very enthusiastic dogs. They love children and make outstanding guard dogs. Their conformation is well suited to sports.







FCI AKC кс скс of a Hungarian herding breed with Asian origins. Their primitive ancestors most probably accom-



Pulis are robust, medium-sized, square-bodied dogs with fine but cords. That's why touch is so important not overly light bones. Although when evaluating these dogs. lean, the body is very muscular. The hair is so luxuriant on the

head that it makes it look round, covering the eyes. The tail is abundantly coated and curls forward on the croup, making the topline seem to rise from front to back.

Body length is the same as height at the withers. Height at the chest is a little less than half the height at the withers. The muzzle is approximately one third the length of the skull.



THE PULI IN BRIEF

Head: Round when viewed from the front, seemingly elliptical viewed from the side.

Ears: Set at medium height, broad at the base and hanging.V shaped pinna rounded at the tip.

Body: Straight topline, which seems to rise slightly due to the position of the tail. The withers protrude only slightly.

The back is of medium length, straight, firm and muscular. The loins are short and very muscular.

Tail: Set at medium height and carried in a flat curl over the croup. Covered with dense hair.

Colour: Black, black with a subdued shading of rust or grey; fawn (fakó) with a distinct black mask; pearl white without any russet gold.

Coat: Fairly coarse topcoat and finer undercoat. The ratio of one to the other is regulated genetically and determines the overall character of the coat, which forms tufts and cords. It is easy to maintain.





Pumi

An original Magyar herding dog

Considered an independent breed since the early 20th century, Pumis have a great sense of smell and have proven their worth against carnivores and rodents. They have also been used to drive large livestock. Pumis are excellent family dogs that have no difficulty adapting to life indoors, although they do need a lot of exercise. All told, they are perfect as companion or sporting dogs.

es (41-47cm) 22-33 lbs (10-15kg) **Q** 15-17¼ inches (38-44cm) 17½-28½ lbs (8-13kg) **Grooming** Weekly **FCL -**

Morphology: Lupoid

0 16-18½ inch-



Hungary
Pumi





Did you know?

Pumis were created in the 17th and 18th centuries by crossing primitive Pumis with prick-eared dogs resembling terriers imported from Germany and France.



Always cheerful

Pumis are cheerful herding dogs. They bear more than a passing resemblance to terriers, especially the head. The muzzle is elongated and the upper third of the ears is folded forward. The body is square in shape. These ever alert dogs carry their neck higher than normal. Their wavy hair is of medium length, forming curls. There are various coat colours, but only solid colours are acceptable.

THE PUMI IN BRIEF

Head: Relatively long and narrow, typified by an elongated muzzle.

Ears: Set high and pricked. The top third is folded forward.

Body: Well-developed muscles, lean, very firm and tough. Extraordinarily fine and harmonious overall.

Tail: Set high, forming a wide circle above the croup.

Colour: Grey, black, fawn, white.

Coat: Wavy and curly, forming tufts of varying sizes. Never smooth or corded. 4 to 7 cm long. Elastic, shaggy and dense.



Rough Collie

The epitome of sheepdog chic

ollies are strikingly beautiful dogs that stand

with great dignity. No part of the body must be

Built to exude strength and activity, with not a sign of heaviness or coarseness. Their expression, one of their most important characteristics, is based on perfect balance between skull and foreface, the size,

shape, colour and position of the eyes, and the position and carriage of the ears. They are friendly, never

D Hermeline/Cogi

Other names: Long-Haired Collie, Scottish Collie

United Kingdom Rough Collie



Grooming Monthly

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Did you know? Gait is a distinctive

FCI AKC

кс скс

characteristic of this breed. A Collie is never out at elbow, although its front feet are relatively close together in action. Plaiting, crossing and rolling are highly undesirable.



THE ROUGH COLLIE IN BRIEF



Head: Forming a clearly truncated wedge with smooth sides when viewed from the side and the front. Ears: Small; neither too close

together nor too far apart; semipricked.

Body: A little longer than height to the withers. The back is level and firm, rising slightly over the loins. **Tail:** Long, with the bone extending at least to the hock joint.

out of proportion.

Friendly but forthright

timid or aggressive.

Colour: Sable, white, tricolour and blue merle are accepted.

Coat: Very dense, following the contours of the dog's body. The topcoat is rough to the touch. The undercoat is soft, dense like fur, and very close, almost hiding the skin.







The Collie in the United States

An outstanding companion

The Collie, as the Long-Haired or Rough Collie is known in the United States, is a veritable institution across the pond. The Collie Club Of America was formed in 1886 – making it one of the doyens of American dog fancy – less than a quarter of a century after the breed was first shown in Britain (1862).

The pioneer, John H Warren, imported two males

straight from Queen Victoria's kennels. The long history of the breed in the United States owes a great deal to those first imports, which were from the best British lines. American breeding started in earnest in the last quarter of the 19th century. Quality was not always tip-top, but the breed did gain in popularity. New kennels were opened, including Chestnut Hill (Philadelphia) and later, Alstead, Sterling and others.

As the leading dogs started to make their mark, imports began to dry up.

After the formation of the Collie Club of America, the breed started to win hearts and prizes in shows and more and more enthusiasts were attracted by its beauty. This was regarded as the golden age of the Collie in the United States.

The American variety soon began to go its own way. The characteristics of height, weight and head type (which is less chiselled) are all different from that found in the British variety.

While the American is bigger, heavier and morphologically more powerful than its British cousin, this is perhaps less due to breeding than to the fact that the first imports were like that and these traits appealed to American fans.

In its native country, the Collie is on the large side of medium, whereas in the United States it has become a maxi.









Four coat colours are recognised in the United States - sable and white, tricolour, blue merle and white. The white coat has sable, tricolour or blue merle markings. The other distinctive difference is ear carriage. In Britain, the ears are semi-prick when the dog is attentive, whereas in the American variety they are not fully semi pricked and they have a distinctive fold.

Did you know?

The most famous dog on the big and small screen is without doubt the Collie Pal, who played the role of Lassie, inspired by the short stories of English

writer Eric Knight in the 1930s. Knight wrote the novel Lassie Come Home, which was adapted for TV and film in the United States in 1943 and transmitted to the rest of the world in the 1950s.

United Kingdom Smooth Collie

Smooth Collie

Another smooth Scot

mooth Collies make an instant impression as intelli-

gent, alert and active dogs. Their perfectly propor-

tioned anatomy also makes them very dignified.

Other name: Collie (Smooth Coat)

Morphology: Lupoid **ď** 22-24 inches (56-61cm) 45-65 lbs (20.5-29.5kg) **Q** 20-22 inches (51-56cm) 40-55 lbs (18-25kg)

Grooming Twice annually

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs	FCI	АКС
	кс	скс



THE SMOOTH COLLIE IN BRIEF

Head: Forming a clearly truncated wedge with smooth sides when viewed from the side and the front.

Ears: Medium-sized, broader at the base. Neither too close together nor too far apart. Semipricked.

Body: A little longer than height to the withers. The back is level and firm, rising slightly over the loins

Tail: Long, with the bone extending at least to the hock joint.

Colour: Sable, white, tricolour and blue merle are accepted.

Coat: A short and flat topcoat that is rough to the touch, with a very dense undercoat.





Active and amiable

Like its long-haired cousin, the short-haired Collie has the morphology of a strong, active dog, without any heaviness or coarseness. The harmony between the proportions of face, eyes and ears helps give the impression of balance. Character-wise, it is cheerful, affectionate and gentle, without any fearfulness. This is the ideal dog for a sporting family.

Did you know?

The eyes are a very

give the dog its gentle

an angle and almond-shaped.

important feature, as they

expression. They are medi-

um-sized (never small), set at



Is a collie through and through. The cross with the long-haired (rough) collie is recognised in the United States and Canada. The coat is short, stiff and abundant, with a generous undercoat.



Netherlands



Best of two worlds

The Saarloos Wolfdog is an astonishing, relatively recent creation that has made its mark on a world where "successful" crossings between wolves and dogs are uncommon.

Harmonious build

The Saarloos Wolfdog is a robust canine whose outward appearance is reminiscent of a wolf (conformation, movement, coat). It is harmoniously built on fairly long limbs, without any legginess. The sexual characteristics are conspicuous in both males and females.

Saarloos Wolfdog

The best of both worlds

Lively and bursting with energy, proud and independent, the Saarloos Wolfdog does as it wants. Although it is in no way submissive, it is devoted to its owner and very reliable. Around strangers, this breed is reserved, treating them with suspicion. Its restraint and – in unfamiliar situations – its instinct to take to its heels like a wolf are typical characteristics of the Saarloos Wolfdog



C Duhaven/Roval Ca

and ought to be preserved. If this instinct is suppressed, for example by leashing the dog to restrict its freedom, it may come across as nervous.



THE SAARLOOS WOLFDOG IN BRIEF

Head: The head must be comparable to that of a wolf. Size must be in harmony with the body.

Ears: Medium-sized, fleshy, triangular and rounded at the tip.

Body: Longer than it is tall. It has a strong, straight back and normally sprung ribs. It is rather slender, very similar to a wolf.

Tail: Broad at the base with a rich covering of hair.

Colour: Sandy or light fawn to dark charcoal, termed 'wolf grey'; sandy or light fawn to dark shaded brown, termed 'forest brown' and light creamy white (sable) to white.

Coat: The coat changes with the seasons. In winter, the undercoat generally predominates, in summer the covering hair.

Did you know?

Leendert Saarloos (1884-1969) was a nature lover and, more importantly, a dog lover. He felt that dogs had been given too many human characteristics. As a German Shepherd connoisseur, he wanted to revive the breed's natural qualities and create a better working dog. To do so, he crossed the male German Shepherd Gerard van der Fransenum, a classic Prussiantype dog, with Fleur, a she-wolf from the Siberian branch of the European type (1932).





Schipperke

The miniature Belgian shepherd dog

hese outstanding little dogs are quick to sound the alarm. Brimming with vitality, they are active, agile, indefatigable and always interested in what's going on. Very gentle with children, they are standoffish with strangers and may snap to protect whatever they've been given to guard. They express themselves with a high-pitched bark and raise their mane and hackles. These inquisitive canines will chase rats, moles and other vermin.

Belgium Schipperke





Cutting a highly original figure

Schipperkes are small but solidly built sheepdogs. Their coat is very distinctive and well furnished: straight hair forms a ruff, mane, frill and culottes, producing a unique silhouette. Their well-balanced morphology on fine legs, together with their shepherd dog curiosity and their size, explain their great popularity well beyond the borders of Belgium.

Short and stocky

Their head is wedge-shaped, with a fairly well-developed neck and a relatively short muzzle. Their body is well balanced, short, fairly broad and stocky, but their limbs are finely boned. The sexes are easily distinguishable. Height at the withers is equal to body length. The deep chest is level with the elbows. The muzzle is substantially shorter than half the length of the head.

Did you know?

A Schipperke was shown for the first time in the town of Spa in 1882. The breed was made fashionable by Queen Marie-Henriette of Belgium. It was introduced into the United States and the United Kingdom in 1887. The first standard was published in 1888 by the breed club founded in the same year (the oldest breed club in Belgium).

THE SCHIPPERKE IN BRIEF

Head: Lupoid, wedge-shaped, but not overly elongated and sufficiently broad to be in proportion to the body.

Ears: Pricked, very small, pointed, triangular (equilateral if possible), set high but not too close together, firm, extremely mobile.

Body: Cobby but not excessively bulky or heavy. Ideally squareshaped.

Tail: Long, broad at the base, tapering to the tip, reaching at least the hock.

Colour: Black. The undercoat does not need to be totally black.

Dark grey is also acceptable if completely hidden by the topcoat.

Coat: Abundant topcoat. Dense, straight, sufficiently harsh and firm of texture to be dry and resistant to the touch. Provides excellent protection together with the soft, thick undercoat.



Other name: Sheltie

Morphology: Lupoid

and Cattle Dogs



кс скс





Shetland Sheepdog

A wee Scottish herder from the islands

A lert, gentle, intelligent, strong and active, this small breed is affectionate and responsive to its human companion, but reserved –although never nervous– with strangers.



Did you know?

Perfect balance between skull and nose, the shape, colour and position of the eyes, and the position and bearing of the ears add up to the breed's characteristic expression.



Excellence and agility

Scottish sheepdog breeds are renowned for growing very attached to their human companions. Underneath that elegant appearance and dazzling colour lies a compact master sheepdog that loves to participate in sporting challenges when there is no flock to herd, especially tests of agility, where it can display its strengths.

Beauty and harmony

Shetland Sheepdogs are small, long-haired, working dogs of great beauty, with no heaviness or coarseness. They are harmoniously shaped; no part looks out of proportion. An abundant coat with mane and frill, a finely chiseled head and a gentle expression combine to epitomize the ideal specimen.



THE SHETLAND SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF



Head: Refined and, when viewed from the top or the side, forming a blunt wedge, tapering from ear to nose.

Ears: Small and moderately wide at the base, placed fairly close together at the top of the skull. The tips must fall forward, as pricked ears constitute a fault.

Body: The length of the body – from the tip of the shoulder to the bottom of the croup – slightly exceeds height at the withers.

Tail: Set low. The tapering bone reaches at least to the hock. Abundant hair throughout.

Colour: Sable, tricolour of intense black on the body, blue merle (clear silvery blue, splashed and marbled with black), black and white, black and tan.

Coat: The topcoat is long, straight and harshly textured. The undercoat is soft, short and close.





The Shetland Sheepdog in the United States

Did you know?

You do not need to be an expert to see the striking resemblance between Shetland Sheepdogs (Shelties) and Rough Collies. Even so, the Shetland is a distinct breed with its own origins.

Shetland Sheepdogs have been bred since 1929 under the supervision of the American Shetland Sheepdog Association (ASSA), which now covers most of the country through 70 regional clubs.



A popular sheepdog

A large percentage of the first dogs to arrive in the United States from Britain had Rough Collie blood in them. In the

1910s and 1920s British breeders crossed their Rough Collies with what they regarded as a miniature Collie. As a result, it became a priority for show judges and breeders alike to establish a homogeneous type for the Sheltie.

Demand grew fast and the Sheltie developed into a popular sheepdog breed in the United

States. Imports from Britain fell sharply in the 1940s and 1950s and the American type started to diverge from the British one.

Bigger, whiter, stronger

Two essential characteristics would distinguish the American type from the British type: its bigger size and the more intrusive white markings on its coat.

Some coat colours permitted in the United States are not approved in Europe, such as the bi blue, which is a blue merle without tan markings. The American is also stronger than its European cousin. In the show rings, the coat is prepared and conditioned to be more sumptuous. The expression on the face is clearly different too, from the shape of the eyes to the lines of the head.

Slovakia Slovenský Čuvač

Other name: Slovensky Cuvac

o 24½-27 ½ inches

Q 23¹/₄-25 ¹/₂ inches

(62-70cm)

(59-70cm)

Grooming Twice annually

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Morphology: Lupoid

Slovakia

FC

Power and suppleness from the mountain

lovak Cuvacs are solidly-built mountain dogs with a Thick white coat and a robust bone structure. They are members of a lively, vigilant and fearless breed.



Did you know? Despite its power, a Cuvac's movements are surprisingly light, supple and speedy, whatever the terrain and time of year. Its preferred gait is the trot.

Vigilant and shrewd

Over the centuries, these imposing, rectangular dogs have become accustomed to the harsh climate of the Tatra Mountains in Slovakia. The breed name is related to the Slovak word meaning 'to listen'.



THE SLOVAK CUVAC IN BRIEF

Head: Firm, broad, longish skull, broad forehead with a shallow furrow and proportionate eyebrow arches.



The top of the head is flat. The neck is clearly defined against the

> strong, solid, pronounced neck. Viewed from the side, the skull is parallel to the nose and slightly convex.

Ears: Set high, mobile in action, of medium length,

hanging against the head. Finer hair on one half; at rest, the rounded lower edge reaches the lips.

Body: Longer than height at the withers. The back is straight, of medium length and strong, sloping toward the long, muscular and very solid loins, which flow into the croup. The belly and flanks are moderately raised. The rump is solid, square and sloping.

Tail: Cigar-shaped. Straight and pointed without any curl.

Colour: White. A little yellow is acceptable on ears and neck.

Coat: The undercoat is completely covered by a topcoat of long hair measuring 5 to 15 cm. Most abundant in the main. Elsewhere moderately wavy, forming waves that merge into one another.



Bouvier des Flandres

A Franco-Belgian with a glint in its eyes

Look into the eyes of this calm yet bold breed and you will be struck by its intelligence, energy and audacity. Its natural aptitude for work must always be preserved – any deviation should be penalised.





FCI AKC

кс скс

Did you know? The Bouvier des Flandres was originally used to drive herds, as a draft animal and to churn butter. The modernisation of farm equipment changed this and nowadays the Bouvier des Flandres is used to guard farms and as a defence and police dog.

France, Belgium Bouvier des Flandres

Morphology: Lupoid

0 241/2-26 3/4 inches

(62-68cm) 77-88 lbs (35-40kg) **Q** 23¼-25 ½ inches

(59-65cm) 59½-77 lbs (27-35kg)

Grooming

Monthly

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Drovers

The Bouvier des Flandres comes from Flanders, straddling modern-day France and Belgium. The cowmen and drovers of Flanders needed good dogs to drive their herds; they made their selection among local canines with the required behavioural and physical qualities, now embodied in the Bouvier des Flandres. The Bouvier des Flandres has a short, stocky body and strong, muscular legs. At first glance, it should exude strength without heaviness. It should be judged in natural postures, without physical contact with the handler.

THE BOUVIER DES FLANDRES IN BRIEF

Head: Massive in appearance, accentuated by the beard and moustache. Proportionate to the body and stature.

Ears: Set high above eyelevel and falling vertically. The fold must not be higher than the top of the skull. **Body:** Powerful, stocky and short. Horizontal topline along back and tight, firm loins. The withers are slightly raised. The back is short, broad, muscular and well supported. It shows no sign of weakness whilst remaining flexible.

Tail: Set relatively high and in line with the backbone. Some dogs are born tailless. If so, this cannot be penalised.

Colour: Generally grey, brindle or blackened.

Coat: Rough to the touch; dry and matt; not too long, not too short (around 6 cm); slightly dishevelled, without being woolly or curly.



Switzerland

Weisser Schweizer Schäferhund

Morphology: Lupoid

 ♂ 23½-26 inches (60-66cm) 66-88 lbs (30-40kg)
 ♀ 21½ -24 inches (55-61cm) 55- 77 lbs

and Cattle Dogs		-	-
Sheepdogs		FCI	-
Grooming Twice annually	0	5	
(25-35kg)			

Did you know?

An American male called Lobo, born on 5th March 1966, is considered to be the father of the breed in Switzerland. He is registered in the Swiss stud book (LOS). His descendants, and the descendants of other white shepherds imported from North America, slowly but surely founded a line in Europe.

White Swiss Shepherd Dog

A naturalised Swiss with American roots

White Swiss Shepherd Dogs are even-tempered, attentive and vigilant. Although occasionally reserved with strangers, they are never nervous, anxious or aggressive.

Welcomed to Switzerland

White shepherd dogs gradually became a distinct breed in the United States and Canada. They were first imported into Switzerland in the early 1970s, and there are now a large number of purebreds all over Europe with lineages stretching back over several generations. The White Swiss Shepherd Dog was formally registered as a new breed in a supplement to the Swiss studbook (LOS: Livre des Origines Suisse) in June 1991.

Elegance These large-sized sheepdogs are

powerful and muscular with erect ears, a double coat of medium to long hair and an elongated body. Their bones are of medium size, producing an elegant, harmonious form. White Swiss Shepherd Dogs are gentle family and companion dogs that really adore children. They are also attentive watchdogs and hard workers, with lots of "get up and go".





THE WHITE SWISS SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: The skull is powerful, dry, finely chiselled and properly in proportion with the body. It is wedge-shaped when viewed from above and from the side.

Ears: The large ears are set high and carried perfectly upright. They are parallel and point forwards, in the shape of an elongated triangle that is slightly rounded at the tip. **Body:** Of medium length, powerful and muscular. Very noticeable withers, a solid, level back, and very muscular loins.

Tail: Bushy throughout, the sabre tail tapers to the tip.

Colour: White

Coat: Double coat of dense, medium to long hair that lies close to the body. The undercoat is abundant; the topcoat smooth and thick.





hoto page opposite : © Gross



United Kingdom Welsh Corgi (Cardigan) Morphology: Lupoid o Ideally, 12 inches (30cm) Weight proportionate Q Ideally, 12 inches (30cm) Weight proportionate Grooming Monthly FCI AKC Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs кс скс

Welsh Corgi Cardigan

A big dog in a small package

Velsh Corgis are short herding dogs with great staying power. They are vigorous and sturdy.



Did you know?

Blue eyes look really good, but one or both in pale blue, blue or with blue flecks can only be accepted in blue merles.

THE WELSH CORGI CARDIGAN IN BRIEF

Head: Fox-like in shape and appearance. The skull is broad and flat between the ears, tapering toward the eyes above which it forms a slight dome.

Ears: Fairly large in proportion to the size of the dog. Moderately broad at the base, set around 8 cm apart and slightly rounded at the tip. Pricked.

Body: Moderately-sized chest with prominent chest bone. Sufficiently long, strong body with deep brisket. Well sprung ribs.

Tail: Like a fox's; extending from the topline; moderately long.

Colour: Any colour, with or without white markings, although white must not predominate.

Coat: Short or medium in length, hard texture. Weatherproof, with good undercoat. Preferably straight.







Lively and docile

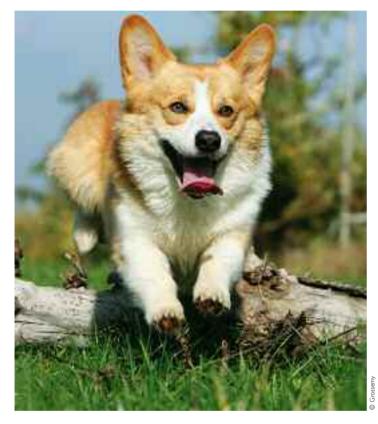
Cardigans are lively, active and intelligent little dogs with a steady temperament. They are obedient and neither aggressive nor fearful. This robust breed has an above-average life expectancy, with the flame of youth still burning in 15-yearolds.

The body is long in proportion to the dog's height. The tail extends from the topline and is reminiscent of a fox's brush.

Welsh Corgi Pembroke

A royal favourite

Pembrokes are low, strong, sturdily built dogs with an alert and active manner that gives the impression of substance and stamina in a small package.



THE WELSH CORGI PEMBROKE IN BRIEF

Head: Fox-like in shape and appearance, with a lively, intelligent expression.

Ears: Pricked, medium-sized, slight-ly rounded.

Body: Medium length with well sprung ribs. The loins are not short. Viewed from above, the body tapers slightly; Strong, level topline.

Tail: Preferably naturally short, in line with the topline, carried low and not curled over the back.

Colour: Solid red, sable, fawn, black and tan, with or without white markings on legs, brisket and neck. A little white on head and foreface is acceptable.

Coat: Medium length, straight, never soft, wavy or wiry. Dense undercoat.

A bubbly breed

It's amazing how much power this cheerful breed packs despite its compact size. Bold and workmanlike, Pembrokes are particularly outgoing and friendly, never timid or aggressive.

United Kingdom Welsh Corgi Pembroke

Morphology: Lupoid Io-12 inches (25-30cm) 22-26 lbs (10-12 kg) Io-12 inches (25-30cm) 20-24 lbs (9-11 kg) Co-24 lbs (9-11 kg) Groo-ming Monthly FCI AKC KC KC CKC

Did you know?

Pembrokes are more widespread than Cardigans. They also have the royal seal of approval: George VI gave one to his daughter, the future Queen Elizabeth II, who has kept them ever since.





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The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.



Pinscher, Schnauzer, Mountain Dogs and Swiss Cattle Dogs

Germany Affenpinscher

Affenpinscher

A well covered Pinscher

ffenpinschers are small, compact, sturdy dogs Awith a rough coat and monkey-like expression. They are intrepid, alert, tenacious and faithful, sometimes passionate and fearless, but certainly a family breed.



An original look

Pinscher and schnauzer

Morphology: Molossoid

 \vec{O} and Q

10-12 inches

Grooming Weekly

(25-30cm) 9-131/4lbs

(4-6kg)

type

Affenpinschers belong to the large family of German dogs that famously includes most Schnauzers. They are the smallest, rarest breed in the family, and the most original looking. Their gait is lively and fluent.

AKC -CI

кс скс

Dürer's model

In southern Germany, Affenpinschers are family dogs. Their ancestors were depicted in wood carvings by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528). The first Affenpinschers were registered in the stud book in 1879. These toy dogs, which were very popular at the beginning of the 20th century, were developed from roughcoated Pinschers.



The ring of hair around the head emphasises the monkey-like expression. Colours originally ranged from a solid yellowish, reddish or greyish-white via a dark grey or greyish black to pure black.



THE AFFENPINSCHER IN BRIEF

Head: The skull is rather round, elongated and highly domed with a pronounced forehead and clearly defined stop.

Ears: Set high, symmetrically pointing forward in the shape of an upside-down V.The inner edges are close to the head.

Body: Solid, square and compact. The topline from the withers slopes slightly towards the rear, forming an almost straight line. The withers mark the highest point of the topline. The back is strong, short and firm.

Tail: Natural. A sabre or sickle tail is ideal.

Colour: Pure black with a black undercoat.

Coat: Harsh and dense on the body.

Did you know?

Head hair is a distinctive feature of Affenpinschers, forming bushy, bristly eyebrows, a ring around the eyes, an imposing beard, a top knot and side whiskers. It should be as hard and straggly as possible. These are essential to the monkey-like expression that gives the breed its German name, with "Affen" meaning ape.



120



Aidi

The best glimpse of the Atlas Mountains

Very loyal, affectionate and obedient dogs with their family.

Other names: Atlas Mountain Dog, Atlas Shepherd Dog Morphology: Lupoid

Morocco Aidi



from the sun and the cold of the

dog that is always on guard. In

some regions of Morocco, ear

cropping is customary and the

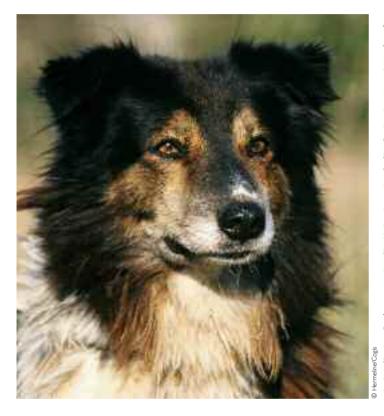
tail of a working dog may even

Grooming

be docked.

Monthly

FCI



A guarding instinct

Aidis have been found in the mountains and plateaus of North Africa since time immemorial. Nowadays, there is a large population in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco, the country responsible for the breed standard. Aidis have close ties with the semi-nomadic tribes of the mountains. Their task is to protect their owners' tents and possessions. They also protect flocks from wild animals, although they don't guard them like European shepherd dogs do.

Protective coat

Aidis are solid, very hardy dogs of remarkable strength and mobility. Muscular, vigorous, strongly built and lacking in any heaviness, this breed has a distinctive bushy coat to protect it

© Labat/Rouquette

Did you know? Aidis display a remarkable, primitive instinct to guard and protect. Ever alert, they have the natural ability to assess how big and how close a threat may be and fearlessly provide a proportionate, efficient response to it.

THE AIDI IN BRIEF

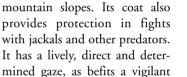
Head: Strong, broad and well-proportioned in relation to the body. Generally conical.

Ears: Medium-length, slightly rounded at the tips, set obliquely to leave the skull clear, carried halfdrooping.

Body: The topline must slope slightly towards the rear. The broad, muscular back is of moderate length, followed by powerful, very muscular loins, which are slightly curved. The croup slopes harmoniously. **Tail:** Long, reaching at least to the hocks. Set in line with the croup and carried low, scimitar fashion at rest.

Colour: Black, fawn, brown, generally spotted with white.

Coat: Thick, rather harsh, half-long (about 6cm), apart from on the face and ears, where it is sparser and finer.



Molossoid breeds, mountain type Switzerland
 Appenzeller Seppenhund

Other names: Appenzeller, Appenzeller Mountain Dog

Morphology: Lupoid

0 20 1/2-22 inches

(52-56cm)

O 193/4-211/4

inches (50-54cm)

Grooming: Twice annually

Swiss mountain and cattle dogs

Appenzell Cattle Dog

A rare breed that deserves a look

These dogs are generally lively, full of high spirits and self-assured. They are distrustful of strangers but fearless and famous for being steadfast. They are wonderful companions and very receptive.



 \sim

THE APPENZELL CATTLE DOG

FCI

Head: In good proportion to the body, slightly wedge-shaped.

Ears: Set broad and fairly high, drooping. At rest, flat and carried close to the cheeks.

Body: Strong and compact. The back is of medium length, firm and straight. The lumbar region is short and muscular.

Tail: Set high, strong, of medium length, bushy, with slightly longer hair on the underside.

Colour: Black or Havana brown foundation, with symmetrical tan (brownish-red) or white markings.

Coat: Double coat, firm and snug. The topcoat is dense and shiny. The dense undercoat is black, brown or grey.



Versatile guardian

The Appenzell Cattle Dog was first mentioned in 1853 in a German book about Alpine fauna. It was described as a "medium-sized, short-haired, multi-coloured cattle dog with a clear voice" that sometimes took

the form of a very homogenous Spitztype, used to guard farms and herd cattle. In 1895, head forester Max Sieber, one of the breed's main promoters, asked the Swiss canine association (S.C.S.) to take steps to protect the Appenzeller.



Mischievous air

Traditionally used to drive and guard cattle and other beasts, as well as to protect the farmstead, Appenzellers are also versatile working dogs and outstanding family dogs. They belong to a tricoloured, medium-sized, square-shaped breed of dog of good proportions. They are muscular, highly mobile and agile, with a characteristic mischievous expression.

Did your know?

The term "Appenzell Cattle Dog" is clearly defined today, compared to other Swiss Cattle Dogs. Appenzellers have many admirers, but the breeding stock remains very small. Only a very careful breeding programme will maintain and deepen the naturally simple hereditary characteristics of this remarkable breed.

Bernese Mountain Dog

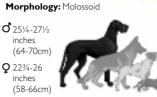
Switzerland Berner Sennenhund



The gentle Swiss you can rely on

riginally employed as a guard, draft and cattle dog on farmsteads in the canton of Bern, Bernese Mountain Dogs today are versatile working animals and much-loved family dogs. Well-balanced, attentive, vigilant and fearless in everyday situations, they are good natured and loyal to those they know, self-assured and placid with strangers.

Other name: Dürrbächler



	Grooming: Monthly	
FCI	АКС	
кс	скс	

Swiss mountain and cattle dogs

Dürrbächlers

Bernese Mountain Dogs have a long history in the Swiss canton of Bern, where they were originally known as Dürrbächlers, named after a hamlet where they were popular. In 1907, some of the breeders around Burgdorf joined forces to promote the purebred, establishing the Swiss Dürrbächler Club, which published the first standard.

Universally appreciated

These long-haired working dogs are powerful and supple with strong legs. Their striking tricolour coat and great adaptability have endeared them to families around the globe.







Did you know?

Bernese Mountain Dogs have the most beautiful coats, but it's their character that makes them so attractive. Sympathetic and sociable, these giant dogs can tolerate many other dogs without a grumble.



THE BERNESE MOUNTAIN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, proportionate to the body.

Ears: Triangular, medium-sized, hanging at rest and close to the head.

Body: Firm, straight, level back; broad, firm loins, slightly narrower than the chest when viewed from above.

Tail: Bushy, reaching at least to the hock.

Colour: Jet black with tan markings on cheeks, over eyes, on limbs and chest, with white spots.

Coat: Long, glossy, smooth or slightly wavy.

Germany

FCI AKC

кс скс

Morphology: Molossoid

o 22½-24 ¾ inches (57-63cm)

> 66lbs (30kg)

Q 21-231/4 inches

(53-59cm) ≃ 55lbs (25kg)

Grooming: Twice annually

Molossoid breeds

with working trial

facial expression.

Did you know? The dark mask must be limited to the muzzle and contrast starkly with the colour of the head so as not to darken the

[56cm]

Boxer

An excellent companion of large proportions

Boxers must be fearless, self-assured, calm and wellbalanced. Temperament is key and must be given close attention in breeding. Boxers have long been famed for their devotion and loyalty to their family, as well as their vigilance and unshakeable bravery as



defenders. They pose no threat to their family, but strangers are viewed with suspicion. At play, Boxers are happy and friendly, but they know no fear when riled. They are easy to train being obedient, self-confident, courageous and naturally spirited with a keen sense of smell. Undemanding and clean, they are as suited to the role of family and companion dog as that of defence and utility dog. These are trustworthy dogs without guile or cunning, even later in life.

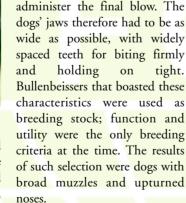






Beloved of hunters

Boxers are directly descended from Bullenbeissers, which were bred by huntsmen to catch and hold game run down by hounds,



until they arrived on the scene to

Robust and powerful

Boxers are sturdy, squarely built dogs of average-size with strong bones and smooth coats. Their muscles are taut and well developed, producing a moulded effect. Their movements are lively, noble and powerful. Boxers never appear heavy or cumbersome, but they must not be lightweight or insubstantial.



THE BOXER IN BRIEF

Head: The harmonious balance between muzzle and skull is the source of beauty in the head, so the muzzle must be in proportion to the skull (never smaller) whether viewed from the front, above or the side. **Ears:** When left natural, they must be of moderate size and set at the highest point on each side of the skull. At rest, they lie close to the cheek and fall forward, forming a clear crease, especially when the dog is alert. Body: Square, resting on strong, straight legs.

Tail: Set high rather than low, of normal length if left natural.

Colour: Fawn and brindle.

Coat: Short, hard, glossy and close-fitting.



The Boxer in the United States

Boxers are the most athletic members of the canine species. This breed, with its particularly intelligent and animated expression, has garnered deserved success in the United States over the previous several decades.



Tender companion

Under that stern exterior lies a tender companion that loves to be around people. Indeed, Boxers do not enjoy being left to their own devices. Boxers are the most popular of the big dogs in the United States and their star has never been so high. One of the breed's major qualities, and the reason it is so well-liked, is its gentleness with both grownups and children. This is a decisive quality for the future of the breed that serious breeders strive to cultivate. A legendary intelligence and loyalty make this breed one of the most likeable around.

as if they wished to appear even bigger than they already are. Most imports came from Germany in the 1920s and the breed quickly gained in popularity. This increased further when some imported champions - Sigurd and Lustig Von Dom and Dorian V Marienhof – hit the front pages of specialist publications after winning the Best in Show at several prestigious AKC shows, dominating the dog world in the period between the two World Wars.

Did you know?

Boxers, one of the first breeds selected by the German police, have forged a reputation as working dogs.

Rising star

Boxers are known for their proud deportment, based on the distinguished, self-assured way they repose on their front limbs,

> The American Boxer's **body** differs from the body of the Boxer recognised by the FCI. It is less bulky, its lines are tauter and it has much less muscle mass. The power of the German contrasts with the elegance of the American.

and does not turn up, and a large number of regular folds appear when the dog is attentive.

On the **head**, the muzzle is slightly longer

The **ears** are "longer" than they are in some countries of eastern Europe, giving the American Boxer a different expression. Another distinctive feature of the American is the **neck**, which has a particularly pronounced arch and is longer.

The **tail** must be docked and always carried high. Unlike Europe, dogs with undocked tails will be penalised in competition.

ď 23-25 inches (58.4-63.5cm) **Q** 211⁄2-231⁄2 inches (54.6-59.7cm) Denmark Broholme

Morphology: Molossoid

 $\mathbf{O} \simeq 29\frac{1}{2}$ inches

 $\mathbf{Q} \simeq 27\frac{1}{2}$ inches

(70cm) 881/4-1321/41bs (40-60kg) Grooming: Twice annually

110 1/4-1541/4lbs (50-70kg)

Molossoid breeds

(75cm)

Broholmer

The other great Dane

Nowadays, most Broholmers are companion and guard dogs. Their physique and behaviour are essential breed characteristics. Calm, well-balanced and friendly, but always alert, Broholmers must be self-assured dogs. When the dog is attentive or excited, the head is carried higher and the tail is raised above the horizontal line.





opposite page: © Duhayen/Royal Canir.

hoto

Did you know? This Danish breed almost disappeared. It was only in the mid-1970s that the country's breeders began developing a viable breeding population. Broholmers are still scarce, so the breed club monitors all adults and every puppy born in Denmark.

Centuries of history almost wiped out Broholmers which have been around since the Middle Ages, when they were used to hunt stags. Later, they were mainly used to guard large estates and manors. By the end of the 18th century, they were being purebred and their numbers rose thanks to the efforts of Count Sehested of Broholm, who gave the breed its name. After World War II, the breed almost died out. But in about 1975, a group of devoted enthusiasts formed a society to revive the Broholmer, supported by the Danish Kennel Club.

Strength and power

These Mastiff-type dogs are big and strongly built. The rectangular body is characterised by regular, powerful movements. Their appearance is dominated by powerful hindquarters. The head is massive and broad; the neck strong and loose-skinned. The chest is broad and deep. At rest, the head is carried low, facing towards the ground, while the tail hangs in the shape of a sabre. In action, the tail is carried higher, but never on the back.

THE BROHOLMER IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly big and broad, giving the impression of heaviness.

Ears: Medium-sized. set fairly high, hanging against the cheeks.

Body: Straight topline, strong, welldefined withers, fairly long back and medium-length croup, which slopes slightly.

Tail: Set fairly low, broad at birth, carried hanging without flag or feathering.

Colour: Yellow with black mask, golden red, or black.

Coat: Short and well-fitting with a thick undercoat.



Bullmastiff

Happy compromise



The Bullmastiff breed was produced by crossing Mastiffs with the old type English Bulldog more than 150 years ago in the U.K. Valued for their protection skills, Bullmastiffs quickly proved to be outstanding assets in the fight against poachers. Bullmastiffs are smaller than Mastiffs but much more imposing than Bulldogs. Despite their huge size, they are very friendly dogs.



United Kingdom

Morphology: Molossoid

ď 25-27 inches

(63.5-68.5cm)

Ì 10-130lbs

(49.9-59kg)

901/4-1101bs

(41-49.9kg) Grooming: Twice annually

Molossoid breeds, mastiff type

Q 24-26 inches (61-66cm)

Bullmastif

THE BULLMASTIFF IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and deep with a strong, square skull.

FCI AKC

кс скс

Ears: V-shaped, folding backwards. Set high and far apart, making the skull seem square, which is very important.

Body: The back is short and straight for compact carriage. The loins are broad and muscular, the flanks deep. The chest is broad and deep.

Tail: Set high, strong at the base, tapering regularly to the tip and reaching the hock.

Colour: Any shade of brindle, fawn or red, but always pure and clear.

Coat: Short, hard and weatherresistant, lying flat against the body.





Substantial but elegant

Bullmastiffs are powerfully built, perfectly proportioned dogs that give an impression of great strength without heaviness. These high-spirited, ever-alert and loyal dogs have a reputation for being tough, active and reliable protectors of their family.



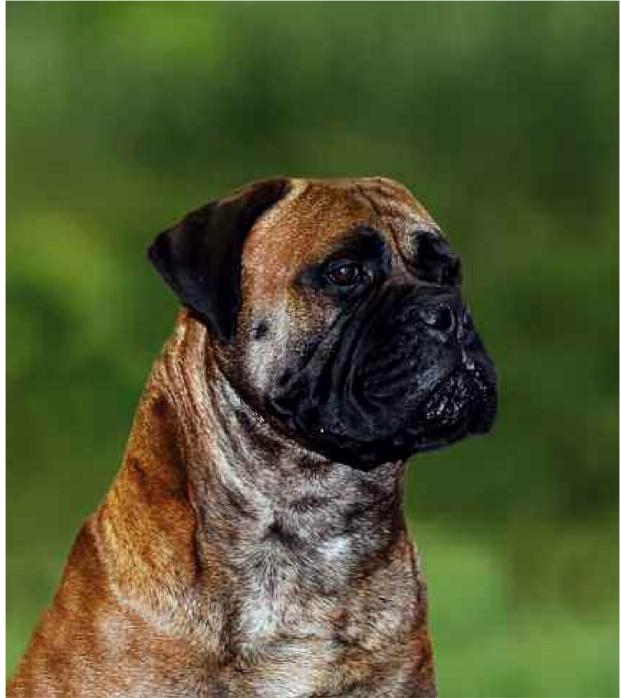
Did you know?

The black mask on the muzzle is essential. It fades towards the eyes, which are ringed by dark markings, helping to give this breed a fearless expression.



The Bullmastiff in the United States

The Bullmastiff, which was first recognised by the American Kennel Club in 1933, is praised by American enthusiasts for its innate guarding qualities. This "silent protector" will bark only when absolutely necessary.



Perro de Presa Mallorquin

Majorca's finest

Ithough naturally tranquil, in some situations these dogs can be courageous and brave. They are sociable with humans, showing great loyalty and affection to their owner. They are unrivalled guard and defence dogs, confident and self-assured at rest, with a piercing gaze when alert.

THE PERRO DE PRESA MALLORQUIN IN BRIEF

to the tip. Reaches the hock.

Colour: In order of preference: brindle, fawn, black.

Coat: Short and coarse.

Head: Powerful and massive, with a large,

small, drooping. Drawn and folded back-

Body: Short, relatively narrow loins and flanks, forming a well-defined curve towards the croup, which is approximately I to 2cm higher than the withers. The rib cage is deep and cylindrical, reaching to the

ward, showing the inside of the ear.

elbows.

Tail: Set low, strong at the root, tapering





Since ancient times, Mediterranean countries have communicated by sea. This is how they pooled their cultural and scientific knowledge, although exchanges were mostly commercial in nature. Domesticated animals were traded, including dogs that were needed to protect communities and ports from pirates and robbers. Such dogs were generally big, strong and robust, with solid heads and powerful jaws. One type was particularly prized: a mastiff from Spain used for hunting, bull baiting and dog fighting. These dogs accompanied King James I of Aragon on his conquest of the Balearic Islands in around 1230. After the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, the islands were awarded to the





Other names: Majorca Mastiff, Majorcan Bulldog Morphology: Molossoid

Spain Ca de bou





Did you know? The first ever Perro de Presa Mallorquin was shown in Barcelona in 1929, and it promptly won a prize.

Pirates beware

Typically handsome

British.

130







Cane Corso

Another Italian master of dissuasion

ecognised in 1996, the second Italian molosser breed is a living legend in the Resouth of Italy. The aim of Cane Corso breeders has always been to bring out the dogs' natural guarding qualities. They are renowned for their energy and courage - not that they need to draw on them too often, as their build and expression are sufficient to command respect.



THE CANE CORSO IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, typically Molossoid. The upper longitudinal axes of skull and face converge slightly.

Ears: Triangular, dropping, broad at the base, set well below the zygomatic arches.

Body: Body length slightly exceeds height at the withers. Solidly built but not squat.

Tail: Set rather high, very thick at the root.

Colour: Black, lead grey, slate grey, light grey, light fawn; stag red, dark fawn; brindle (stripes in different shades of fawn or grey).

Coat: Short, shiny and very dense with a light undercoat.





Guard of the farmstead

Did you know?

whose popularity and birth-rate have exploded over the past decade.

Cane Corsos are guard, defence, police and tracking dogs. They are directly descended from the same stock as the Roman war dog Canis Pugnax. Formerly spread throughout Italy, they are now only to be found in the remote southern region of Apulia. The name comes from the Latin word cohors, meaning "protector and guardian of the farm", and they are used to guard property, family and livestock. In the past, they were used to watch over cattle and hunt big game.

Body length slightly exceeds height. The head is about one third of height at the withers.





Estrella Mountain Dog

Portugal

Caõ da Serra da Estrella

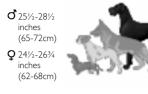
Grooming:

Twice annually

Molossoid breeds, mountain type

Other name: Portuguese Shepherd Dog

Morphology: Molossoid



The canine	mountaineer

Estrella Mountain Dogs are dynamic and imposing. Their gaze is alert, calm and expressive. They earn respect from strangers with their firm, occasionally menacing comportment and are good personal defence dogs. Loyal companions, they are remarkably obedient to the herder, relentlessly working to protect the flock from wolves and rustlers. They are also outstanding guard dogs for farmsteads and family homes and can even be used as draught dogs.



FCI

кс



Did you know?

Estrellas are at home everywhere from the foothills to the summits. In summer they climb to altitudes of 2000 metres when the herd leaves the lower reaches, parched by the sun, in search of new pastures revealed by the melting snow. Estrellas protect the flock against the predators that continue to inhabit these regions.

An Iberian doyen

Having always inhabited the Serra da Estrella region of modern-day Portugal, this is one of the oldest breeds on the Iberian Peninsula. Its origins, however, are shrouded in mystery.

Compact and hardy

Estrella Mountain Dogs are mastiff-type Molossoid dogs. Thanks to a long tradition of pure bloodlines, the overall effect is extremely harmonious. They are well-balanced, morphologically perfect, compact and hardy.



THE ESTRELLA MOUNTAIN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Long and powerful with broad, slightly rounded skull.

Ears: Proportionately small (11cm long, 10cm wide), thin, triangular, dropping and rounded at the tip.

Body: Virtually level and preferably short. Broad loins. Short, muscular, well-connected croup that slopes slightly.

Tail: Long, reaching the hock at rest.

Colour: Only fawn, brindle and wolf grey are accepted. Solid or with white markings.

Coat: Short, flat top coat of harsh texture, with very dense undercoat.





Cao de Castro Laboreiro



The protector from northern Portugal

oyal and docile with people they know, Cão de Castro

Laboreiros do a great job protecting livestock from the many wolves that still prowl the mountains of northern Portugal. They are stupendous watchdogs, seeming never to switch off even for a second. They carry themselves nobly, but are hardy mountaineers. And although these dogs sport a frighteningly severe expression, they are not fighters.

Head almost in the clouds

Portugal

Cão de Castro Laboreiro

0 211/2-231/2 inches

Q 201/2-221/2

(55-60cm)

(52-57cm)

Grooming

Twice annually

Molossoid breeds, mountain type

Morphology: Molossoid

Other name: Portuguese Cattle Dog

Cão de Castro Laboreiros are named after the Portuguese village of Castro Laboreiro. The breed has a very long history and, although their precise lineage is not clear, it's very likely that Cão de Castro Laboreiros are included among the oldest Iberian dogs, along with Estrella Mountain Dogs. They are sometimes found at altitudes of up to 1,400 metres in their homeland, lying between the Peneda and Suajo Mountains and the Minho and Lima Rivers. Although few live in central or southern

Portugal, selected specimens are to be found further along the Minho and in Douro province.

Original hues

Cão de Castro Laboreiro are mastiff-type, lupoid dogs with an almost rectangular body. They are strong animals with a pleasant overall appearance and sometimes a rather striking colour. Their gait is free, easy and energetic.



Did you know? Cão de Castro Laboreiros have a very distinctive and highly resonant bark. It generally starts with low notes, working up to long, high, screech-like sounds.





THE CAO DE CASTRO LABOREIRO IN BRIEF

Head: Of medium size, light rather than coarse, lean without being thin.

Ears: Of medium size (12cm in length and width), not overly thick, almost triangular, but rounded at the tip.

Body: Horizontal back of medium length. Strong, broad, short and very muscular loins, harmoniously joined to the croup, which slopes slightly. **Tail:** Well-dressed and sabreshaped, set on the croup a little higher than usual.

Colour: Wolf colours in light, medium and dark shades. The dark shades are more widespread.

Coat: Thick, resistant, a little rough to the touch, slightly dull, smooth, very close, covering almost the entire body and abundant.

Cao Fila de Sao Miguel

A mid-Atlantic breed

Coming from such a remote location out in the Atlantic, it's probably no surprise that this Portuguese breed is very rare indeed. The hardy Cão Fila de São Miguel is an intelligent cattle dog, much sought after by cattle farmers in its homeland because of physical attributes that allow it to work well in all weathers.





THE CAO FILA DE SAO MIGUEL IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, with parallel longitudinal axes on skull and foreface.

Ears: Set higher than the eyes. Medium-sized, triangular, hanging against the cheeks.

Body: Strong and very muscular; ample forechest; broad, deep chest; straight back.

Tail: Set high, thick, medium in length and slightly curved.



Colour: Fawn, pale fawn with black overlay, grey from light shades to dark but always brindle.

Coat: Short, smooth and dense, harsh to the touch, lightly fringed on the tail, around the anus and on the back of the thighs.



For many years, the Fila has become known for its specific cup ears.

Did you know? More and more dog enthusiasts are falling for São Miguel Cattle Dogs, attracted by their athletic prowess and high energy levels.



Cow dogs

These "cow dogs" from São Miguel Island in the Azores are related to a now extinct breed from Terceira Island. The first written reference to the Cão Fila de São Miguel dates from the early 19th century.

Intelligent and receptive

These outstanding cattle dogs are also well suited to guarding property and defending people. They are very assertive with strangers but docile with their owner. Highly intelligent and highly receptive, when driving dairy herds they will nip low to avoid damaging the udder. France Chien de Montagne des Pyrénées

Pyrenean Mountain Dog

Strength and sweetness from the mountains

yrenean Mountain Dogs have been bred mainly to guard flocks, so they are strong and agile, as well as gentle and attached to their charges.



Morphology: Molossoid

o 271/2-311/2

inches (70-80cm)



At home in châteaux

This giant breed is imposing and strongly built, but not lacking in elegance. Pyrenean Mountain Dogs are tenacious shepherds. They continue even today to hold off bears and wolves. They are now popular on every continent, from North America to Australasia.

Uncompromising herder

Pyrenean Mountain Dogs have long populated the mountain range that gives them their name. In the Middle Ages they were used to guard châteaux, but by the 17th century they were already prized as companion dogs. They were even kept at the court of Louis XIV of France.

The first detailed description of the breed dates from 1897 in a book by a Dutch nobleman, Count Bylandt. The first breed clubs were established ten years later and the official standard was published in 1923. It has changed very little down the decades.



Did you know?

Behind that reassuring gaze and almost immaculate coat, the Pyrenean Mountain Dog is an awesome protection dog that likes its independence - so it needs to be shown who's boss!



THE PYRENEAN MOUNTAIN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Not too large for the body, fairly flat at the sides.

Ears: Set as high as the eyes, fairly small, triangular, hanging and rounded at the tip.

Body: Length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks is slightly greater than height at the withers.

Tail: Bushy, forming a plume, carried low at rest, preferably hooked at the tip.

Colour: White, or white with patches that are grey (badger or wolf), pale yellow or orange (tan), on head, ears and base of the tail, and sometimes on the body.

Coat: Well-furnished, flat, fairly long and supple, fairly crisp on shoulders and back, longer on the tail and around the neck where it may be a little wavy.



Cimarron Uruguayo

Versatility on legs

The national breed in their homeland, Cimarron Uruguayos are multi-skilled: they herd livestock, hunt large game and protect people and property. These largesized, molossoid-type dogs are strong-boned, muscular, compact and agile. They are valued for their balance, intelligence and courage.





THE CIMARRON IN BRIEF

Head: Broader than long, light occiput and moderate stop.

Ears: Medium-sized, medium-set and triangular. Hanging but never close to the cheeks.

Body: Well-defined withers, short, strong and slightly convex loins, although the croup is of a good length, broad and sloping at 30 degrees. Height at the croup is equal to height at the withers.

Tail: Thick, medium-set, reaching to the hock.

Colour: Brindle or fawn in any shade, with or without a mask.

Coat: Short, smooth, close to the body, with an undercoat.







Did you know? Cimarrons are the only native Uruguayan breed. While their roots are officially unknown, some suggest they are descended from dogs brought in by Spanish conquistadors.

Natural selection

The origins of Cimarron Uruguayos are uncertain. Some say they are descended from dogs brought in by the conquistadors, which were then abandoned and started to reproduce with each other. Only the best-adapted, strongest and cleverest specimens survived - in the form we now refer to as the Cimarron Uruguayo. Realising the value of these dogs, people started to domesticate them and gradually employed them to guard their property and herd their cattle.



Turkey Coban Köpeg

Morphology: Molossoid

Č 29-32 inches (74-81 cm)

1101/4-1431/4

lbs (50-65kg)

Q 28-31 inches (71-79cm) 88-121¼lbs (40-55kg) Grooming:

Anatolian Shepherd Dog



Power from the Turkish heartland

Originally, these big, powerful dogs were used to guard sheep in Anatolia. They are hard-working dogs that can handle extreme climatic conditions - from high summer temperatures to freezing temperatures in winter.







Originally nomadic

Anatolian Shepherd Dogs are members of a very old breed, probably descended from powerful Mesopotamian hunting dogs. The breed was developed over time to meet a specific set of circumstances including climate (very hot, dry summers and very cold winters), lifestyle (sedensemi-nomadic tary, and nomadic) and duties (guarding flocks, moving great distances on the Central Anatolian Plateau). They live outdoors all year round, which explains their resilience.

Out-and-out guardian

These big dogs are sturdily built with a broad, strong head and a dense double coat. They are vigorous and speedy, well-behaved and bold without being aggressive. They are independent and very intelligent, obedient, proud and self-assured. The adult dog is faithful and affectionate towards its master, but distrustful of strangers.

Did you know?

Anatolian Shepherd Dogs in action are a joy to watch. They move remarkably smoothly, with body, head and neck in a straight line, taking long, supple strides that give the impression of great power - like a big cat stalking its prey.

Twice annually FCI AKC Molossoid breeds, mountain type KC CKC

THE ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD DOG

Head: Large skull, broad and flat between ears, broad at the ears, with a slightly domed skull. Slightly broader in adult males.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, rounded at the tip, falling against the cheeks.

Body: Powerful and muscular with no excess fat.

Tail: Long, reaching to the hocks. Set relatively high, carried low and slightly curved at rest.

Colour: All colours are acceptable.

Coat: Thick, fairly harsh, half-long (around 6 cm), except on the face and ears where it is sparser and finer.

Denmark - Sweden Dansk/svensk Gårdhund / Dansk/svensk Gårdshund

Danish-Swedish Farmdog

A Nordic mindset

This solid, typically Scandinavian breed has plenty of skills, with good potential in fields as diverse as search and rescue in disaster areas and driving and herding cattle.







Morphology: Braccoid



Did you know?

Although officially recognised only very recently, this little farmdog's roots go back at least to Viking times. Bones of small dogs with similar characteristics to Danish-Swedish Farmdogs were unearthed in Normandy, France, and have been dated back to Viking invasions of northern France in the 11th century. THE DANISH-SWEDISH FARM-DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Triangular and relatively small compared to the body.

Ears: Medium-sized, rose or button.

Body: Rectangular, compact with good substance; short, slightly arched loin; slightly rounded croup.

Tail: Naturally long or short, never carried too high.

Colour: White dominates with patches in different colours, sizes and combinations (black, tan, brown and various shades of fawn).

Coat: Short, smooth, harsh on the body.







Bounding out of the shadows

The morphology of Danish-Swedish Farmdogs is reminiscent of some of the greatest terriers – including Jack Russells and Fox Terriers – but they have remained in the shadows for decades. These are versatile dogs that can perform such diverse jobs as guarding property, catching rats and providing companionship. The breed came very close to disappearing altogether as small farms went out of business, so the Danish Kennel Club held a census in 1980. Seven years later, Sweden and Denmark reached an agreement on Danish-Swedish Farmdogs, although the FCI did not provisionally recognise the breed until 2007. Germany Deutsche Dogge

Great Dane

The gentle giant



Morphology: Molossoid





Great Danes combine pride, power and poise in one very big package. With their harmonious, well-proportioned body and
very expressive face and head, Great Danes embody the noblest qualities. They are real gentle giants.

Grooming:	
Twice annually	

Molossoid breeds, mastiff type

FCI AKC кс скс









THE GREAT DANE IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the whole, elongated, narrow, clear lines, very expressive, delicately chiselled. Long, lean neck.

Ears: Set high, falling naturally, medium-sized, front edges close to the cheek.

Body: Square-shaped, especially in males.

Tail: Set high and broad, tapering to the tip, which reaches to the hock.

Colour: There are three different colour varieties: fawn and brindle, black and harlequin, and blue. Further colours are currently being recognised.

Coat: Very short and dense, smooth and close, glossy.

Between Mastiff and Greyhound

The Great Dane's immediate ancestors are the Bullenbeisser and large male hounds used for hunting wild boar in particular, dogs that in terms of conformation were midway between a powerful English Mastiff and a supple, speedy Greyhound.

The first Great Dane standard was published in 1880 during a show in Berlin. A breed club was established in 1888. It has tweaked the standard a number of times. The content and form of the current standard is based on the FCI guidelines.

An ideal family dog

Great Danes are happy, loving and fond of their human companions, particularly children, but are wary of strangers. Aiming for a fearless, self-assured, docile and receptive Great Dane produces a highly tolerant family dog with very little aggression.

Did your know?

By the mid 18th century there was a profusion of different varieties with names including Ulmer Dogge, English Dogge, German Dogge, Hatzrüde, Saupacker and Grosse Dogge. They were all very similar, but with different coat colours and different sizes. In 1878 a committee of seven judges and breeders, chaired by Dr Bodinus, met in Berlin to classify all of these varieties under one name. Deutsche Dogge in their own language rather confusingly became Great Dane in English.



The Great Dane is a gentle giant for American enthusiasts, who often prefer height to bulk. Some individuals bred in the United States break all records when it comes to stature, measuring in excess of 3¹/₄ foot (over 1 metre) at the withers.



Germany
 Dobermann

FCI AKC

кс скс

Morphology: Molossoid

Pinscher and schnauzer type, pinscher

Did you know?

its or<mark>iginal breeder. K</mark>arl

an abattoir and was employed by the

council as a dog-catcher.

Friedrich Louis Dobermann (1834-1894) was a tax collector, ran

The Dobermann is the only German breed to be named after

0 263/4-281/4 inch-

es (68-72cm)

88¼-99¼lbs (40-45kg)

Q 24¾-26¾ inch

70¹/₂-77lbs (32-35kg) **Grooming:** Twice annually

es (63-68cm)

Dobermann

The most elegant defence dog

Dobermanns are essentially friendly and calm dogs that are devoted to their host family and gentle with children. Ideally neither too temperamental nor too intense, they should be easy to train and full of the work ethic. Because they are very attentive to what's happening around them, they should have a healthy dose of courage, self-confidence and poise. Elegant contours, a proud stature, well-tempered character and determined expression all combine to produce an ideal dog.



Vigilant and protective

'Butchers' dogs' as they were called, already regarded as a fairly well-established breed, undoubtedly played a key role in the origins of Dobermann Pinschers. This early type of what we now call Rottweilers was crossed with black and tan shepherd dogs from the German state of Thuringia. Herr Dobermann set up his breeding programme in the 1870s to produce a vigilant utility dog that could also be used on the farmstead to protect people and property. These dogs were often used as guard dogs and police dogs.

Elegantly muscular

For all their power and substance, Dobermanns must always be elegant and noble, with all the qualities of a companion, protection and working dog, as well as a highly-valued family dog.



THE DOBERMANN IN BRIEF

Head: Strong skull in good proportion to the dog as a whole. Viewed

from above, shaped like a blunt wedge. Slight stop.

Ears: Medium-sized, hanging very close to the cheek.

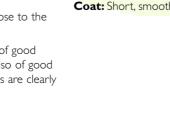
Body: Solid and square, short back of good length, very muscular. The loins are also of good length and very muscular. The withers are clearly defined, especially in males.

Tail: Natural

Colour: Black or brown, with clean, clear, rust red markings.

Coat: Short, smooth, hard and thick.







The Doberman Pinscher in the United States

The Doberman Pinscher is an institution in the United States. Highly prized in the 1970s and 1980s, when they became the most sought after protection dog, Dobermans were also adopted by the police.

Rare until 1940

The first Dobermans were registered by the AKC in 1908, but it



would not be until 1921 that the Doberman Pinscher Club of America was formed. Its mission is to promote the breed and to help ensure its natural qualities are protected in breeding in the United States.

The breed was a rare one at first, but the population exploded in the 1940s. In 1941, the year the United States declared war on Japan, the AKC registered 1637 Dobermans and the breed was the 15^{th} most popular in the country.

Peak in the late 1970s

Dobermans became the preferred service dog of the US Marines in the Second World War, making good use of their utilitarian qualities in various theatres of operation, especially the South Pacific. After the war, the image of the breed was widely associated with its service as a military dog.

Demand exploded in the 1960s and 1970s and Dobermans became America's leading working dog. Between 1972 and 1985, the breed had an established place among the ten most popular breeds in American homes.

The breed's star was highest in 1978, when 81,964 puppies were registered by the AKC and Dobermans were the second most popular breed. Figures started to decline after that, stabilising around 15,000 registrations a year.

Working for the family

Far from renouncing their working abilities, Dobermans became family dogs. Their morphology enables them to win big rewards in competitions and several have won the Best in Show at the most prestigious American events.

The morphological differences between the AKC type and the European Dobermanns are striking. First of all, cropped ears and docked tails remain *de rigueur* in the United States, whereas these practices are banned in most of Europe.

Generally speaking, the American is finer, with tauter lines, a much longer arched neck and a narrower, less powerful head.





Did you know ?

One of the most decorated dogs ever in the United States is a brown and tan Doberman by the name of Ch. Brunswig Cryptonite, known as Kafka, who still holds the record of 124 Best in Show titles. Shown 428 times, Kafka also sired more than 110 AKC champions. Kafka was born on Christmas Eve 1986 at the home of Phyllis and Robert Farrer.





Dogo Argentino

The emblem of dog-loving Argentina

Dogo Argentinos are happy, open and friendly dogs that seldom bark, perhaps because their imposing stature achieves the required effect without the effort. They should never be aggressive, a character trait that needs to be closely monitored. Their dominant attitude, especially among the males, does get them into territorial fights with dogs of the same sex. On the hunt, they are smart, silent, brave and seasoned.

Designed by a doctor

As natives of Cordoba province in central Argentina, Dogo Argentinos were first bred by Dr Antonio Nores Martinez, a passionate dog fancier who established the main characteristics of the breed in the first standard in 1928.

Happy and attentive

Dogo Argentinos are compact, muscular dogs with long legs. They are no giants, but well-proportioned, with powerful muscles covered with taut but elastic transparent skin. They are intelligent animals with quick reactions. Their gait is calm but firm and expresses inner happiness. These loyal, affectionate dogs have a remarkable white colour. The breed possesses the physical prowess of a natural athlete.



THE DOGO ARGENTINO IN BRIEF

Head: Medium proportions, exuding strength and power, without abrupt angles or fine chiselling. Dark brown or hazel eyes, preferably with black lids, although partial pigmentation is not penalised.

Ears: Set high, well apart due to the broad skull. When natural, dropping and with the insides close to the cheeks. Semi-pricked when alert.

Body: About one tenth longer (from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks) than height at the withers.

Tail: Set medium high, at 45 degrees to the topline. Sabreshaped, thick and long, reaching to the hock but not beyond.

Colour: Completely white. A sin-

gle black or dark patch is accepted around the eye, but it must not cover more than one tenth of the head.

Coat: Uniformly short, smooth and soft to the touch, 1.5 to 2 cm long.Thickness and density depend on the climate.

Die In t areas

Did you know?

In tropical climates, the coat is thin and sparse, revealing pigmented areas, which are not penalised. In cold climates, the hair is thicker and denser, and there may be an undercoat.



Spain Dogo Canario

Dogo Canario

A strong deterrent

This is a robust and well-proportioned, large-sized breed with a distinctive black mask. Body length is greater than height at the withers, a feature that is slightly more pronounced in females. These are calm but alert dogs, which are well-suited to guarding and, traditionally, to driving cattle. They are self-assured, noble and a little distant but very firm and vigilant when alerted. Their bark is low and deep.







Did you know?

A powerful neck sets Dogo Canarios apart from most other dog breeds. It is shorter than the total length of the head, with loose skin on the underside forming a slight dewlap. It must be solid and straight, with a tendency to be cylindrical and very muscular. THE DOGO CANARIO IN BRIEF

Head: Massive, compact brachycephalic-type skull, covered with loose, supple skin. Shaped like an elongated cube.

Ears: Medium-sized, set well apart, covered with short, fine hair, falling naturally on each side of the head.

Body: Long, broad and high, longer than height at the withers by 18-20%, more pronounced in females.

Tail: Thick at the root, tapering to the tip and never reaching past the hock.

Colour: All shades of brindle, from very dark to a very clear grey or blond. All shades of fawn, all the way to sandy.

Coat: Short, quite coarse to the touch, well-fitting, without an undercoat.

Big yet agile

This molossoid-type breed from the Canary Islands of Tenerife and Gran Canaria appears to be the result of crossings between the Majorero, a native cattle dog, and foreign mastiffs. The mastiff-type offspring were of medium size, with brindle or fawn coats with white markings. While their morphology was all mastiff, these were agile and powerful dogs, with an active and loyal character and a strong temperament.

© Duhayer/Royal Canin

Dogue de Bordeaux

The French colossus

Morphology: Molossoid **ď** 231/2- 27 inches (60-68cm) ≥ 110 lbs (50kg) **Q** 23-26 inches (58-66cm) ≥ 99lbs (45kg) Grooming: Twice annually FCI AKC Molossoid breeds, mastiff type кс

France Dogue de Bordeaux

Other name: Bordeaux Mastiff



ormerly the Molosse d'Aquitaine, the Dogue de Bordeaux has enjoyed a meteoric increase in popularity around the world over the past decade. These famously brave dogs are not at all demonstrative, but their strong, powerful appearance will dissuade most intruders. The breed standard favours calm, self-assured dogs that are sociable in family situations.



Strong athlete

As members of a typical brachycephalic molossoid breed, these are very powerful dogs with highly muscular but properly proportioned bodies. They are quite close to the ground, as height at the lowest point of the chest is slightly less than the depth of the chest. They are very imposing thanks to their stocky, athletic build.

Fascinating origins

The breed is one of the oldest in France, most likely descended from Alans, particularly the Alan Vautre described by Gaston Phébus, Count of Foix, in the 14th century as holding "its bite more strongly than three sighthounds". As late as the mid 19th century these dogs were scarcely known outside Aquitaine, where they were used for hunting large game (wild boar), fighting (often to rules) and guarding homes and livestock. They were also employed by butchers. The first dog show in France was

held in Paris in 1863 and it featured dogs under the name Dogue de Bordeaux, although there have been various types named after the French cities of Toulouse, Paris and Bordeaux. The present breed is descended from the Bordeaux.

THE DOGUE DE BORDEAUX IN BRIEF

Head: In males, the perimeter of the skull at its widest is roughly equal to height at the withers.

Ears: Relatively small and falling, a little darker than the coat.

Body: Measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the

buttocks, longer than height at the withers (ratio 11/10).

Tail: Very thick at the root, preferably reaching to the hock but not beyond.

Colour: Solid, in all shades of fawn from red to light.

Coat: Fine, short and soft to the touch.

Did you know? The breed suffered greatly during both World Wars, to the point of almost dying out after World War II and not recover-

ing until the '60s. Nowadays, there are three distinct varieties: the black mask, the brown (formerly red or bistre) mask and the no-mask with a fawn coat and reddish or pink nose.

Tibetan Mastiff

A legend from the mountains

Tibetan Mastiffs command respect. They are independent, but very loyal to their family and protective of their territory. As creatures of almost legendary stature, with their imposing appearance and protective instincts, Tibetan Mastiffs are arche-typal guard dogs that do nothing by half.





A dog with a fascinating past

The ancient working dog of the nomadic herders of the Himalayas became the traditional guard dog of Tibetan monasteries. The Tibetan Mastiff has been bathed in myth and legend since Westerners first saw

it back in Antiquity. Everyone from Aristotle (384-322 BC) to Marco Polo (1271) praised the breed's strength and its impressive mental and physical attributes. Even its bark was singled out as a unique breed characteristic. Many eminent European dog fanciers took an interest in Tibetan Mastiffs, fascinated by the breed's origins and its role in Tibetan culture. Some even felt it was the fore-runner of all large mountain and mastiff breeds.

Did your Know?

In 1847, Lord Harding, then Viceroy of India, sent Queen Victoria what might have been the very first Tibetan Mastiff to reach Europe. The first litter of Tibetan Mastiffs to be born in Europe was actually exhibited at Berlin Zoo in 1878.



THE TIBETAN MASTIFF

Head: Broad, heavy and strong. In adults, there may be a wrinkle extending from above the eyes to the corner of the mouth.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, drooping. Set between skull and eye.

Body: Strong, straight, muscular back; broad, rather flat croup; rather high, moderately broad chest.

Tail: Medium length, set high in line with the topline, carried high.

Colour: Intense black or blue, both with or without tan markings; gold, intense fawn to deep red, sable. All colours must be as pure as possible.

Coat: Quality is more important than quantity. The coat is harsh and thick. Topcoat not excessively long.



United Kingdom

Morphology: Molossoid

ð 55lbs

(25kg) **Q** 50lbs

(23kg)

English Bulldog

The epitome of courage and tenacity

Buildogs are the doyens of dog fancy. They were bethe subject of the first-ever breed club, which published the first-ever breed standard. Buildogs give an impression of determination, strength and Plant/Portuette

activity. They are lively, bold, loyal, dependable and courageous. Yet scratch that fierce surface and you'll find a very affectionate dog underneath.



Smaller, more compact

This breed was first mentioned in a book on dogs written by J. Caius as long ago as 1576. Compared to their ancestors, which were bred for bull-baiting, contemporary Bulldogs are based on smaller, more compact dogs, which were primarily companions. The Bulldog Club in the U.K. opened for business in



1875, taking responsibility for the future of a breed regarded as an icon in its homeland.

Bulldogs are smooth-coated, thick-set, rather close to the ground, broad, powerful and compact. The head is fairly big compared to the body, but no part must be out of proportion thus ruining overall balance, making the dog look deformed or obstructing movement. The face is short, and the muzzle broad, blunt and upturned. THE BULLDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the side, it appears to be very high and short from the occiput to the tip of the nose.

Ears: As wide apart, as high and as far from the eyes as possible.

Body: The back is short, strong and broad at the shoulders. The loins are comparatively straighter. The chest is broad, round at the sides, prominent and very deep. **Tail:** Very short and set low, jutting out, initially straight then turning downwards.

Colour: Solid or 'smut'. Dudley, black, and black and tan are highly undesirable.

Coat: Fine texture. Short, close and smooth.



Did you know?

In addition to other distinctive characteristics, Bulldogs distinguish themselves with their heavy and constrained gait. They take short, quick steps on the tips of their feet and their back feet never seem to leave the ground.



Entlebuch Cattle Dog

The smallest mountain and cattle dog from Switzerland

Traditionally used to drive and guard livestock and watch over the farmstead, Entlebuchers are now recognised as versatile working dogs and friendly family dogs. These compact, slightly rectangular dogs only barely qualify as medium-sized. They have the same tricolour coat as other Swiss mountain and cattle dogs. Very agile and active, they have an open, alert and gentle expression.

They owe it all to Heim

Entlebuchers are the smallest of the four Swiss mountain and cattle dogs. They originate from the Entlebuch Valley, spanning the cantons of Lucerne and Berne. An "Entlibucher" dog was first described in 1889, but for a long time no distinction was made between an Appenzeller and an Entlebucher. In Langenthal, in 1913, four short-tailed subjects were shown to Professor Albert Heim, the great promoter of Swiss mountain and cattle dogs. The judge's reports were enough to warrant their registration in the Swiss stud book (L.O.S.) as the fourth Swiss mountain and cattle dog breed. The first standard was not published until 1927, following founding of the breed club on 16 August 1926 by Dr B. Kobler to promote pure breeding. The breed developed fairly slowly; this is reflected in the small number of L.O.S. registrations.



Switzerland





THE ENTLEBUCH CATTLE DOG IN BRIEF

Head: In good proportion to the body. Slightly wedge-shaped and lean.

Ears: Set high, not too large, but relatively broad and drooping.

Body: Strong and slightly elongated.

Tail: Naturally long and set in a flowing line with the croup or naturally short.

Colour: Typically tricoloured, with tan (yellow to brownish red) and white markings on a black foundation. The marking should be as symmetrical as possible.

Did you know?

On top of their time-honoured reputation as tireless herders, Entlebuch Cattle Dogs are now also recognised as outstanding working dogs. While the population remains small, these attractive tricoloured dogs are also becoming increasingly popular as family pets.

Coat: Double coat with short, well-fitting, harsh and shiny topcoat and dense undercoat.





"As loyal as a Fila"

Fila Brasileiros conjure up images of haciendas, those huge Brazilian farms that are home to some of the largest cattle herds on the planet. This is where the breed honed its protection skills, especially against jaguars.

Created by a series of crossings with Bulldogs, Mastiffs, Bloodhounds and molossers imported by Portuguese colonists, Fila Brasileiros have risen to become Brazil's national dog. They are honoured in the popular expression "As loyal as a Fila," and used by the country's armed forces in the Amazon rainforest.

Did you know?

Imposing in appearance, Fila Brasileiros are legendary guard dogs in Brazil, where breeders nurture their incomparable nature. At rest, these giants are calm, noble and self-assured and should never appear distracted or bored. When alert, their steady, penetrating gaze produces a determined expression.





A valiant companion

Fila Brasileiros are courageous, determined and remarkably brave. Docile, obedient and very tolerant with children, they are the epitome of the faithful dog, always on the look-out for their owner. On the other hand, they are very aloof towards strangers. This typically Molossoid breed is characterised by powerful bones. Their compact rectangular morphology is nevertheless harmonious and well-proportioned. Their massive body can be seen to contain a lot of concentrated agility. Females must be very distinct from the males.



The best Brazilian guard you can have

Calm, self-assured and confident, Fila Brasileiros are unperturbed by strange or unfamiliar situations or strange noises. They are wonderful guard dogs with a well-developed instinct for working with cattle and hunting large game.



THE FILA BRASILEIRO IN BRIEF

Head: Large, weighty and massive, always proportionate to the body. **Ears:** Drooping, large, thick and Vshaped.

Body: Strong, broad and deep, covered with thick, loose skin. The brisket is longer than the abdomen.

Tail: Very broad at the base, medium set, tapering quickly and reaching the hock. **Colour:** All solid colours except disqualifying ones, brindle stripes on a solid colour:

Coat: Short, thick, soft and well-fitting.

Greater Swiss Mountain Dog

Another Swiss jumbo

Self-assured, even-tempered, alert and vigilant, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs are good-natured and fearless in everyday situations. Very affectionate with people they know, they are also very confident around strangers.

Did you know?

Originally used as guard and draft dogs, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs are now also valued companions, protectors and family members, much appreciated for their calmness and balance.



A survivor

Two short-haired Bernese Mountain Dogs were shown to the great promoter of Swiss mountain dogs, Professor Albert Heim, at a dog show in 1908 celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Swiss Kennel Club. Heim recognised them as the survivors of the large mountain and butcher's dogs that were dying out, descendants of a variety of guard, draft and cattle dog that was once found all over Europe. One year later, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs were recognised as a distinct breed in Switzerland and the breed club was formed in 1912. The breed standard was published by the FCI on 5 February 1939. Nowadays, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs are bred outside Switzerland too, and are much loved family dogs.

Switzerland

Morphology: Molossoid

đ 251/2-281/2

72cm)

Q 23½-26¾ inches (60-

68cm)

Grooming: Twice annually

FCI AKC

inches (65-

Grosser Schweizer Sennenhund

Swiss mountain and

cattle dogs

Robust and hardy

These robust dogs have solid bones and well-developed muscles. Despite their impressive stature, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs are active animals with remarkable staying power. There are major differences between the sexes.

THE GREATER SWISS MOUNTAIN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: In harmony with the body, very strong but not heavy.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular and set fairly high, lying flat against the cheeks at rest.

Body: A little longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Set in line with the croup, fairly heavy.

Colour: Typically tricoloured, mostly black with reddish-brown (tan) symmetrical and white markings.

Coat: Double coat with thick medium-length topcoat and dense undercoat of the darkest grey or black.



Dutch Smoushond

A shaggy dog story

utch Smoushonds are affectionate, cheerful and very comfortable with themselves. Neither overanxious nor hyperactive, dogs of this breed are very good family dogs, neither inclined to yap nor wander off on their own.

Did you know?

A typical feature of the Dutch Smoushond is its eyes: a friendly, alert expression, big, round, dark eyes, never bulging nor deep-set, black rims and dark, well-developed eyelashes.



The history of this very rare breed is shrouded in mystery. There are only a few hundred specimens and most of them are bred in the Netherlands. The Schnauzer is a key part of its ancestry. Close to extinction at the end of World War II, it was saved by the painstaking breeding efforts of Mrs Barkmann, who was able to generate fresh interest in the breed.

Rat catcher

Dutch Smoushonds are agile, square-shaped dogs with rough coats. Females may be a little longer than males. Their build and muscle structure allowed them to follow a horse and trap, and catch rats in the stable, implying that they should never be coarse or ungainly.

THE SMOUSHOND IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and short when viewed from above.

Ears: Set high, falling forwards, close to the cheeks, small, fine and triangular.

Body: Giving the impression of sturdiness without coarseness or ranginess.

Tail: Rather short, carried cheerfully but not curled over the back.

Colour: Any shade of selfcoloured yellow, though pale is preferred.

Coat: Coarse, wiry, harsh, straight, shaggy.







Netherlands Hollandse Smoushond

• Germany Hovawart



Hovawart

An unrecognised powerhouse of German industry

These well-balanced, good-natured animals have great protective and defensive instincts and a very good sense of smell. Self-assured and even-tempered, they are wonderful companion dogs, developing a strong bond with their host family. They are also skilled tracking and rescue dogs, proving their impressive versatility.



кс скс

Molossoid Breeds, mountain type

Health is a priority

Hovawarts belong to a very old German breed of working dogs. Their name means "homestead guard" in an old form of German. In 1922, the selection criteria for Hovawarts changed to focus on similar dog types found on homesteads at that time. In the early years, they were crossed with German Shepherds, Newfoundlands, Leonbergers and other breeds. Thanks to a very strict selection programme, the original working-dog type was eventually restored. In their homeland, the breed's health is a priority; the incidence of hip dysplasia has been reduced to a very low level. Breeders in other countries are now being challenged to replicate this success.

Medium-sized but strapping none the less

Hovawarts are dynamic, longhaired working dogs of medium size and slightly rectangular build. It is very easy to distinguish males from females, especially by the head.





Uuhayen/Koyal Can

THE HOVAWART IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, with moderately broad, domed forehead and moderate stop.



Ears: Set high and far apart, triangular, falling against the cheeks, making the skull look broader.

Body: Straight and firm, solid loins, lightly sloping croup of medium length, and broad, deep, powerful chest.

Tail: Bushy, reaching beyond the hock but not to the ground.

Colour: Three varieties: black with gold markings, black, and blond (light fawn).

Coat: Long and strong, close and a little wavy. Sparse undercoat.

Did you know? Some breed experts claim that Hovawarts are cousins of German Shepherds, which would explain their astonishing abilities in many disciplines.

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Serbia-FYR Macedonia Šarplaninac Other names: Sharplaninac, Yugoslav Shepherd Dog Morphology: Molossoid **♂** ~24½ inches (62cm). 77-99lbs (35-45kg) $\mathbf{Q} \simeq 23$ inches (62cm). 66-88 lbs (30-40kg) Grooming: Twice annually

FCI

Name-changer

Molossoid Breeds, mountain type

Sarplaninacs have been bred since time immemorial in mountainous regions of the southern Slav states. They derive their name from the Šar Mountains, Šar Planina, where they are most common. They are now bred throughout much of the former Yugoslavia. The breed was first registered by the

FCI in 1939 as the Ilirski Ovcar (Illyrian Shepherd Dog). In 1957, the name was changed to Yugoslav Shepherd Dog Sharplaninac at the request of the Yugoslav canine authorities.

Guardian and defender

The origin of the breed is not clear. Dogs belonging to the breed were probably brought to Europe from Asia by migrating tribes. The primitive breed type is found only in regions where extensive sheep

Sarplaninac

The incorruptible protector

Sarplaninacs are robust, solidly built, well-propor-Stioned dogs of above average size. They are covered with long, thick hair that is fairly coarse to the touch and emphasises their compact bodies. These devoted. incorruptible dogs are calm, even-tempered and protective but never snappy.





Did you know?

There is some leeway when it comes to the Sarplaninac's general appearance. While the standard states that "the topline is horizontal or slightly sloping towards the croup," the croup may actually be slightly higher than the withers in dogs bred in the mountains.

breeding is practiced; the dogs are used to guard and defend flocks from wild animals. Sarplaninacs also protect herds. The combination of difficult terrain and harsh climatic conditions has chiselled a proud, noble and hardy dog that has also defended American and Canadian herds against coyotes.

THE SARPLANINAC IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the body, with a total length of approximately 25 cm (about 40% of height at the withers).

Ears: Drooping, falling flat against the cheeks, V-shaped and of average length.

Body: (ratio 8:10 in males, 10:12 in females).

Tail: Long and reaching at least to the hock.

Colour: Solid colour. All colours are acceptable, from white to dark brown and almost black. Greenish grey (iron grey) and dark grey are most prized.

Coat: Short hair on head, ears and the front of the legs. Long, almost flat and rather coarse hair on neck, body, the back of the legs and tail.







Caucasian Ovcharka

The domesticated colossus

They are naturally aggressive and distrustful of strangers, true to their reputation as fierce protectors. Generally undemanding, Caucasian Ovcharkas have great stamina and are able to adapt to varied climates and temperatures.

Head:

Massive.

broad skull and

very well-devel-

oped cheek bones.

Broad, flat forehead,

divided in two by a light

urrow



THE CAUCASIAN OVCHARKA IN BRIEF

Ears: Hanging, set high, traditionally cropped.

Body: Body length slightly exceeds height.

Tail: Set high, hanging, reaching the hock.

Colour: Grey zones with varied shades, typically light and veering

towards ginger, straw, white, reddish brown and brindle. Or piebald. Or scattered with patches.

Coat: Straight, coarse, with a welldeveloped undercoat of light hair.

Built differently depending on their home region

Today's Caucasian Ovcharkas reflect breeding with several types of mountain dog. In South Caucasus, the dogs are bulkier. In the Steppes, they are more lightweight, higher on their feet and often short-haired.

Substantial and robust

Did you know?

culottes or feathering on the tail.

origin:

thick and bushy.

Caucasian Ovcharkas are dogs of above-average size with a robust, even coarse constitution. They are used as working dogs in most parts of the former Soviet Union. They combine a great deal of nervous energy with strength, balance and calm, not to mention an aggressive disposition and a natural distrust of strangers. They have very well-developed pro-active defence instincts.

There are three varieties of hair, depending on the region of

The long-haired variety has a longer topcoat. The hair forms a ruff on the neck, and fringes and culottes on the back of the legs. The thick coat covers the whole of the tail, making it look

The short-haired variety is covered with a coat of thick, relatively short hair, without ruff, fringes, culottes or feathering on the tail. The intermediate type is long-haired but without the ruff, fringes,



Karst Shepherd Dog



The Alpine Slav

Karst Shepherd Dogs are superb herders and good guards. Nowadays, although they continue to be good sheepdogs and some are employed for guarding and defence, they are mostly family dogs. Famed for their good character, bravery and courage, Karst Shepherd Dogs are very devoted. They have no meanness and are moderately lively. As guard dogs they are incorruptible. Distrustful of strangers, they nevertheless make pleasant, obedient companion dogs that retain a strong sense of individuality.



Centuries old

Karst Shepherd Dogs are members of a Molossoid breed that has existed for several centuries. It probably accompanied the Illyrians on their migration through Istria and the Dalmatian Islands to the Kras Massive in present-day Slovenia. The breed is first mentioned in writings by Baron Janez Vajkart Valvasor in 1689.

The breed and standard were officially recognised by the FCI on 2 June 1939 under the name Illyrian Shepherd Dog. The standard was completed at the FCI Congress in Bled, Slovenia, in 1948, when the breed was recognised again, although at the time it was not distinguished from the Sarplaninac, which was also known as the Illyrian Shepherd Dog.

The canine authorities of what was then Yugoslavia decided to name one breed after the Kras region of Slovenia – the Karst Shepherd Dog – and the other after the Šar Mountains – the Sarplaninac. The two breeds have developed completely independently ever since.



Harmonious and robust

These medium-sized dogs are harmonious and robust, with well developed muscles and a strong constitution. Tail and ears are hanging; their iron grey hair is long and abundant. Did you know? Despite their imposing stature, Karst Shepherd Dogs are harmonious, flexible, well-coordinated movers. They are at their most elegant when trotting, their preferred gait.

THE KARST SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Pleasant to look at, big in proportion to the body, neither fine nor coarse.

Ears: Set moderately high, of medium length. The tips reach to the outer angle of the ear.

Body: Well-developed, mediumlength with a long thorax. **Tail:** Solidly attached to the body and broad at the base, sabreshaped in normal position, often with a slight hook at the tip.

Colour: Iron grey.

Coat: Well-furnished, long, flat, with an abundant undercoat.



Français/Cogis

Germany – Switzerland

Morphology: Molossoid

of 281/2-311/2 inches (72-80cm)

Q 26¹/₂-28¹/₂

Grooming: Monthly

Molossoid Breeds,

Did you know?

A canine colossus with feline

feet! The toes are connected by webbing, which explains why

Landseers are so good in the

mountain type

water

inches (67-72 cm)

Landseer

A Canadian adopted by Germans

ust like Newfoundlands, Landseers are very good in the water. They are very close to their family and do not like to be separated from it for long.

The Newfoundland's two-tone cousin

The breed was named after the celebrated Victorian English animal painter, Sir Edwin Landseer (1802-1873), who loved black and white dogs.

Despite its British connections the breed is only recognised in its own right in mainland Europe. In much of the English-speaking world it is regarded as a black and white variety of the Newfoundland Dog, whose Canadian origins it shares. Landseers are mainly bred in Germany, where the FCI sources the breed standard.

Long legs

Landseers are large, robust dogs of good proportions. The legs are longer than those of their cousins, black Newfoundlands. The male is easy to distinguish from the female, not only because of its size, but also by the head, which sports a much clearer stop.





THE LANDSEER IN BRIEF

Head: Striking form, noble expression.

Ears: Medium-sized, reaching the inner corner of the eyes when drawn out, triangular and drooping.

Body: Very broad and robust from shoulder to croup.

Tail: Strong, reaching just beyond the hock, very bushy, close covering of hair, but not flaglike.

Colour: Mainly clear white with intermittent black patches on body, croup and head.

Coat: Long and soft, of the smoothest, densest quality, save on the head, with good undercoat.

Germany Leonberg

Leonberger

The lion of the canine community

Nowadays, Leonbergers are much loved companion and family dogs that are well-suited to modern life. Neither fearful nor aggressive, these cool, docile animals have a special affection for children.







Over a century old

Born in 1846, the first dogs to be named Leonbergers boasted all the outstanding qualities of the breeds from which they were descended. It would not be long before these highly symbolic dogs found homes outside their home town. By the end of the 19th century they were used as farm dogs in Baden-Württemberg, where their skills as guard and draught dogs were much appreciated. Two World Wars and the shortages of the post-World War II era caused their numbers to fall dramatically.

Muscular elegance

Originally working dogs, Leonbergers are vigorous, powerful and muscular. They nevertheless exude great elegance due to their perfect proportions and dignified disposition. Males are particularly imposing and beefy.

Did you know?

In the late 1830s, early 1840s, Heinrich Essig from Leonberg near Stuttgart in south-west Germany, crossed a black and white Newfoundland (Landseer) with a male Saint Bernard. It is said that Essig's aim was to create a dog resembling the lion on Leonberg's coat of arms.

THE LEONBERGER IN BRIEF

Head: Generally higher than broad, and elongated rather than stocky.

Ears: Set high and not too far back, pendant, medium-sized, fleshy, hanging against the cheeks.

Body: Pronounced withers, especially in males; solid, straight, broad back; broad, powerful, muscular loins. **Tail:** Very well-furnished, hanging straight at rest, slightly curved during movement.

Colour: All shades of lion gold (light fawn), red fawn, dark fawn (reddish-brown), sandy (pale fawn, cream) with a black mask.

Coat: Medium soft to harsh, good length, close fitting, never parted.



United Kingdom Mastiff

đ and Q

Size and

specified

weight not

Grooming: Twice annually

Molossoid Breeds, mastiff type

Other name: Old English Mastiff Morphology: Molossoid

Mastiff

A British heavyweight

striking breed. Coming face to face with a Mastiff for the first time can leave you speechless, because of their sheer size. Yet Mastiffs are a rare combination of nobility and courage. These calm dogs are affectionate with their human companions but conscientious guards that go about things at their own pace, not liking to rush. Chest girth is at least one third greater than height at the withers. Otherwise, the standard does not give any vital statistics, which leaves breeders plenty of scope.





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Saved by the Americans

It is said that the Mastiff is to canines what the lion is to felines. Also known as the Old English Mastiff, this is the most imposing British breed. It has a string of weight records to its name. The Americans were responsible for saving much of the population during World War II, maintaining an internationally recognised selective breeding programme. British bloodlines were strengthened with imports at the end of the 1940s.

One sturdy dog

Breadth is greatly desired in Mastiffs. The skull is two thirds the length of the head, which is massive viewed from any angle. Similarly massive, the body is also powerfully built. The legs are set well apart and vertical. The muscles are clearly defined. Size is also sought after, as long as it goes hand in hand with quality. Height and substance are important as long as they are in proportion to each other. All in all, Mastiffs are large, solid, powerful and perfectly proportioned.



Did you know?

Mastiffs belong to one of the few breeds that can weigh over 100 kilos. The Guinness Book of Records lists a Mastiff called Zorba as the world's biggest dog, weighing in at over 150 kilos.



THE MASTIFF IN BRIEF

Head: Broad skull between the ears, flat forehead but wrinkled when the dog is alert.

Ears: Small, thin to the touch, well apart, set at the highest point on each side of the skull.

Body: Broad, muscular back and loins, the latter being flat and very broad in females and slightly arched in males.

Colour: Apricot fawn, silver fawn, fawn or dark fawn brindle.

Coat: Short and close-lying, but not too fine on shoulders, neck or back



Tail: Set high, reaching the hocks or just beyond.

Pyrenean Mastiff

Another king of the mountains

These are easy dogs to train. They are friendly, calm, noble and particularly intelligent. Strangers will be met by a brave and ferocious dog that stands its ground; other dogs will meet a good-natured creature that is fully aware of its strength.

Unquestionable protector

The flocks of Spain required herding and protection at a very early stage. Mountain dogs were used in the various regions and selective breeding programs were differentiate established to between them. Pyrenean Mastiffs were more common in the north. Selection started in earnest just before World War II. The aim was to distinguish them from the Mastin Espanol and their French cousin the Pyrenean Mountain Dog. The breed now lives in various countries, including in Scandinavia, where highquality breeding is practiced.

Centuries of combat with wolves

Pyrenean Mastiffs are ideal for guarding rural properties and people. The breed has fighting skills to draw on, acquired dur-



ing centuries of combating wolves. Their bark is deep and low, their expression alert. They are long-haired, but not overly so. This giant breed of medium proportions is extremely powerful and muscular, and always well-proportioned and fineboned. Despite their bulk, Pyrenean Mastiffs do not appear heavy or sluggish.

THE PYRENEAN MASTIFF IN BRIEF

Head: Large, solid and moderately long.

Ears: Medium-sized, hanging, triangular and flat, set higher than the eye line.

Body: Rectangular, very strong and robust, exuding great power but supple and agile, too.

Tail: Thick at the root, set medium high, strong, supple, abundantly furnished with hair forming a beautiful plume.





Colour: White with a welldefined mask, sometimes with patches in the same colour as the mask on the body.

Coat: Dense, thick, medium length.

Did you know?

There is no upper height limit. It's very much a case of "the bigger the better", as long as the proportions are right. Lower height limits, on the other hand, are very conservative and should be exceeded by a generous margin. Males should be over 80 cm, while females should preferably be over 75 cm.



Spanish Mastiff

A heavy-weight Spaniard

These animals boast great intelligence and beauty, and both are expressed in their gaze. Hardy, loving, calm and noble, they are undaunted by animals that pose a threat or people that are unfamiliar to them, especially when it is their duty to protect and defend. They exude confidence and regulate their efforts to deal efficiently with any threat.





Seasonal worker

Spain

Mastin Espano

Morphology: Molossoid

Spanish Mastiffs are closely connected to the seasonal cycle of moving livestock from pasture to pasture, especially sheep, which they have been protecting from wolves and other predators since the Middle Ages. And they still do today. However, they are now also employed to guard property and defend people.

Muscular and well balanced

This giant breed of medium dimensions and good proportions is very powerful and muscular. Spanish Mastiffs have a compact bone structure, a bulky



head, and a body covered with half-long hair. Balance and functional harmony are key, both at rest and on the move.



Did you know? Spanish Mastiffs emit a raucous, low and deep bark that can be heard from a considerable distance.



THE SPANISH MASTIFF IN BRIEF

Head: Bulky, solid, shaped like a truncated pyramid with a wide base.

Ears: Medium-sized, hanging, flat and triangular.

Body: Rectangular, strong and robust, exuding great power.

Tail: Very thick at the root, set medium-high, solid, supple and covered with longer hair than on the rest of the body.

Colour: Any. Preferred colours are solid shades of yellow, fawn, red, black, wolf, and red deer.

Coat: Dense, thick, half-long, smooth, covering the entire body including between the toes.

Neapolitan Mastiff



ntelligent, steady and loyal, free of aggression or snappiness unless provoked. Neapolitan Mastiffs are majestic and noble dogs that carry more of an implied threat. This makes them well-suited to guarding and protection duties.



Roman heritage

Neapolitan Mastiffs are descended from the great Roman mastiff described by Columella in his "De Re Rustica" in the first century AD. This combat dog accompanied Roman legions on their expeditions, founding many different lineages throughout Europe. These dogs survived for centuries in the countryside around Mount Vesuvius and Naples. Selection resumed in 1947, thanks to the efforts of dedicated dog fanciers. Neapolitan Mastiffs are now cel-

ebrated all over Italy as an emblematic breed.



Big and heavy

This giant breed of heavy, solid, stocky dogs is defined by statistics - as befits a country obsessed by sport. Body length is one tenth longer than height at the withers, the head is exactly one third of height at the withers, and the skull to muzzle ratio is 2 to 1.



Mastino Napolitano

Italy



Did you know? Neapolitan Mastiffs have a distinctive look and an equally original gait. When walking, they travel at a measured pace, rather like a bear or big cat.

THE NEAPOLITAN MASTIFF IN BRIEF

Head: Short and massive, skull broad at the height of the cheek bones.

Ears: Proportionately small, triangular, flat, close to the cheeks and set higher than the cheek bones.

Body: Straight topline. Broad, long withers, not very well defined.

Tail: Broad and thick at the root, robust, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Preferably grey or lead grey and black, but brown, fawn and deep fawn (red deer) are also acceptable.

Coat: Short, rough and hard, dense, of uniform length and smoothness all over.



Canada Newfoundland

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Newfoundland

Like water off a duck's back

Newfoundlands are gentle, cheerful, good-natured dogs. They are enterprising and dynamic. These are docile, unfazed animals with a genuinely dignified air.

Did you know?

The Newfoundland's element is water. These dogs are excellent swimmers, thanks to a strong tail that is broad at the base and functions as a rudder. When they are excited or in action, the tail hangs straight with a slight upward curve at the tip. It never curls over the back and never curves inwards towards the legs.







Viking origins

Morphology Molossoid

 $\mathbf{d} \simeq 28$ inches

(71cm)

~ 150lbs (68kg)

 $\mathbf{Q} \approx 26 \text{ inches}$ (66cm) ≈ 190 bs

(54kg)

Grooming:

Molossoid Breeds

mountain type

Monthly

Newfoundlands were originally bred from dogs indigenous to the Canadian island of the same name and the big black bear dog brought by the Vikings after 1100. Subsequently, they were gradually given a new lease of life thanks to various breeds introduced by European fishermen. The essential characteristics remained the same, however. By the time the island was colonised, commencing in 1610, Newfoundlands already looked and behaved much as they do today.



Canadian power

Well-suited to coping with the island's extreme climate and icy waters, thanks to their powerful, muscular bodies and great coordination, they soon became valuable water dogs and rescue dogs.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and massive, but there is a difference between the sexes, in the male's favour.

Ears: Relatively small, triangular, with rounded tips.

Body: Well ribbed, back broad with level topline. Deep and fairly broad when viewed from the side. **Tail:** Hanging, sometimes with a slight curve at the tip, reaching the hocks or slightly beyond.

Colour: Black, white and black, brown. **Coat:** Water-resistant double coat,

with straight mid-length topcoat without any curling.





Germany Deutscher Pinscher

German Pinscher

The robust, athletic German

erman Pinschers are alert, lively, self-confident and well-balanced. Combine these Itraits with intelligence and endurance, of which German Pinschers have plenty, and you have the ideal family, companion and guard dog.



Goes way back

Smooth-Haired Pinschers are members of a very old breed, mentioned in the German stud book as far back as 1880. They have the same ancestors as Schnauzers, which used to be known as Wire-Haired Pinschers. Alongside texture, coat colour was another feature that separated the two varieties. The Smooth-Haired Pinschers were mostly black with light brown markings, or self-coloured in a shade ranging from brown to red, or salt and pepper, or simply grevish blue to black.

Hip to be square

German Pinschers are mediumsized dogs of square build. Robust like Schnauzers, they carry themselves with pride. These elegant animals are wellproportioned, with well-developed muscles that can be clearly discerned under a smooth coat, especially in movement.

Pinscher and schnauzer FCI AKC кс скс

Did you know?

Morphology: Lupoid

inches (45-50cm) 31-44lbs

ď 17³/₄-19³/₄

(14-20kg) Q 173/4-193/4 inches (45-50cm) 31-44lbs (14-20kg) Grooming: Twice annually

type, pinscher

The Pinscher is the basic breed from which the Doberman Pinscher and the Miniature Pinscher developed totally separately. The Miniature Pinscher has a smaller size because of the contribution of breeds such as the Italian Greyhound and Miniature Dachshund.

THE GERMAN PINSCHER IN BRIFF

Head: Strong, elongated skull, without protruding occiput, flat forehead, parallel to the bridge of the nose.

Ears: Folded and hanging, set high, V-shaped, pointing forwards towards the temples, with the inside against the cheeks.

Body: The withers are the highest point on the topline. Firm, strong back. Short, strong, high loins.

Tail: Natural, a sabre or sickle is sought after.

Colour: Solid colours from deer red, reddish-brown to dark redbrown, black and tan

Coat: Short and dense, smooth, close and shiny, without bald patches.

Miniature Pinscher

A bundle of energy

Miniature Pinschers are alert, lively, self-confident and well-balanced, making them the ideal family and companion dogs.



Popular and widespread

The family of short-haired Pinschers has a long history in Germany. The Standard Pinscher was originally most common, but the Miniature quickly became the most popular variety, gaining admirers abroad in the first half of the 20th century and establishing a solid presence in various countries with no fewer than 1300 registrations in the stud book.

There were many different coat colours, but only black dogs with light markings and self-coloured dogs in red or brown were used as breeding stock.





Perfectly proportionate, just smaller

A Miniature Pinscher is basically a smaller version of a German Pinscher without any signs of dwarfism. These elegant little smooth-haired dogs are clearly squareshaped.

Morphology: Lupoid I I0-12 inches (25-30cm) 834-134/1bs (4-6kg) I I0-12 inches (25-30cm) 834-134/1bs (4-6kg) Grooming: Twice annually FCI AKC KC CKC

Germany

Zwergpinscher

Did you know?

Miniature Pinschers are special in lots of ways, but their ears are particularly striking: they can be straight or folded like perfect napkins.



THE MINIATURE PINSCHER IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, elongated skull without protruding occiput, flat forehead, parallel to the bridge of the nose.

Ears: Straight, folded and hanging, set high, V-shaped, pointing forwards towards the temples, with the inside against the cheeks.

Body: The flanks, not too tucked up, form a curved line with the underside of the brisket.



Tail: Natural, a sabre or sickle is sought after.

Colour: Solid red, or black and tan.

Coat: Short and dense, smooth and close, without bald patches.

🔵 Austria Österreichischer Pinscher

Austrian Pinscher

Incorruptible and rare

Morphology Lupoid



ustrian Pinschers are assertive, attentive, lively and playful dogs that are devoted and friendly to people they know. Distrustful of strangers and incorruptible as guard dogs, they have little in the way of a hunting instinct, as their main task for a very long time has been protecting people and property.



Did you know?

Austrian Pinschers are more

powerful than their German

ed in Austria. They have always

great energy and poise.



Farming history

They are descended from the old type of pinscher found on Austrian farms: undemanding, versatile dogs that were very widespread in the second half of the 19th century. Controlled breeding began in 1921. Then the breed was recognised in its native country as the Austrian Shorthaired Pinscher in 1928. It was renamed the Austrian Pinscher in 2000.

Distinctly Austrian

Austrian Pinschers are stocky, medium-sized dogs. While clearly conforming to the Pinscher type, they differ from their German cousins in terms of hair, coat colour and proportions.



THE AUSTRIAN PINSCHER IN BRIEF

Head: Pear-shaped, in proportion to the body.

Ears: Button (semi-pricked), small, set high.

Body: Well-defined withers; short, broad, firm, straight back; short, broad loins; long, broad croup.

Tail: Set high, strong, medium length, well-furnished.

Colour: Golden wheat, brownish yellow, stag red, black with tan markings. White markings on chest, muzzle, neck, throat, nape, feet and tail tip.

Coat: Short or medium length; dense, smooth and close topcoat; dense and short undercoat.

Portuguese Mastiff

The Lusitanian titan

ess alert during daylight hours, but still menacing if they come across an uninvited guest.



Portugal







Established guard dog A native of southern Portugal. It Portuguese Mastiffs are outat night. bottom.

> Body: Strong, very muscular, long, bulky, sloping slightly towards the rear, and arched.

Tail: Set medium high, thick, long and curved, more so at the tip, but never kinked.

Colour: Black, wolf-like, fawn or yellow, with white markings, or white with these colours. dappled, streaked or brindled.

with more length than breadth.

Coat: Short, preferably medium length, heavy, dense and smooth.

More length than

breadth

Did you know?

There are so many things that make this breed special. Take a closer look and you'll see, for instance, that its pink skin is dappled with black.

has long drawn on its livestock These giants are strong, hardy herding and guarding skills. and sober dogs. The general impression is slightly convex,

standing homestead guard dogs as well as being very well-suited to protecting livestock, especially

THE RAFEIRO DO ALENTEJO IN BRIEF

Head: Bear-like, broader at the top of the skull, less rounded at the

Ears: Set medium high, folded, hanging at the sides, not very mobile.

Germany Rottweiler

FCI AKC

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Morphology: Molossoid

o 24-26¾ inches (61-68cm)

> (56-63cm) 92½lbs

Grooming: Twice annually

Molossoid Breeds, mastiff type

(42kg)

110lbs (50kg) • 22-25 inches

Rottweiler

Powerful and compelling

Rottweilers are good-natured, placid dogs that love children. These adoring, obedient and docile animals have a real appetite for work. Self-assured, steady and fearless, with the body to match, they are always very alert to what's going on around them.







Roman legionnaire

Rottweilers belong to one of the oldest breeds of dog. Their lineage goes back to the Romans, whom they served as guard and livestock dogs. They accompanied the legions over the Alps, protecting the men and driving the herds. When the legionnaires arrived in the small southern-German town of Rottweil, their dogs mated with local canines, producing crossings. They continued to guard and drive large herds, and protect people and property, but they were also adopted by local butchers, who concentrated on the breed's aptitude for work to produce a robust draught dog. Later, Rottweilers would also prove to be ideal police dogs. They were officially recognised as such in Germany in 1910. Rottweiler breeders focus on producing very sturdy dogs, but not without nobility, making this versatile black and tan breed a great companion, service and working dog.

Endurance and suppleness

Rottweilers are robust dogs of medium to large size, never too heavy nor light, leggy nor weedy. Well-balanced, their compact, vigorous appearance suggests strength, agility and endurance.



Did you know?

Rottweilers started out as cattle dogs, driving herds to the great cattle markets of southern Germany. Because they are so versatile, however, over the past 30 years they have become the most popular defence dogs in the world.





THE ROTTWEILER IN BRIEF

Head: Medium-length skull, broad between the ears. Moderately arched forehead when viewed from the front.

Ears: Medium-sized, pendant, triangular, set high and wide apart.

Body: Powerful, firm and straight back. Short, strong and high loins. Broad croup of medium length, slightly sloping.

Tail: When natural, extends level with the topline, although it may hang at rest.

Colour: Black with clearly defined rich tan markings.

Coat: Medium length, double coat, coarse and flat.

Germany Riesenschnauzer

CI AKC

кс скс

Morphology: Lupoid

0 231/2 -271/2 inches

(60-70cm) 77-103½lbs

(35-47kg)

Q 231/2 -271/2 inch

(60-70cm) 77-103½lbs

(60-70cm) **Grooming** Weekly

Doberman.

Pinscher and schnauzer type, schnauzer

Did you know? Although first and foremost a working dog, very precise grooming will bring out the very best in a Giant Schnauzer, showing off its beautiful build and its flowing lines. If it were shaved its outline would very closely resemble that of a

Giant Schnauzer

Bushy eyebrows and beard

Giant Schnauzers are good-natured, well-balanced and eternally loyal dogs. Their well-developed senses, natural intelligence and suitability to training make them very good companions, athletes and workers. This is especially true considering their strength, stamina and speed, and their hardiness and resistance to disease.







No shrinking violet

Natives of southern Germany, Giant Schnauzers were used to drive cattle. At the beginning of the 20th century, breeders realised that the breed had a remarkable work ethic, among other valuable aptitudes. The breed was first registered in the stud book in 1913. By 1925 it was recognised as a working breed. Giant Schnauzers have a reputation as big, strong dogs, stocky rather than slim, with wiry hair. Effective in assault and defence, these elegant, square-shaped animals naturally command great respect.

THE GIANT SCHNAUZER IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the dog's stature.

Ears: Folded and hanging, set high, V-shaped, carried symmetrically.

Body: The withers are the highest point on the topline, which slopes slightly towards the rear. Solid, firm, short back.

Tail: Natural, a sabre or sickle is sought after.

Colour: Self-coloured black, salt and pepper.

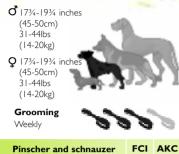
Coat: Wiry and dense, with an abundant undercoat and a close-lying topcoat that must not be too short.





Germany Schnauzer

Morphology: Lupoid



Pinscher and sc type, schnauzer KC CKC



THE STANDARD SCHNAUZER IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the dog's stature, with a clearly defined stop accentuated by the eyebrows.

Ears: Folded and hanging, set high, V-shaped, carried symmetrically and pointing forward towards the temples.

Body: Solid, firm, short back; short, solid, high loins. Short distance from the last rib to the hip, producing a compact look.

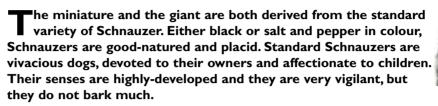
Tail: Natural, a sabre or sickle is sought after.

Colour: Self-coloured black with black undercoat, salt and pepper.

Coat: Wiry and dense.

Standard Schnauzer

The original model





Highly efficient ratters

Schnauzers are robust, compact, medium-sized dogs. They are native to southern Germany, where they were used as stable dogs because they were comfortable around horses. They would kill rodents with a single bite, earning themselves a reputation as ratters. When the Pinscher and Schnauzer breed club was established in 1895, they were still known as wire-haired Pinschers.

Did you know? Intelligence, suitability to training and stamina, together with hardiness and resistance to disease make Standard Schnauzers the ideal family, companion and guard dog, with everything a

good working dog should have.





Germany Zwergschnauzer

Miniature Schnauzer

Small yet sturdy

he Miniature is a Schnauzer through and through,

with the temperament and behaviour of a small

make these dogs great family and guard dogs that have

dog. Intelligence, confidence, endurance and vigilance

no problem living in small apartments.

Morphology: Lupoid



type, schnauzer

Did you know?

While they may be the smallest members of the Schnauzer family, they are also the most colourful, which helps explain why they have become the world's favourite Schnauzers.













You say Pinscher, I say Schnauzer

Miniature Schnauzers took off in the Frankfurt region at the beginning of the 20th century, when they were still known as Miniature Wire-Haired Pinschers. It was a Herculean task to develop a breed of small dogs with the appearance and qualities of its big sibling, the Schnauzer, due to the plethora of types, shapes and sizes with everything from wiry to soft hair.

Vigorous and elegant

In general terms, a Miniature Schnauzer is simply a smaller version of the Schnauzer: small, vigorous and elegant, stocky rather than slim, with wiry hair and no sign of dwarfism.



THE MINIATURE SCHNAUZER IN BRIEF

Head: Half the length of the body from the withers to the root of the tail.

Ears: Folded and hanging, set high, V-shaped, carried symmetrically.

Body: The withers are the highest point of the topline, which slopes slightly towards the rear. Solid, firm, short back. Short, solid, high loins.

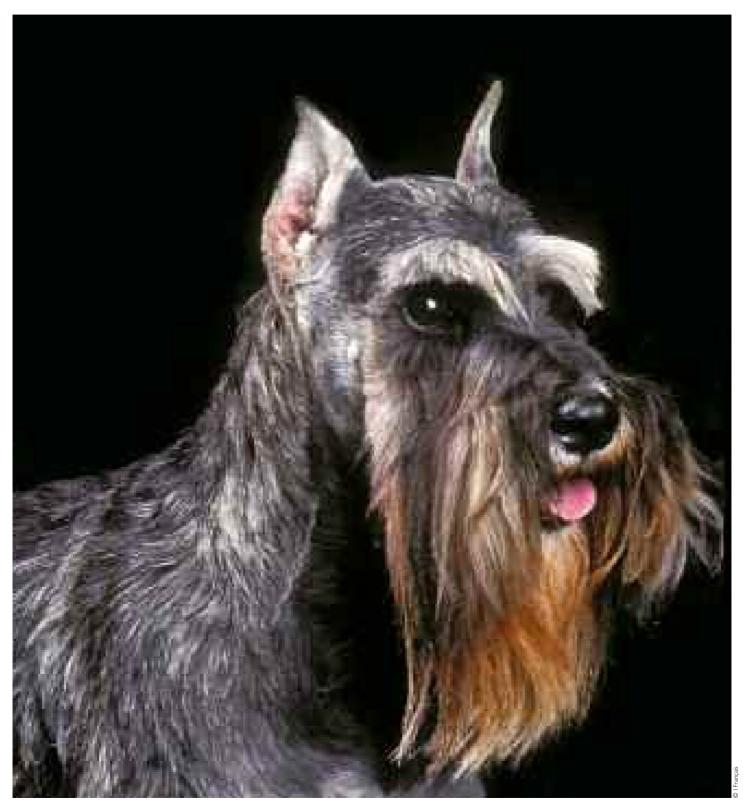
Tail: Natural, a sabre or sickle is sought after. Colour: Black, salt and pepper, white, black and silver.

Coat: Wiry topcoat, which is long enough to bring out the texture, neither bristly nor wavy.



The Miniature Schnauzer in the United States

The Miniature Schnauzer is regarded as a terrier in the United States, where its popularity reaches a level unequalled elsewhere. Unlike FCI countries, the white coat is not recognised by the American Kennel Club.





Did you know?

from competition.

Those responsible for its selec-

physical modifications, especially to lips or eyelids, eliminate a Shar-Pei

tion wish to avoid aberrations,

which is why any deliberate

кс скс

Chinese Shar-Pei

A charming, wrinkled dog from eastern Asia.

hinese Shar-Peis are calm, independent, Ioyal and affectionate to their family.





Pride of southern China

This Chinese breed has existed for centuries in the provinces skirting the South China Sea. It most likely comes from Dah Let in Guangdong province. Chinese Shar-Peis are short-coupled, mediumsized dogs with a lot of get up and go. With wrinkles on the skull, folds of skin on the withers, small ears and a muzzle reminiscent of a hippo's, this is a very original-looking breed. Males are bigger and more powerful than females.

Hippo-like muzzle

Height at the withers is approximately equal to body length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks, especially in males. The distance from nose to stop is equal to the distance from stop to occiput.





THE SHAR-PEI IN BRIEF

Head: Large in proportion to the body. Wrinkles on forehead and cheeks continue to form a dewlap.

Ears: Very small, rather thick, in the shape of an equilateral triangle, slightly rounded at the tip.

Body: In adults, folds of skin on the body are highly undesirable, apart from on the withers and the base of the tail, where there is moderate wrinkling.

Tail: Thick and round at the root, tapering to a fine tip.

Colour: All solid colours are acceptable, except white.

Coat: A distinctive feature. Short, harsh and bristly.



Central Asian Shepherd Dog

The perfect bodyguard

Central Asian Shepherd Dogs are unequalled defenders. There are clear differences between the sexes – males are stronger and more massive – and sexual dimorphism is an important characteristic of the breed.



The dog would sometimes have to protect the flock from wolves! Its ears were originally cut to avoid injury.



Born to defend

Central Asian Shepherd Dogs are massive-boned and powerfully muscled. Some can be sluggish. Their thick skin, with its well-developed, elastic subcutaneous tissue, often forms folds around the neck, accentuating this idea. But beware of first impressions: these are born defenders.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN SHEPHERD DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Solid, broad around the skull, with very well-developed cheek bones. Flat forehead, barely visible stop.

Ears: Small, drooping, set low, triangular.

Body: Very pronounced withers, especially among males. Strong, straight, broad back. Short, broad but slightly rounded loins. **Tail:** Set high, in the shape of a sickle, carried hanging and reaching the hock.

Colour: White, black, grey, straw, ginger, grey-brown, brindled, piebald and speckled.

Coat: Coarse, straight, with a welldeveloped undercoat. There are two varieties: the long-hair (7 to 8 cm) and the smooth shorthair (3 to 5 cm).

Comfortable in any environment

Above-average and big, strong and bold, they are distrustful of strangers and undemanding. They easily adapt to different climates, which means that they can be widely used throughout Russia, the former Soviet Republics of Central Asia and the surrounding regions, where the climate is often harsh.



Morphology: Molossoid At least 25 ½ inches (65cm) At least 23 ½ inches (60cm) Grooming Twice annually

Russia

Sredneaziatskaya Ovcharka

Molossoid Breeds, mountain type

Did you know?

FCI

While its appearance is striking, the Central Asian Shepherd Dog's character is what really appeals to dog lovers. They are very active dogs, well-balanced and calm, with a very strong protective instinct expressed in a highly active form of defence. Switzerland St Bernhardshund

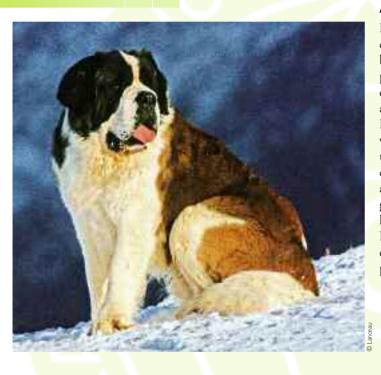
Saint Bernard

Morphology: Molossoid

o 271/2-351/2 inches (70-90cm) Q 251/2-311/2 inches (65-80cm) Grooming Monthly FCI AKC **Molossoid Breeds**, mountain type кс скс

The legend lives on

Caint Bernards are friendly giants of a generally Calm disposition. However, they do not lack vivacity, despite their imposing stature. Whilst not the most widespread of the mountain dogs, they have definitely been the best-known and the most popular for over a century.



A canine cenobite

From the middle of the 17th century, monks began keeping big mountain dogs as guards and protectors, a fact attested to in drawings dating from 1695 and a hospice document from 1707. It wasn't long before these dogs were being used to accompany travellers, and as search and rescue dogs in snow and fog. There are reports in many different languages of the breed's work as a life-saver. In 1800, soldiers in Napoleon's army spread the legend of a dog named Barry, the prototype search and rescue dog.

Within a few generations, breeders had produced the current breed. It was recognised under the name Saint Bernard on 2nd June 1887. The breed has been regarded as the national dog of Switzerland ever since. There are two varieties. The short-hair has a dense, smooth, close-lying, coarse topcoat and an abundant undercoat, whereas the long-hair has a straight, medium-length topcoat, again with an abundant undercoat.

Did you know?

Saint Bernards have their own museum in Switzerland. It is close to where they originally come from - the Hospice at the Great St. Bernard Pass - where one dog, Barry (1800-1814), reportedly saved 40 lives. Since 2005, the Hospice has been the official breed home, thanks to the generosity of Barry Foundation donors.



THE SAINT BERNARD IN BRIEF

Head: Powerful, expressive, imposing, with a welldefined stop and a forehead that falls abruptly to the root of the muzzle.

Ears: Medium-sized, set high and broad, not heavily feathered.

Body: Generally imposing, harmonious, impressive and very muscular.

Tail: Broad and strong at the base, long and heavy. The last tailbone reaches at least to the hocks.

Colour: From white with small or large splashes of reddish-brown (splash-coated dog), all the way to an unbroken reddish-brown mantle covering the back and flanks (mantle dog)

Coat: Short or long.





The American type is slightly different from the European variety, particularly in terms of size. The United States population is now by far the largest in the world.



Russia

Other names: Black Terrier

Morphology: Molossoid

đ 26-28½ inches

(66-72cm)

Q 251/4 271/2

inches

Grooming Weekly

Chorny terrier

(64-70cm

Tchiorny Terrier

Black Russian Terrier

Band of canines

ou don't get any half measures with this dog. Bred to work, strong-willed and particularly distrustful of strangers, Black Russian Terriers can adapt to different climates. They are also very receptive to training.







Recently recognised internationally, Black Russian Terriers were originally developed from many different breeds, including the Rottweiler, Giant Schnauzer and Bouvier des Flandres, which per-

FCI AKC

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haps explains their iron constitution. In the Soviet era they were monopolised by the military, but have been largely demobilised over the past few decades.

A get-up-and-go dog

Black Russian Terriers are powerful dogs of above-average size, with solid bones and muscles. Their skin is dense and elastic, never forming folds or a dewlap. The males are clearly the bigger, more massive of the sexes. This active - even extremely energetic - breed is hardy, well-balanced but lively, with an inclination toward strong defence.





Did you know? Originally developed by the former USSR's Red Army as military and working dogs, Black Russian Terriers now have a big fan base among dog fanciers.

THE BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, moderately narrow skull with rounded cheeks.. **Ears:** Set high, hanging from the cartilage,

small, triangular.

Body: Deep, broad chest; belly above the lower line of the chest; high withers, clearly marked above the topline, which is straight, broad and muscular.

Tail: Set high, thick. Colour: Black or black with grey hairs. Coat: Rough, hard, lush, close.

Bosnia-Herzegovina -Croatia

Tornjak



At home in the valleys and on the peaks

Tornjaks were produced from genetically homogenous indigenous sheepdogs that were on the point of dying out. These dogs had populated a large area of mountains and valleys in what we know today as the southern Slav states of Croatia and neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina. They were actually mentioned in documents dating as far back as 1067 and 1374.

Interest in these dogs and their history started to grow around 1972 in what was then Yugoslavia. The variety was to be saved for posterity and a breeding programme launched in 1978. Nowadays, there is a healthy population of purebred Tornjaks based on several generations of dogs in both

A southern Slav with two homelands

ornjaks are steady, full of courage, obedient, intelligent, dignified and self-assured. Passionate about protecting property entrusted to them, they are incorruptible and distrustful of strangers. Devoted to their human companion, who has a calming influence, they are very affectionate to people they know well.



territories, which are now independent countries.

Elegant and commanding

Tornjaks are big and powerful, well-proportioned and agile. Their long, dense hair covers an almost square body. The bone structure is neither too light nor too heavy and coarse.

Other names: Bosnian and Herzegovinian and Croatian Shepherd Dog Morphology: Molossoid









Did you know? Tornjaks are quick learners with long memories for what they have learnt. They love performing the tasks assigned to

them and are reputedly easy to train.

was

THE TORNJAK IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated. The muzzle is the same length as the skull.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, folded and hanging, set fairly high.

Body: Moderately developed withers. Short, taut, moderately broad, straight back. Short loins connecting chest and croup.

Tail: Long, set medium high, very mobile.

Colour: Particoloured with distinct markings in various solid colours. The ground colour is typically white.

Coat: Generally long-haired, with short hair on face and limbs.





Other names: Tosa Ken

Morphology: Molossoid



THE TOSA IN BRIEF

mastiff type

Head: Typically molossoid, with a well-defined stop and broad skull.

Ears: Relatively small, rather thin, set high on the side of the skull, hanging against the cheeks.

Body: High withers; level, straight back; broad, muscular loins; slightly arched croup at the top.

Tail: Thick at the root, tapering to the tip, reaching the hock when let down.

Colour: Red, fawn, apricot, black and brindle.

Coat: Short, hard and dense.



The Japanese martial artist

osas are bold, adventurous and courageous dogs. They exude the powerful elegance of the sumo of their native land. They are unflappable and patient.



Did you know?

Tosas are venerated in their homeland due to their history and their physical and behavioural qualities. In Japan, Tosas are regarded as the sumos of the canine world.



Nippon powerhouse

Japan has a long tradition of dog fighting, and Tosas were produced for that purpose as a cross between Shikoku-Kens and a succession of western breeds – Bulldogs (1872), Mastiffs (1874), German Pointers (1876) and Great Danes (1924). Each added something extra to the mix. Some claim that Saint Bernards and Bull Terriers were also used. They take their name from Tosa province, present-day Kochi prefecture. Tosas are valued for their hardiness and their fighting instincts - typical Mastiff qualities.

Imposing and proud

Very dignified and of robust build, Tosas are characterised by drop ears, a short coat, a squared-off muzzle, and a hanging tail that is thick at the root.



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The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.

Group 3

Terriers

Airedale Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid



The greatest of the terriers

While Black Russian Terriers have challenged their title as the biggest of the terriers, Airedales are certainly no lightweights. Their working qualities were exploited very early on and they are used as police dogs in some countries.



Did you know?

Like all terriers, Airedales are exceptional ratters, but their adaptability and character are well-suited to army duties. They were first used by the British military in searches for injured persons, or on guard or post duty. They continue to be used as a full-fledged working and service dog in countries including the Netherlands and Germany.

THE AIREDALE TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Well proportioned, with no wrinkles.

Ears: Pendulous,V-shaped and carried at the side. Small, but not disproportionate to the size of the dog.

Body: Short, strong, straight, level back; muscular loins; deep chest (approximately level with the elbows), but not broad.

Tail: Set high and carried cheerfully, but not curled over the back. Good strength and substance needed.

Colour: Black or greyish saddle, top of the neck and upper tail. All other parts are tan.

Coat: Hard, dense and wiry, not long enough to appear shaggy. Lying straight and close, covering body and legs.





Great in the water

Airedales have an impressive ability to catch vermin in any climate and even in the water, as they are good swimmers. The breed comes from the county of Yorkshire in the north of England, and more specifically from the Aire Valley.

Alert and amicable

The expression in the eyes and the carriage of ears and tail express the sociable and confident character of these friendly, brave and intelligent dogs. Airedales are always alert, not aggressive but fearless. Many feel this is the greatest of the terriers. Muscular, active and cob, this dog never looks high on its feet or overly long of body.

American Staffordshire Terrier

Elegance and power made in the USA

This particularly successful cross between a terrier and a bulldog is characterized by energy and tranquil strength. This angel or demon - depending on how you look at it – has become the most famous and the most widespread North American dog in the world today.



United States

American Staffordshire Terrier

Other names: AmStaff.
American Staff

Merican Staff

Morphology: Molossoid

Image: State State



An atypical breed

The American Staffordshire Terrier is one of the most recent popular breeds: the American Kennel Club only officially accepted the breed in 1936. For centuries it was unknown outside the USA, Canada and Mexico, but as soon as it arrived in Europe it was a huge success. Unfortunately, supply followed demand and atypical specimens started to appear, leading to a ban in the U.K. and extensive, expensive restrictions in France.



Did you know?

Like many Americans, AmStaffs have ancestors across the pond in Britain. They really made their name in World War II, receiving more honours and decorations than any other dog.

THE AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Medium length, deep throughout.

Ears: Preferably not cropped, short, rose or half-pricked.

Body: Fairly short back with slight slope from withers to croup, with a gentle short slope to the base of the tail.

Tail: Short in proportion to the size of the dog.

Colour: All colours are acceptable in a solid, multi-coloured or patched coat. But black and tan, or liver, or more than 80% white, are not encouraged.

Coat: Short, close, stiff to the touch, and glossy.

🔵 Australia Australian Silky Terrier Other name: Silky Morphology: Lupoid đ 10 inches (25.5cm) Weight proportionate to size **Q** Slightly smaller than the male Grooming Weekly FCI AKC Toy terriers кс скс

Did you know? The first ever standard was drawn up in 1909, but it would be half a century before the breed was recognized as a toy terrier.

Silky Terrier

The Yorkie's cousin from Down Under

his compact, fairly low-set Antipodean is of medium length and refined, but substantial enough to catch and kill house rodents. It displays all the terrier characteristics, embodying keenness, activity and soundness.

50 years blazing a trail

Too often confused with their Yorkshire cousins, Silkies are terriers in their own right, celebrating 50 years as an officially recognised breed in 2009.

Australian Terriers have also played a big role in the breed's development.

No coat quite like it

Thanks to their silky coat with a centre parting, these dogs always look smart. Silkies have a very distinctive coat among the longhaired terriers. Silver and white are not acceptable; blue on the tail must be very dark. The preferred colours for the top-knot are steel blue or fawn.

The blue and fawn are distributed as follows: tan around the base of the ears, on the muzzle and the side of the cheeks; blue from the base of the skull to the tip of the tail, running down the forelegs to the wrists and down the thighs to the hocks.



THE SILKY TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Strong and terrier-like, moderately broad between the ears.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, carried straight.

Body: A little longer than height at the withers.

Tail: The first three vertebrae must be carried straight or slightly curved, but never curved onto the back.

Colour: All shades of blue and tan are acceptable. The more intense and clearly defined the better.

Coat: Harsh, straight, soft textured undercoat.





Australian Terrier

The courageous Tasmanian

Essentially working dogs, Australian Terriers are also loyal and even-tempered enough to be excellent companions.





Plenty of pluck

Australian Terriers are members of the oldest recognized breed in their homeland. Breeders prioritized qualities such as hardiness and courage. From its Tasmanian base, the breed gradually spread across the mainland as a working terrier and a companion dog.

Hardy and tenacious

These sturdy, low-set dogs are longer than they are high. Lively, active and well-built, they very much share the terrier temperament. Their harsh untrimmed coat forms a clear ruff around the neck extending to the breastbone. The long, strong head contributes to a hardy, rugged appearance. Did you know? Australian Terriers were originally bred in Tasmania from various British breeds, including Scottish Terriers. The Australian National Kennel Council recognised the breed in 1928.

THE AUSTRALIAN TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Covered with a soft top-knot.

Ears: Small, erect, pointed, carried well.

Body: Long in proportion to height, solidly built.

Tail: Set on high and carried erect at a 12 to one o'clock position.

Colour: Blue, steel blue or dark grey-blue, with rich tan markings. Clear sandy or red acceptable with a lighter top-knot.

Coat: Harsh, straight, dense topcoat, around 6cm long, and short undercoat.



United Kingdom Bedlington Terrier

Bedlington Terrier

The best of both whippet and terrier

Morphology: Lupoid

of and Q 16 inches (41 cm) or slightly taller 8-23lbs (8.2 - 10.4kg)



ively, full of go and brimming with confidence, these intelligent companions have solid hunting instincts. Even tempered, affectionate and dignified, neither fearful nor nervous, they are mild when relaxed, but courageous in action.

Grooming Monthly	20	1	0
Large and med	lium-	FCI	АКС
sized terriers		кс	скс

Did you know? Despite that calm, watchful exterior, Bedlingtons can gallop at high speed. They have a very distinctive, rather mincing gait - light and springy in slow paces with a slight roll in full stride.

A breed with its own sheepskin

Bedlingtons are the result of a cross between a Whippet and a Dandie Dinmont Terrier with a history stretching back to the end of the 18th century, when they were still known as Rothbury or Rodbury Terriers. Although they may look like lambs, they are actually speedy terriers with all the relevant qualities.





Gentle and graceful

Bedlingtons are graceful, lithe, muscular dogs without any sign of weakness or coarseness. The head is shaped like a pear or a wedge; the expression is mild at rest.

THE BEDLINGTON TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Covered with a profuse silky top-knot, which should be almost white. Sometimes described as a lamb's head.

Ears: Moderate size, oblong, set low and falling flat against the cheeks.

Body: Muscular and clearly flexible. Slightly longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Moderate length, thick at the base, tapering to a point and curving gracefully.

Colour: Blue, liver or sandy with or without tan.

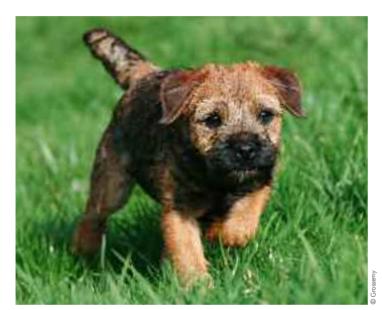
Coat: Thick and linty, standing out from the skin, but not wiry. Distinct tendency to twist, especially on head and face.



Border Terrier

An energetic companion

While they may have the head of an otter, Borders truly are 100% terriers. Nothing frightens these proud dogs. Solidly built, well-balanced and full of energy, they tend to want to dominate other dogs – large or small. They must therefore be introduced to other dogs regularly from a very early age, to get used to meeting them without starting fights.



Did you know?

Prior to being recognised by the Kennel Club, Border Terriers often had to find their own food, and only the natural hunters survived. To a large extent, this explains the breed's character.





THE BORDER TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Like an Otter's.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, moderately thick, falling forward against the cheeks.

Body: Deep, narrow and fairly long.

Tail: Moderately short and fairly thick at the base, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Red, wheaten, grizzle and tan, or blue and tan.

Coat: Harsh and dense, with close undercoat.

A breed you cannot outfox

For centuries these dogs were used solely as hardy terriers in the Scottish borders: they had to be able to follow the trail of a fox for several hours. Fearless and without reproach, Borders have all the behavioural traits of a working dog. Farmers bred them with the endurance to follow a horse and the persistence to chase a fox all the way down its hole.

Other name: Border

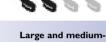
United Kingdom

Border Terrier









and mediumsized terriers

United Kingdom Cairn Terrier

Other name: Cairn

 \vec{O} and \vec{Q}

11-12 inches

Grooming Monthly

Small-sized terriers

(28-31cm)

14-16lbs (6-7.5kg)

Morphology: Lupoid

Cairn Terrier

A hardy and proud little Scot

airns must always come across as active, hardy and workmanlike. Naturally bold and frisky, they are selfassured but never aggressive.





FCI AKC

кс скс

Bred by a captain

Cairns were originally only an offshoot of the Skye Terrier - but with a distinctive short coat - bred on the Isle of Skye by Cpt. Martin MacLeod.

Working breed

Agile and alert, these dogs have the natural look of a terrier with an appetite for work. Standing firmly on their forelegs, Cairn Terriers have well-sprung ribs and solid hindquarters. They move very freely, making great strides with their forelegs, while their hindlegs drive them on strongly. Like all working terriers, Cairns have a weatherresistant coat.

Both the Scottie and the Westie are descended from the Cairn.



Did you know?

A cairn is a mound of stones built as a memorial or waymark on hilltops in Scotland. They are used as hiding places by vermin, and Cairn Terriers were bred to hunt them out.

THE CAIRN TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Small, but in proportion to the body, well-furnished.

Ears: Small, pointed, well-carried and erect.

Body: Straight back of medium length; strong, supple loins.

Tail: Short, balanced, wellfurnished but without feathering. Colour: Cream, wheaten, red, grey or nearly black. Brindle in all colours acceptable.

Coat: Very abundant, double coated covering hair, harsh but not coarse; short, soft and close undercoat.

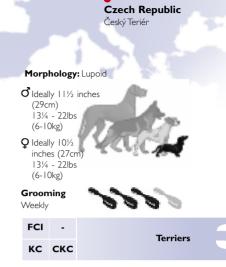


Cesky Terrier



The only terrier from behind the former Iron Curtain

Originally used to hunt foxes and badgers, Cesky Terriers are now mainly companions. Muscular, well-built and not at all antagonistic, these particularly calm, pleasant and cheerful dogs are reserved towards strangers.



Planned economy

The first Cesky Terrier was produced by crossing a male Sealyham Terrier and a female Scottish Terrier. The aim was a light, shortlegged hunting terrier with good pigmentation and small drop ears that was easy to train and to groom. František Horák from near Prague established the breed characteristics in 1949 and Cesky Terriers were first shown under their name ten years later. The FCI recognised the breed in 1963.



THE CESKY TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Shaped like a long, blunt wedge, not too broad. The upper lines of forehead and face produce a clear break at the bridge of the nose. Medium-sized eyes, slightly deep-set, expressing friendliness, well-covered with overhanging eyebrows.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, dropped to hide the inner ear completely.

Body: Oblong, moderately arched, broad, muscular lumbar region; prolonged by a well-developed, muscular croup; solid back of medium-length.

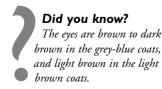
Tail: Long, medium set. At rest hangs with tip slightly raised. Carried slightly upwards when dog is moving.

Colour: Grey-blue (puppies are born black) or light brown (puppies are born dark chocolate brown).

Coat: Long, fine but firm, slightly wavy, silky sheen, not too abundant, clipped.

Close to the ground

Cesky Terriers are short-legged, well-built and muscular, rectangular in format with a coat of long hair.



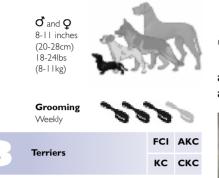


United Kingdom

Dandle Dinmont Terrier

Other name: Dandie

Morphology: Lupoid



Dandie Dinmont Terrier

The brainchild of Sir Walter Scott

These hard-working terriers are full of life. As companion dogs they are independent, highly intelligent, determined, tenacious, sensitive, loving and dignified. They deserve careful attention nowadays, as their numbers are dwindling.





An original look

Dandies belong to the family of Scottish dogs that used to hunt otters and badgers. Like Skye Terriers, Dandies are one of the few British terriers with an original look - low on their legs with a relatively long body.

Dandie Dinmont Terriers were relatively late developers. The

breed club was not formed until two years after the founding of the Kennel Club in Britain (1875), when breeders and judges from the Border met to get the breed recognised.

Weasel-like

Their distinctive head has a good covering of soft hair. Their big full eyes exude intelligence and wisdom. Their long, low bodies – reminiscent of a weasel – are solidly built, with short, stocky legs. Did you know? Dandie Dinmont Terriers are unique as the only dogs to be named after a fictional character. Dandie Dinmont was a farmer with a pack of such dogs in Sir Walter Scott's novel Guy Mannering, set in the Scottish borders. Scott also provided the names of the colours pepper and mustard.



THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Solidly built, big but in proportion to the size of the dog. **Ears:** Pendulous, set well back and

well apart. **Body:** Long, strong and flexible.

Tail: Rather short from 8-10 inches (20-25cm), rather thick at root, getting thicker for about 4 inches (10cm) and tapering off to a point.

Colour: Pepper or mustard.

Coat: Double coat with soft, linty undercoat and harder topcoat, not wiry but certainly crisp to the touch.



Germany
 Deutscher Jagd Terrier

Other names: German Jagdterrier, German Hunting Terrier Morphology: Lupoid **ď** | 3-| 5¾ inches (33-40cm) 193/4-22lbs (9-10kg) Q 13-15¾ inches (33-40cm) 161/2-183/4lbs (7½-8½kg) Grooming Monthly FCI Large and medium sized terriers

Jagd Terrier

The Fox Terrier's German cousin

agd Terriers are perfect working terriers. Still essentially bred by hunters, these versatile dogs are especially suited to hunting underground and as flushing dogs. They are brave, diligent and tenacious, full of life and reliable. Compact and well proportioned, Jagd Terriers are sociable and obedient animals that are neither aggressive nor fearful.



A hunter's instinct

After many years of efforts, the breed was perfected by skilful crossings with the old Wire Fox Terrier and the Welsh Terrier to establish the breed's general appearance. The aim was to produce a versatile dog that was easy to train, with lots of energy and very well-developed hunting instincts. It also had to be happy in water and be very vocal. The German breed club was formed in 1926.



More than 80 years later, German breeders continue to focus on the breed's hunting skills, even character, courage and drive.



Crossemy/



Did you know?

After World War I, a number of hunters resigned from the large Fox Terrier Club to breed a black and tan hunting dog specialised in hunting underground, the Jagd Terrier.

THE JAGD TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, wedge-shaped but not pointed.

Ears: Semi-pricked, lightly touching the head, set high, not especially small, V-shaped.

Body: Straight topline, well-defined withers, strong, straight back that is not too short.

Tail: Carried horizontally or like a sabre.

Colour: Black, dark brown or greyish black, with clearly defined yellow-red markings.

Coat: Rough, straight, dense and hard or coarse and smooth.

Bull Terrier

The charming gladiator

Bull Terriers are dedicated and courageous dogs; they are the gladiators of the dog world. Even-tempered, they accept discipline and although obstinate, they are very good with people.

Lively and intelligent

Strongly built, muscular, well-balanced and active, Bull Terriers have a lively, determined and intelligent expression. Their down-faced, egg-shaped head is truly unique. Males and females are clearly different.

In action, Bull Terriers look well-knit; their movement is free and easy, with regular strides, and a characteristic nimbleness.

The standard does not impose any weight or height limits, apart from the miniature variety, which must not exceed 14 inches (35.5cm). But Bull Terriers must always give an impression of substance, with due consideration for the quality and sex of the specimen.









THE BULL TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Almost flat top of skull from ear to ear.

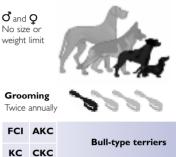
Ears: Small, thin and close together. The dog should be able to hold them erect when they point straight upwards.

Body: Well rounded with marked spring of rib and great depth from withers to brisket, so that the chest is nearer to the ground than the belly. Other name: English Bull Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid

United Kingdom

Bull Terrier



Did you know?

Bull Terriers have a very distinctive head: it is long, strong and full, right to the end of the muzzle, but never coarse. Viewed from the front, it is egg-shaped and completely full, with no hollows or indentations. The profile curves gently downwards from the top of the skull to the tip of the nose.



Hermeline/Diffomédia

Tail: Short, set low, carried horizontally.

Colour: Pure white when white. Skin pigmentation and markings on the head are not faults. In coloured dogs, the colour should predominate.

Coat: Short, flat, even and harsh to the touch with a fine gloss. A soft undercoat may appear in winter.

United Kingdom Black and Tan English Toy Terrier

Other names: Rat Terrier,

Toy Manchester Terrier Morphology: Lupoid **đ** 10-12 inches (25-30cm) 6-. 8lbs (2¾-3kg) **Q** 10-12 inches (25-35cm) 6-. 8lbs (2¾-3kg) Grooming Twice annually FCI -Small-sized terriers кс скс



Did you know? These short-haired terriers are descended from Manchester Terriers, one of the presumed ancestors of Dobermanns. But they hail from further west: the port of Liverpool.

Black and Tan English Toy Terrier

A blend of toy and terrier

As the name suggests, these dogs combine the qualities of a terrier and a toy, although the toy characteristics soon gained the upper hand in the breeding programme. They were once used to kill rats by the dozen, so they are alert and never overly nervous.





Between Manchester and Italy

English Toy Terriers are said to be descended from Manchester Terriers and Italian Greyhounds, which give them their elegance. They are sometimes be confused with German Pinschers.

Breeders worked on the fringes of official dog fancy throughout the first part of the 20^{th} century, but eventually managed to get the breed recognised by the Kennel Club in 1962.

Pure lines

Well-proportioned, elegant and compact, English Toy Terriers have a distinctive glossy coat and pure lines. They are most commonly used as companion and toy dogs, but they are terriers at heart, particularly renowned as champion ratters.

THE BLACK AND TAN ENGLISH TOY TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long and narrow, wedge-shaped, without emphasised cheek muscles, well-filled under the eyes.

Ears: Candle-flame shaped (straight, long and curved), lightly pointed tips, set high on the back of the skull and relatively close together.

Body: Compact, with proportionate head and legs to produce the right balance.
Tail: Thick at the base, tapering to the tip.
Colour: Black and tan: the black is ebony, the tan reminiscent of a deeply rich chestnut.
Coat: Thick, close and glossy.



Glen of Imaal Terrier

A gem from the Emerald Isle

Like all other terriers, these small tenacious dogs were bred to hunt badgers and foxes, and to keep the rat population down. Over time, they have become gentle, docile family dogs, although the breed is still one of the least common and least well-known.





Used to pulling its weight

Glen of Imaal Terriers belong to an old breed that was overlooked for many a year. These are very much local dogs, native to the bleak Glen of Imaal. Landowners, descended from soldiers given land for services rendered to the British Crown in the 16th and 17th centuries, needed all their cunning and deftness to survive in difficult conditions, and their dogs also had to pull their weight.

Concentrated brawn

These medium-sized dogs with a medium-length coat exhibit great strength and maximum substance for their size.

Did you know?

At birth, the puppies may be blue, wheaten or reddish. Those of a lighter colour generally have an inky blue mask. They may also have a blue streak along the back, on the tail and the ears. Darker markings become lighter with age.

THE GLEN OF IMAAL TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Skull of good width, fairly long, with pronounced stop.

Ears: Small, rose or half-pricked when alert, carried back when at rest.

Body: Deep and of medium length, longer than it is tall, strong topline, strong loins.

Tail: Strong at the base, well set on, carried cheerfully.

Colour: Blue brindle, wheaten.

Coat: Medium length, harsh texture with soft undercoat.



Other name: Irish Glen of Imaal Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid

o and Q

≤ 14 inches (35.5cm)

35lbs (16kg)

Grooming Monthly FCI AKC



Large and mediumsized terriers

Ξ

Ireland Glen of Imaal Terrier

Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

Silky but not woolly

Wheaten Terriers are spirited and game, good tempered, very affectionate and loyal. They are very intelligent, great friends and wonderful defenders, without a hint of aggression.



popularity since then and is now spread throughout the world, although the overall population is fairly low.

Powerful and hardy

These hardy, active, short-coupled dogs are well-built, giving the impression of strength. They are not too leggy or low to the ground.

Did you know?

officially recognised by the Irish

Kennel Club until 1937. The

breed has gradually gained in

Ireland

Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid **O** 18-19 inches

(46-49cm) 35-45lbs

(16-20.5kg)

Slightly smalle and lighter

than the m

Large and medium sized terriers

At least two centuries

Wheaten Terriers probably constitute the oldest of the four Irish terrier breeds. They can be traced back at least two centuries, in texts that mention "soft haired" dogs. Their connection to the modern Irish Terrier appears to be the result of intentional breeding experiments, so Wheaten Terriers probably have a wellmixed lineage. Despite the breed's long history, it was not

Grooming Monthly

old

Other name: Irish Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier

FCI AKC

кс скс

Powerful dogs of respectable size, Wheaten Terriers were used on small farms to kill vermin and perform other jobs. They were long used for the difficult job of hunting badgers and otters.

THE IRISH SOFT COATED WHEATEN TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Generally powerful without being coarse.

Ears: Small to medium, carried forwards, level with the skull.

Body: Compact. Length from the withers to the base of the tail is approximately equal to height at the withers.

Tail: Set on high, not too thick, carried cheerfully but never over the back.

Colour: Good clear wheaten or shades of light wheaten to a golden reddish hue. Puppies are generally reddish, greyish or sometimes clear wheaten, with a black mask. **Coat:** No undercoat, soft texture, silky to the touch, not harsh, may be trimmed.



Labat/Rouquette/Roval C

Irish Terrier

The fiery redhead from Ireland

rish Terriers are wonderfully loyal, good-tempered and affectionate with people. These game dogs can hold their own against other canines and will fight like a lion if attacked.



THE IRISH TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, free from wrinkles.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, moderately thick, well set on the head and falling forwards against the cheeks.

Body: Symmetrical, neither too long nor too short.

Tail: Set fairly high, carried cheerfully but not over the back or curled. **Colour:** Solid coloured, red, redwheaten or yellow-red.

Coat: Dense and wiry texture, broken appearance but lying flat.



Power and agility

Irish Terriers are active, lively, agile, lithe and wiry, with lots of substance, but lacking in heaviness, as speed and endurance are essential qualities alongside power. They must be neither clumsy nor cobby, but elegant and sleek, suggesting swiftness of movement.

Other name: Irish Red Terrier Morphology: Lupoid đ.≃19 inches (48cm) 27lbs (12¼kg) $\mathbf{Q} \simeq 18$ inche (46cm) 25lbs (IIkg) Grooming Monthly FCI AKC Large and mediumsized terriers кс скс

Versatility incarnate

These are hard workers that can do almost anything asked of them: farm dog, companion, guard dog, gun dog. You name it. Versatility is their middle name.

Did you know?

The Irish Terrier's reputation as a brawler is undeserved. Although these dogs can be fierce when necessary, they are easy to train and gentle companions, warranting an early description as "the poor man's sentinel, the farmer's friend and the gentleman's favourite".



Ireland Irish Terrier **United Kingdom** lack Russell Terrier

Other name: Jack Russell Morphology: Lupoid

Jack Russell Terrier



Jumping Jack Flash

hese lively, alert and active terriers have a keen and intelligent expression. Bold and self-assured at work, Jack Russell Terriers have a friendly character, making them excellent companions.



Grooming

 \vec{O} and \vec{Q} 10-12 inches (25-30cm) Ì I - I 3lbs

(5-6kg)







THE JACK RUSSELL TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Flat, moderately broad skull, gradually narrowing towards the eyes and tapering to a broad muzzle.

Ears: Button or dropped, good texture, very mobile.

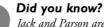


Body: Rectangular.

Tail: May droop at rest, erect in motion.

Colour: Predominantly white with black and/or tan markings.

Coat: May be smooth, rough or wiry.



Jack and Parson are now two distinct breeds, but that is a relatively recent development. The two breed standards are fundamentally the same, apart from sizes and proportions. The big brother is the squareshaped Parson Russell Terrier, while the Jack Russell Terrier is shorter and a little more rectangular.

Fox beware!

Reverend John ("Jack") Russell was the driving force behind the development of the dog that bears his name. Working with a litter of Fox Terriers, he aimed to produce a dog that could run with the hounds before going underground to flush out the fox or vermin. With this in mind, Jack Russell Terriers are robust, active and agile working dogs with a lithe, medium-length body and a big personality. Their lively movements are matched by a keen expression.

Kerry Blue Terrier

Unofficial emblem of Ireland

ow primarily show dogs, Kerry Blue Terriers started out as hunters, which is why their character is so important. Their ancestors were originally used for the very difficult task of attacking otters in deep waters and for flushing badgers and hunting common vermin. Kerry Blue Terriers are superb guard dogs with a wonderful balance of class and cool headedness. They show great loyalty to their owners.



Ireland

Kerry Blue Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid **đ** 18-19 inches (46-48cm) 33-37lbs (15-17kg) Q 171/2-19 inche (44.5-48cm) ≤33 inches (15kg) Grooming Weekly FCI AKC Large and mediumsized terriers кс скс

Other name: Irish Blue Terrier



Blue with tan markings

Like other Irish terrier breeds, it is assumed that Kerry Blues have lived on the Emerald Isle for centuries. But due to their humble origins as ratters and farm dogs, there are few mentions of the breed before the 20th century. In 1847, however, one writer does describe a bluish slate-coloured dog with darker patches and blotches and, often, tan markings on legs and muzzle. It is to be presumed that these

bluish-black dogs were very common in Kerry; they also developed in other counties. The first Kerry Blue Terrier was shown in 1913 and the club was established in Dublin seven years later.

Well-knit

Kerry Blue Terriers should be upstanding, well-knit and wellproportioned, with well-developed muscles in the terrier style.

Did you know? From their elegant appearance to their extraordinarily supple movements, Kerry Blues are terriers from head to tail. Their keen, alert expression reflects the dog's distinct character.

THE KERRY BLUE TERRIER **IN BRIEF**

Head: Plenty of hair. stronger and more muscular in males.

Ears: Carried forward or against the sides of the head, positioned forwards to produce a keen, sharp expression.

Body: Short-length back and loins, deep chest.

Tail: Thin, well placed, carried erect and cheerfully.

Colour: Any shade of blue, with or without black points. Black or fawn are acceptable up to

18 months, but not later.

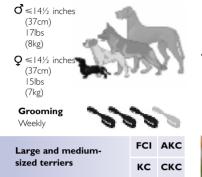
Coat: Soft, abundant and wavy.

United Kingdom Lakeland Terrier

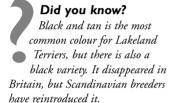
Lakeland Terrier

Colour your life

Morphology: Lupoid



akeland Terriers are observant, smart and hard-working. They are cheerful and friendly companions, self-confident and bold with a keen expression. These compact, well-proportioned dogs move very fast.







Ready to take on any fox

These natives of the Lake District were originally used to protect lambs from foxes. The breed was officially named in 1912, but it would be another 20 years before a breed club was founded.



THE LAKELAND TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Well balanced. The face, from stop to the tip of the nose, must not be longer than the skull.

Ears: Moderately small but not excessively, Vshaped, carried alertly.

Body: Strong back; moderately short, well-coupled loins; reasonably narrow chest.

Tail: Well set on, carried cheerfully but not over the back or curled.

Colour: Black and tan, blue and tan, red, wheaten, red grizzle, black (liver), blue, black.

Coat: Dense, weatherresistant, harsh, with good undercoat.



United Kingdom

rianchester terrier

Other name: Black and Tan Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid



Twice annually

Large and mediumsized terriers FCI AKC KC CKC

THE MANCHESTER TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, flat and narrow skull without a break, wedge-shaped.

Ears: Small,V-shaped, carried well above the topline of the head and falling against the head above the eyes.

Body: Short and slightly arched over the loins.

Tail: Short and set where the arch of the back ends.

Colour: Jet black and rich mahogany tan.

Coat: Close, smooth, short and glossy, firm texture.

Manchester Terrier

Beautifully suited and booted

een, alert, cheerful and full of drive, this elegant black and tan is a very faithful companion.



Did you know?

Manchester Terriers are relatively rare, especially outside their homeland. There are several clubs, but it was the British Manchester Terrier Club that saved the breed from oblivion after World War II.

Skilful ratter

One of the doyens of the terrier group and belonging to the lineage of several well-known terrier breeds, Manchesters were skilful ratters for centuries before dog fanciers started to become interested in them. They were also used alongside other terriers to hunt rabbits. They are named after the English city of Manchester, once the centre of the global textile industry.

Eye-catching elegance

Manchester Terriers are compact, elegant and robust dogs of substance, reminiscent of a Dobermann, but smaller. This should come as no surprise, as the breed was used to create its German ally at the end of the 19th century. Their purposeful expression is highlighted by an athletic body in a beautifully coloured coat.

© Lance

Japanese Terrier





The Japanese mini

apanese Terriers are animated, happy dogs of marked intelligence. Adaptability and affection are two prominent features of the breed. These sensitive dogs appreciate the company of both adults and children and are not too noisy. It is easy to see why they are so well liked by Japanese families.



Other names: Nihon Terrier,

Morphology: Lupoid

ð 12-13

Q 12-13

inches (30-33cm) Nippon Terrier

E



A ladies' favourite

The breed was created by crossing Smooth Fox Terriers brought to Nagasaki by the Dutch in the 17th century with small pointers or native dogs. Japanese Terriers soon became popular as lapdogs in such cities as Kobe and Yokohama. Codified breeding of these lively, cheerful dogs began around 1920 and the type was established circa 1930.



Compact and elegant

Japanese Terriers are elegant, petite dogs with a compact, clean profile and a topcoat that is just a few millimetres long.

Did you know?

Japanese Terriers did not become popular in their homeland until after World War II. Demand grew hugely in cities as families wanted a small companion dog that required little maintenance.

THE JAPANESE TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Flat, moderately narrow, less well defined stop.

Ears: Set high, moderately small, thin,V-shaped, falling forwards and sometimes folded slightly away from the sides of the skull.

Body: High withers; short, firm back; slightly arched, strong loins and croup; deep chest.

Tail: Moderately fine, previously docked at the third or fourth joint.

Colour: Tricolour with black, tan and white head, white with black markings, black or tan areas on the body.

Coat: Short, smooth, dense and glossy.



United Kingdom Norfolk Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid

đ Ideally 10 inches

(25cm) Q Ideally 10 inches (25cm)

Norfolk Terrier

The face of a cheeky angel

fully-fledged terrier, just a little smaller than usual, but Ano less bold or vivacious, this hardy breed is friendly and not at all cantankerous.





Small but powerful

Norfolks are among the smallest of the terriers. They are low on their feet, compact, solid, with a short back, and good substance and bone. "Battle" scars inevitable in terriers - are acceptable.





THE NORFOLK TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, especially between the ears, slightly rounded, welldefined stop.

Ears: Medium-sized, V-shaped but slightly rounded at the tip, falling forward against the cheek.

Body: Compact, short back; level topline; well sprung ribs.

Tail: Moderate length, contributing to the general balance of the dog. Thick at the base, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Any shade of red, wheaten, black and tan or grizzle.

Coat: Hard, wiry and straight, close to the body.

Did you know? You can quickly tell a Norfolk from its twin the Norwich by its small triangular ears. Norwich Terriers have drop ears.

Norwich Terrier

What you see is what you get

One of the smallest of the terriers and full of beans. Norwich Terriers are likeable and not at all confrontational. These petite dogs are hardy, bold and wonderfully cheerful. United Kingdom

Morphology: Lupoid

кс скс



Small-sized terriers





Did you know?

Powerfully built like a big dog, Norwich Terriers have a very distinctive gait, showing their footpads at the front when they trot, taking proud, determined steps.

A dog of substance

Norwich Terriers are low on their feet, compact and solid, with good substance and bone in spite of their size. "Battle" scars – inevitable in terriers – must never be penalised in shows.

THE NORWICH TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, especially between the ears, slightly rounded.

Ears: Medium-sized, slightly rounded at the tip, set well apart at the top of the skull.

Body: Short, compact back; level topline; short loins; deep chest.

Tail: Moderate length, contributing to the general balance of the dog. Thick at the base, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Any shade of red, wheaten, black and tan or grizzle.

Coat: Hard, wiry and straight, close to the body, thick undercoat.



Parson Russell Terrier

Other name: Parson Russel

United Kingdom

Parson Russell Terrier



5)

THE PARSON RUSSELL TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Flat, moderately broad skull, gradually narrowing towards the eyes.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, falling forwards and carried against the head.

Body: Well-proportioned, slightly longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Medium length, as straight as possible, contributing to the general balance of the dog.

Colour: Completely white or predominantly white with tan, lemon or black markings.

Coat: Naturally harsh, close and dense, whether rough or smooth.





A parson's passion

Parson Russell Terriers are essentially working dogs designed for flushing and running with the hounds. Anyone familiar with these dogs will tell you they are bold and gentle, hardy and tenacious - ideal qualities for working underground.



Did you know?

The man responsible for "creating" the breed died before he could enjoy the fruits of his labour. John ("Jack") Russell was born in southwest England in 1795. He was a parson but also an experienced horseman and passionate huntsman. This passion drove him to breed terriers. He was a founding member of the Kennel Club in 1873, dying ten years later at the grand old age of 87.



Reconnaissance

The Kennel Club in the UK recognised the breed early in 1990 under the temporary name Parson Jack Russell Terrier. The FCI followed suit, at least provisionally, that summer. The Brits gave the Parson Russell Terrier its present name in 1999 and it was fully recognised by the FCI in 2001.

Lithe and harmonious

These active and agile working dogs are built for speed and endurance. Generally harmonious and lithe in appearance, battle scars are accepted in the standard. At first glance, they are well-proportioned, slightly longer than height at the withers. The distance from nose to stop is greater than the distance from stop to occiput.



Scottish Terrier

A real Scottish character

Morphology Lupoid **ď** 10-11 inches (25-28cm) 19-23lbs (8-10kg) **Q** 10-11 inche (25-28cm) 19-23lbs (8-10kg) Grooming Weekly FCI AKC Small-sized terriers кс скс

Other names: Aberdeen Terrier, Scottie

Active and agile

United Kingdom Scottish Terrier

The thick-set, short-legged Scottie dog is powerfully built but compact enough to go to ground. This bubbly breed has been a regular in the corridors of the White House! They have a rather long head in relation to the rest of their frame. Scottish Terriers are very typical terriers of impressive agility. They need attentive grooming but scrub up very well - with that long, powerful head and strong-boned body.

Scottish Terriers are loyal, devoted, wonder-

and not at all demonstra-

tive. They are brave, very

intelligent and bold, but

never aggressive.







Did you know?

Scotties in motion are a joy to behold: smooth and free, straight at both front and back, the gait is equal throughout. Drive comes from the rear; *the hindlegs are remarkably powerful for such a small dog.*

THE SCOTTISH TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, without being out of proportion to the size of the dog. Ears: Neat, fine in texture, pointed or straight, set on top of the skull.

Body: Relatively short, very muscular back; deep, muscular loins. Tail: Carried straight or lightly curved.

Colour: Black, wheaten or brindle of any shade.

Coat: Double coat, close to the body; short, dense, soft undercoat.



Sealyham Terrier

A fruity little dry white



THE SEALYHAM TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly domed, wide between the ears.

Ears: Medium-sized, slightly rounded at the tip, carried against the cheeks.

Body: Medium length and lithe, level back and broad, deep chest.

Tail: Medium length, contributing to the general balance of the dog.

Colour: All white or white with lemon, brown, blue or badger markings on head and ears.

Coat: Long, hard, wiry topcoat, weather-resistant undercoat.

Sturdy and game with a great appetite for work, Sealyham Terriers are alert and fearless. They are also particularly friendly.

A talented badger catcher

Captain John Edwards started selecting this terrier during the second half of the 19th century, drawing on a whole plethora of British breeds. His ambition was to produce dogs capable of showing great courage in pursuit of badgers. The breed he developed so meticulously would not set foot in the show ring until the early 20th century. While the Sealyham Terrier population has remained modest, it has fans across the globe.

A look all of its own

Free-moving, active and wellproportioned, with a lot of substance for such a small package, Sealyham Terriers have a look all of their own. On the whole, the body is longer than it is high, not square-shaped like so many of its terrier cousins.



Did you know? White coats are not common among terriers. The Sealyham's coat makes the dog easy to spot in the water so it is not confused with its mark.

Sealvham Terrier

United Kingdom

Skye Terrier

The epitome of the faithful friend

legant and very dignified, Skye Terriers recognise just one owner and are distrustful of strangers, but never malicious. Their legendary loyalty is just one of many qualities.



Morphology: Lupoid

United Kingdom Skve Terrier





FCI AKC Small-sized terriers

кс скс



Did you know?

A Skye Terrier named Greyfriars Bobby, born in 1856, is a celebrity in Scotland. After the death of his owner, John Gray, a policeman, Bobby guarded the grave for 14 years until his own death. To honour his loyalty, money was put up for a statue of the dog, which is now a protected monument in Edinburgh.

Devoted to the hunt

Just like the other Scottish terriers, of which they are said to be the oldest, Skyes are descended from a type of shaggy-coated hunting terrier. Some of the greatest Scottish families were involved in breeding these dogs from the 18th century, essentially for work. Today's breed is based on these early specimens.

A long, low body

Skye Terriers are immediately distinguishable from their cousins, due to their low body, which is twice as long as it is high and covered with abundant hair. It moves without apparent effort, exuding strength through its fore- and hindquarters.

THE SKYE TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Long and powerful, but strength must not be sacrificed for extreme length.

Ears: Carried naturally or dropped.

Body: Long and low, the sides appear fairly flat because of the coat that falls straight.

Tail: When hanging, the lower half is curved. When raised, it is an extension of the topline.

Colour: Black, dark or light grey, fawn, cream, always with black points.

Coat: Double coat with short, close, soft and woolly undercoat, and long, hard, straight, flat topcoat without curls.







Smooth Fox Terrier

The smoother Fox Terrier

Fox Terriers are active, lively dogs, always keen and alert to any challenge. They are friendly, sociable and bold. As the name implies, their primary function was tracking and bolting foxes.



United Kingdom Smooth Fox Terrier

Other name: Fox Terrier

Morphology: Lupoid





кс скс

2200

Large and mediumsized terriers

5

Did you know?

Fox Terriers were bred because Foxhounds could not follow a fox into its bolt hole to flush it out. After various crossings, a small dog was produced to perform this task.

THE SMOOTH FOX TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Flat and moderately narrow, the skull gradually narrows towards the eyes.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, falling forwards against the cheeks.

Body: Short, level, solid back without slackness; muscular loins that are very slightly arched; the chest is deep but not broad.

Tail: Set rather high, carried gaily but not over the back or curled.

Colour: White dominates with black, black and tan, or tan mark-ings.

Coat: Straight, flat, smooth, rough, dense, abundant.

Built to please

Smooth Fox Terriers are a completely different breed from their wirehaired namesakes. Breeds as diverse as Greyhounds and Bull Terriers played a role in the breeding programme, but the type we know today was soon established and the standard has been closely followed every since.

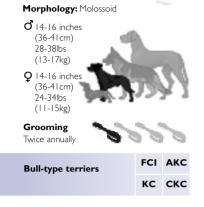
Like a hunter horse

Smooth Fox Terriers pack bone and strength into a small package. They are never heavy or coarse. Neither too high nor too low on their legs, when standing, a Fox Terrier looks like a short-backed hunter horse. On the move, it covers a lot of ground.



United Kingdom Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Other name: Staffy



Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Small, strong and fundamentally friendly

raditionally courageous and tenacious, Staffies are seen as the ideal family dog in many countries. Bold, fearless and totally reliable, these little powerhouses are exceptionally intelligent and affectionate, especially with children. In fact, the official breed standard recommends it as a family dog, which is fairly uncommon.



The Staffordshire Bull Terrier benefits from the huge popularity currently enjoyed by all bulltype dogs.

Compact but powerful

Staffies are smooth-haired, wellbalanced dogs of great strength for their size. Muscular, active and agile, they pack a great deal of power into a compact frame.

These frank and reliable dogs are always on the go and they love to play.



Did you know?

The Staffy is an institution in the United Kingdom, where it is one of the most popular breeds. The Nanny Dog, as it is affectionately known, is regarded as being very reliable and safe with children.

THE STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Short and broad skull with defined cheek muscles.

Ears: Rose or half-pricked, neither large nor heavy.

Body: Close-coupled, with level topline and a broad-fronted chest with deep brisket and well-sprung ribs: muscular and well defined.

Tail: Medium length, set low, tapering to the tip and carried fairly low. Colour: Red, fawn, white, black or blue, or one of these colours with

Coat: Smooth, short and close.

white.







THE BRAZILIAN TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Triangular when viewed from above, broad at the base.

Ears: Set laterally, opposite the eyes, set well apart, leaving a lot of space for the skull.

Body: Well-balanced, not too heavy, square with clear curved lines.

Tail: Short, not reaching the hocks, set low, fairly strong, carried high, not curled over the back.

Colour: White with black, brown or blue markings.

Coat: Short, smooth, fine without being soft, close, rat-like.

Did you know? These charming little Brazilians are first and foremost valuable companions that are given the task of catching vermin and performing other jobs around large Brazilian farms. They often work with Filas, warning them of approaching intruders.

Brazilian Terrier

The little Brazilian sentry

Restless, lively, active and alert, these little terriers are friendly animals that get on well with their owners. They are one of two internationally recognised Brazilian breeds (the other being the Fila Brasileiro). In terms of character, some are similar to Jack Russell Terriers.

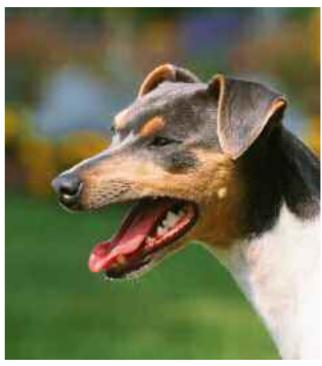
A Brazilian from Europe

The ancestors of what are today known as Brazilian Terriers actually came from across the ocean. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, many young Brazilians studied at European universities, especially in Britain and France. They often returned home to their family ranch with a wife, who brought with her a small terrier-like dog. These animals were crossed with native dogs in a process that gradually produced a hybrid over several generations.

As urban centres started to develop, there was a population shift towards cities and this little dog found itself in a new environment. Chihuahuas and Pinschers are said to be the likely ancestors of the breed.

Svelte but sturdy

These medium-sized terriers are slender, well-proportioned and solidly built. They have no heaviness. Their square body, drawn with curved lines, sets them apart from Wire Fox Terriers.





Welsh Terrier

The complete terrier

Welsh Terriers are affectionate, obedient and easy to control. These naturally cheerful dogs are full of life and rarely timid. Game and fearless, they are always able to hold their own.

United Kingdom Welsh Terrier

Other name: Welsh

Morphology: Lupoid

of and Q Never more than 15½ inches (39cm) 20-21lbs (9-9.5kg)



FCI AKC Large and medium-KC CKC sized terriers

E

THE WELSH TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Flat skull of moderate width between the ears, stop not too defined.

Ears: V-shaped, small, leathers not too thin, set fairly high, carried forwards and against the cheeks.

Body: Short back, strong loins, deep chest of moderate width.

Tail: Well set on, carried erect but not curled over the back.

Colour: Black and tan preferred or black grizzle and tan, without black pencilling on the toes.

Coat: Wiry, hard, very close, abundant.



A versatile breed

In their homeland, Welsh Terriers are regarded as one of the oldest terrier breeds. These working dogs have great potential in many different disciplines, including hunting and retrieving. Historically they were used to turn badgers out of their setts. They require a firm hand in the home, as they like to lord it over others if given half a chance.

Short and powerful

Often confused with Airedales and even with black and tan Fox Terriers, Welsh Terriers are more strapping than either. They are the very embodiment of the word "cobby" – shortbodied, square-shaped, muscular and powerful. They are generally made for a working life, although some Welsh Terriers do experience the whirl of the show ring.



Did you know?

Once used to hunt badgers (which explains their hardiness), Welsh Terriers are also creatures of comfort: British Prime Minister Clement Attlee had one when he was in office after WWII, and who could forget Charlie, one of JFK's fourlegged companions?

Other name: Westie Morphology: Lupoid

 $\vec{\sigma}$ and Q

(28cm)

Approximately II inches

Grooming

Small-sized terriers

Did you know?

According to the official histo-

ry, the breed has its origins in a hunting accident. When out

with Scottish Terrier (the breed's

ancestors), Col. Edward Malcom of

Poltalloch accidentally killed one of his dogs, mistaking it for a fox. The dogs were subsequently bred white to prevent this mistake from happening

Weekly

again.

West Highland White Terrier

The gutsy wee Scot

mall, active, game and hardy with a mischievous

Dook in their eyes, Westies have a healthy dose of self-esteem. Alert, cheerful, brave and independent, but affectionate all the same, these little white terri-

ers are the most admired of the Scottish terriers.



Elegance in motion

Their elegant, powerful gait is free, straight and easy. The forelegs move freely from the shoulder, while the hind movement is powerful and close. Stifle and hocks are well flexed and the hocks are drawn under the body to provide drive.

Solidly built

Westies are solidly built little dogs. They have deep chests, straight backs and powerful forequarters on muscular legs, expressing magnificent strength and activity.

THE WEST HIGHLAND WHITE TERRIER IN BRIEF

FCI AKC

кс скс

Head: Covered with thick hair, carried at a right angle or less to the axis of the neck.

Ears: Small, straight and carried firmly, ending in a point.

Body: Compact, straight back, broad and strong loins, deep chest. Tail: 13 to 15cm long, covered with harsh hair, no feathering, as straight as possible, carried proudly, but not cheerfully or over the back, not curved.

Colour: White.

Coat: Topcoat of harsh hair measuring about 5cm with no curling. Fur-like undercoat of short, soft, close hair.







oto page opposite:





United Kingdom

Wire Fox Terrier

Other name: Wirehaired Fox Terrier



Large and medium- sized terriers	FCI	AK
	кс	СК





Why change a winning formula?

• cox Terriers are active, lively dogs, always keen and alert to any challenge. They are friendly and sociable with their owners, but bold and determined on the trail of a pest - on the surface or under the ground.

A perfect balance

Wire Fox Terriers pack bone and strength into a small package. Never heavy or coarse, they are perfectly balanced - relative proportions of skull and face in particular. Height at the withers is approximately the same as body length from the point of the shoulders to the point of the buttocks.

When standing, a Wire Fox Terrier looks like a short-backed hunter horse. On the move, it covers a lot of ground. Fox Terriers were by far the most popular member of the terrier family for centuries, until the advance of the mini terrier breeds as companion dogs.

Did you know?

The standard was written way back in 1876 and has been used as a starting point for many other breeds. Until the 1970s, Fox Terriers were the best-known and most widespread terriers in the world.



THE WIRE FOX TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: The topline of the skull is almost flat. The skull slopes slightly, gradually becoming less wide toward the eyes.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, moderate thickness.

Body: Short, level, solid back without slackness; muscular loins that are very slightly arched.

Tail: Set high, carried erect but not over the back or curled.

Colour: White dominates with black, black and tan, or tan markings. Brindle, red, liver or slate blue are undesirable.

Coat: Dense, very wiry texture, ³/₄-inch long on the shoulders, 1¹/₂ inches long on the withers.



Yorkshire Terrier

The archetypal toy terrier

orkies are proud miniature lions endowed with a fabulous all-over mane. Although they may look cute, they are terriers through and through and will display their feisty character to the full if raised in normal conditions with a rich variety of experiences. These active and intelligent companion dogs are full of gusto but naturally even-tempered.



Other name: Yorkie Morphology: Lupoid











Petite but plucky

A lot of dog in a small package! These compact little dogs have clean lines and a long symmetrical coat of flawlessly straight hair, parted down the middle from the top of the nose to the tip of the tail. They carry themselves very upright, assuming an important air and giving the overall impression of a vigorous, well-proportioned animal.

THE YORKSHIRE TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Rather small and flat, neither prominent nor round.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, carried straight, not too far apart, covered with short hair.

Body: Compact, with straight back, well-sustained loins and moderately sprung ribs.

Tail: Covered with abundant hair, darker blue than the rest of the body, especially at the tip, carried a little higher than the topline.

Colour: Dark steel blue (not silver blue) extending from the occiput to the base of the tail, never mingled with fawn, bronze or dark hairs.

Coat: On the body: moderately long, perfectly straight (not wavy), glossy, fine texture, silky not woolly. Extending to the ground and continuously growing.



Did you know? The coat is the Yorkshire Terrier's foremost feature. Reminiscent of a horse's coat, without an undercoat, it is exceptionally fine and long and never stops growing. The Yorkie's fabulously brilliant coiffure does not moult and needs special nutrients to keep it silky.

© Labat/Rouquett



Dachshund

The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.



Germany Dachshund

Other names: Doxie, Wiener Dog, Sausage Dog Morphology: Braccoid



Dachshund

Three times the pleasure

Taturally friendly, free from nervousness and aggression, N Dachshunds are ideal family dogs. But don't let their size fool you: these are passionate hunters, characterized by perseverance, liveliness and a good nose. Dachshunds are literally in a class of their own: F.C.I. Group 4! But ranges of size, coat type and colour ensure there is plenty of choice.







Did you know? Height is not a vital statistic for Dachshunds. Apart from weight, only girth of chest is important: over 13¾ inches (35 cm) in standard Dachshunds, over 11³/₄ inches (30 cm) in miniatures (first measured when the dog reaches 15 months of age), and up to 11³/₄ inches (30 cm) in Kaninchens (again, first measured when the dog reaches 15 months of age).

Flushing specialist

Dachshunds have been around since the Middle Ages. Shortlegged dogs have been specially bred to flush out badgers for a very long time, and Dachshunds came to be the most versatile hunting dog, performing well as a vociferous tracker.

The breed has existed in three sizes for decades (Standard. Miniature and Kaninchen) with three coat types (smooth, wire and long).

Lively and agile

These low-lying dogs have very long bodies that remain compact and very muscular. They carry their heads very boldly, wearing an expression of alertness. Despite their short legs, sausage dogs are very active and agile.







THE DACHSHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated viewed from above and the side, tapering uniformly to the nose, but not pointed.

Ears: Set high and not too far forward, sufficiently long but not exaggeratedly so, rounded and mobile.

Body: Topline flows harmoniously from neck to croup, which slopes slightly. Pronounced withers; solid, very muscular back; strongly muscular loins.

Tail: Set not too high and carried as an extension of the topline. A slight curve is acceptable in the final third.

Colour: Smooth-haired

- a) Solid: red, reddish tan, tan
- b) **Two-coloured:** deep black or brown with tan or tan markings over the eyes, on the sides of the muzzle, the lower lip, inside of the ears, on the forechest, the inside and rear of the legs, feet, around the anus and from there to about one third or half way along the underside of the tail.
- c) Dappled (tiger-brindle, brindle): base colour is always dark (black, red or grey). Small irregular grey or beige patches are sought after, but not large ones.

Coat: Short, dense, shiny, smoothfitting topcoat, with close, dense undercoat. No bald patches.

Colour: Wire-haired

Dominantly light to dark wild boar colour and the colour of dry leaves. Otherwise, the same variants as the smooth-haired.

Coat: Apart from muzzle, eyebrows and ears, perfectly and regularly close fitting dense, wiry topcoat with undercoat.

Colour: Long-haired

The same as the smooth-haired Dachshund.

Coat: Sleek, shiny and close fitting, with undercoat.







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The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.





Other name: Akita Morphology: Lupoid

đ₂₆ inches

(67cm)

Q 24 inches

(61cm)

Grooming Monthly

breeds

Asian Spitz and related

кс

Akita Inu

The original flavour

f you had to pick two words to describe Akita Inus, you might well choose affectionate and discreet. These are quiet dogs that like to keep a close eye on things. Akita Inus are a walking paradox: very appreciative of company yet fiercely independent, calm yet capable of taking the initiative. It's worth taking extra care around other dogs, as they may want to dominate. They will be faithful to a single human companion their whole life long.



A pure Japanese breed

As World War II came to an end, it became clear that the Akita population was at a dangerously low level and included different types. During the process to restore the pure breed, Kongo-go, a dog of the Dewa line which exhibited characteristics of the Mastiff and German Shepherd Dog, enjoyed tremendous popularity. The number of Akita breeders grew and the breed became highly-prized by the Japanese public. However, fanciers did not consider this type a proper Japanese breed and worked hard to eliminate the characteristics of foreign breeds by crossing specimens with Matagi Akitas. The aim was to restore the original breed type. Their successful efforts helped stabilise the breeding stock of the large Akitas we know so well today.

A hardy athlete

These guard dogs are big and sturdily built with good proportions, lots of substance, and an athletic prowess that enables them to endure long walks. Secondary sexual characteristics are strongly marked. Great nobility and simple dignity are strong characteristics.





Did you know?

Apart from white, all coat colours must be "urajiro", which means that whitish hair must cover the sides of the muzzle, the cheeks, under the jaw, the neck, chest and belly, the underside of the tail and the inside of the legs.

THE AKITA INU IN BRIEF

Head: Skull proportionate to the body, broad forehead, distinct furrow, no wrinkling.

Ears: Relatively small, thick, triangular, a little rounded at the tip, set moderately wide apart, pricked or sloping forward.

Body: Straight, solid back, broad, muscular loins, high chest with well-developed sternum.

Tail: Set high, thick, carried curling over the back.

Colour: Red-fawn, sesame (redfawn with black tips), brindle or white.

Coat: Harsh, straight topcoat with supple, dense undercoat.





đ 25 inches

Q 23 inches (58.5cm)

, 75lbs (34kg)

Grooming:

Nordic sledge dogs

Monthly

(63.5cm) 85lbs (38kg)

Other name: Malamute Morphology: Lupoid

Alaskan Malamute

A mountain of strength

A laskan Malamutes like to spread their love around without attaching themselves to one particular person. That said, they are devoted companions, playful when encouraged, but generally dignified in adulthood. Powerful and active



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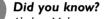


FCI AKC

Alaskan Malamutes belong to one of the oldest Arctic herding breeds. They are powerful, solidly built dogs with a deep chest and strong, muscular body. They stand solidly, with their head carried high and proud implying great activity. Their alert eyes express interest and curiosity. Their broad head features triangular ears, pricked when attentive.

A distinct breed

The coat is thick with coarse guard hair that is long enough to protect a dense, woolly undercoat. Alaskan Malamutes come in a range of colours. Facial markings are a distinctive feature, forming a cap over the head; the face is entirely white or marked with a bar or mask. The well-furnished tail is carried over the back and looks like a wavy plume. Alaskan Malamutes are strong-boned animals with flawless legs, good feet, a deep chest and powerful shoulders. They also possess all the other physical qualities needed to perform their tasks efficiently. Their gait is regular, coordinated, free and highly efficient.



Alaskan Malamutes are herding dogs; they have not been bred for speed, but for strength and staying power. Any abnormal physical or behavioural qualities are viewed as very serious faults.







THE ALASKAN MALAMUTE IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and deep, not coarse or heavy, proportionate to the overall size of the dog.

Ears: Medium-sized, but small compared with the skull, set wide apart & erect.

Body: No heavier than it needs to be. Strong & powerfully built; Bone proportionate to overall size.

Tail: Moderately high set, in line with the spine at the base, curving upwards.

Colour: All shades from light grey to black; all shades from sable to red.

Coat: Thick, coarse topcoat, never long or soft. Dense, oily, woolly undercoat 2.5 to 5cm in length.

•



American Akita

A very well-groomed bear

riendly, alert, responsive, dignified, docile and courageous are the adjectives that best describe American Akitas. They are relatively distrustful of people they do not know, and a bit dominant with other dogs. They bark little, but have great presence, exuding confidence at all times. This powerful companion is lauded for its innate guarding instincts; socialisation from a very early age is strongly recommended.



Other name: Akita



United States

American Akita

Did you know?

There has been much discussion about American Akitas constituting a separate breed. Nowadays, the FCI recognises the Akita Inu as a Japanese breed and the American Akita as a U.S. breed





A breed that has evolved

Akitas started to become known in the U.S. after World War II, when they were brought into the country by military personnel returning from Japan. Crossings with Mastiffs and German Shepherds produced the type we know today. The first breed club was formed in 1956 and the American Kennel Club recognised the breed in 1972 (registration in the stud book and full rights to enter shows).

Polar bear head

These large, solidly built dogs are well-balanced and heavy-boned. They have a broad head in the shape of a blunt triangle, a deep muzzle, relatively small eyes and erect ears, which are carried forwards, almost in line with the back of the neck. The head is said to resemble that of a bear, a polar bear in particular, but that is not the only similarity between the two species.

THE AMERICAN AKITA IN BRIEF

Head: Massive, properly proportioned to the rest of the body, no wrinkling when the dog is at rest.

Ears: Firmly erect and small in proportion to the rest of the head.

Body: Rectangular. The skin is neither too thin, nor too tight nor too loose

Tail: Strong and well-furnished, set high and carried over the back or against the flank.

Colour: All colours, such as red, fawn or white, including brindle or pinto.

Coat: Double coat with thick, soft, dense, shorter undercoat.

Basenji

The smart dog with no bark



Basenjis don't bark, but that doesn't mean they are mute. They actually emit a very distinctive type of yodel. These remarkably clean dogs are intelligent, independent and active. They are affectionate but may be aloof with strangers.









FCI AKC

кс скс

Congo Basenj

of 17 inches

(43cm) 24lbs (11kg)

Q 16 inches

(40cm) 21 lbs (9½kg)

Grooming: Monthly

Primitive type

Morphology Lupoid



Graceful as a gazelle

Rather aristocratic in appearance, Basenjis are lightly built, fine-boned dogs with long legs in proportion to their body length. They are always well-balanced, lively and intelligent. Their wrinkled head with straight ears is carried proudly on a well arched neck. The deep brisket runs up to the well-defined flank. The tail is curled tightly. These are well-proportioned dogs with the grace of a gazelle.

Did you know? Basenjis have a very distinctive tail. It curls tightly over the back, forming a single or double curl.

THE BASENJI IN BRIEF

Head: Fine and Profuse wrinkling on the forehead when the ears are pricked.

Ears: Small, pointed, pricked and slightly hooded, fine texture, set well forward on top of the head.

Body: Well-balanced with short, level back; short loins; deep chest.

Tail: Set high, curling tightly over back.

Colour: Pure black and white, red and white, black and tan, and white with tan blocks over the eyes and tan markings on muzzle and cheeks, black, fawn and white, brindle with black rays on red.

Coat: Short, sleek and close, very fine.



Canaan Dog

Primitive yet valuable

A lert, quick to react and aloof with strangers, Canaan Dogs are strongly defensive but not naturally aggressive. They are extraordinarily devoted to their owner, docile, easy to train and vigilant toward humans and other animals. Other name: Kelev K'naani

Morphology: Lupoid





-5

Did you know?

Canaan Dogs belong to the only Israeli breed recognised by the major dog clubs. Nowadays, it is also found in the United States and several European countries.

Versatile

The Jewish paramilitary organisation, Haganah, in the Palestine Mandate (roughly present-day Israel and Jordan) commissioned Dr Rudolphina Menzel to breed a dog for operational use in the 1930s. As breeding stock, she used the pariah dogs that roamed the settlements, producing a versatile dog that could guard, patrol and assist the Red Cross. The breed was recognised by the FCI in 1966.

Strength and balance

These medium-sized square animals are well-balanced and strong, resembling wild dogs. There is a marked difference between the sexes. Canaan Dogs are morphologically and historically related to pariah or primitive dogs, as is the Dingo in Australia and Southeast Asia.



© Halle/Cogis

THE CANAAN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Well-proportioned, shaped like a blunt wedge, seeming broader due to the low set ears.

Ears: Pricked and relatively short and broad, lightly rounded at the tip.

Body: Square with prominent withers, level back, muscular loins and deep, moderately broad chest.

Tail: Set high, thick brush carried curled over the back.

Colour: Sandy to red-brown, white, black or spotted, with or without mask.

Coat: Close, harsh, straight topcoat of short or medium length.

Other name: Chow Morphology: Lupoid

ð 19-22

Q 18-20

inches

inches (46-51cm)

Grooming: Monthly

Asian Spitz and related breeds

(48-56cm)

Chow Chow

The king of the lion dogs

hese calm dogs, well-suited to guarding, have a number of unique characteristics, including a distinctive blue-black tongue. Another is their stilted gait, which reflects their loyal but aloof temperament. However, an independent nature does not prevent them from observing everything that goes on around them.



Did you know?

The ears point forwards over the eyes and converge slightly, giving Chow Chows their characteristic scowl.



Exported from China by European traders

FCI AKC

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Chow Chows had existed in China long before the end of the 18th century, when European traders introduced them into Britain to be bred in large numbers. Active, compact and short-coupled, Chow Chows must above all be well proportioned. Their lion-like look is accentuated by the proud, dignified carriage of the head and a wellknit frame. The tail is carried over the back.



THE CHOW CHOW IN BRIEF

Head: Flat, broad skull, well filled out under the eyes.

Ears: Small, thick, slightly rounded at the tip, carried straight, stiff and set well apart.

Body: Short, level and strong back, powerful loins; broad and deep chest.

Tail: Set high, carried well over the back.

Colour: Solid black, red, blue, fawn, cream or white, often shaded, but no patches.

Coat: Long or short, either very abundant, dense, straight and stand-off, or abundant, dense, straight and fluffy.

Cirneco dell Etna



The deft Sicilian hunter

This Italian breed is very well suited to working on difficult terrain, especially on the trail of wild boars. Very temperamental, yet gentle and affectionate.



Etna or Nile Valley

It is often claimed that this Sicilian breed is descended from ancient breeds of hunting dogs brought to the island from the Nile Valley by the Phoenicians in the days of the Pharaohs. But more recent studies suggest that it is actually a native breed from the vicinity of Mount Etna.

Robust and hardy

These primitive-type dogs of elegant, slender lines and medium size, are robust and resistant and somewhat rangy. The square body is lightly built and covered in fine hair.



THE CIRNECO DELL ETNA IN BRIEF

Head: Oval, longer than it is broad.

Ears: Set very high and close together, pricked and very stiff, open towards the front.

Body: Straight topline sloping gracefully to the croup.

Tail: Set low, rather thick throughout, fairly long.

Colour: Self-coloured fawn, more or less intense, or fawn with more or less white (white blaze on the head).

Coat: Short on head, ears and legs. Half-long (over 3cm), sleek and close on body and tail.



Did you know? This is a rare breed, mainly found in its native region. The standard was recognised by the FCI in 1989.



a) Wolf Spitz/Keeshond:

- 191/2 ±21/2 inches (49 ±6cm)
- b) Giant Spitz: 18±1½ inches (46±4cm)
 c) Medium Spitz: 13½±1½ inches (34± 4cm)
- d) Miniature Spitz: $13/2 \pm 1/2$ inches (34 \pm 4ci
- d) Miniature Spitz: 10/4 ±1/4 inch (26± 4cm)
- e) Toy Spitz/Pomeranian:
 - 7¾±¾ inches (20± 2cm)



5	European Spitz	FCI
		КС



Did you know? The origins of the German Spitz go all the way back to the Stone Age. Excavations in peat bogs in what is now Northern Germany unearthed almost perfectly preserved specimens that appear to be the present breed's most ancient ancestors.



German Spitz Dogs

So much to choose from

German Spitz dogs are always attentive, lively and very attached to their owners. Very receptive and easy to train, they distrust strangers and have no hunting instinct, making them ideal guard dogs in both town and country. Never shy or aggressive.

A diverse breed

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German Spitz constitute a family of immense diversity in colour and size; they are the antecedents of most of the Spitz-type breeds recognised today.

An opulent coat

A beautiful coat and abundant undercoat is one of their most captivating features, especially the manelike collar and bushy tail carried proudly over the back. A fox-like head with animated eyes and small pointed ears gives them a distinctive, cheeky appearance.





THE GERMAN SPITZ DOGS IN BRIEF

Head: Medium-sized skull, broader at the back when viewed from above, wedge-shaped, tapering to the tip.

Ears: Small, set high, relatively close together, triangular and pointed.

Body: Equal proportions height to length, with level topline and strong loins.

Tail: Set high, medium length, very bushy, straight from the root, lying firmly curled over the back.

Colour: Wolf Spitz: wolf grey; Giant Spitz: black, brown or white; Medium, Miniature, Toy Spitz: black, brown, white, orange, cloud grey, other colours. **Coat:** Double coat with long, straight, stand-off topcoat and short, thick, cotton-like undercoat.

Photo opposite page: © Hermeline/Diffomédia





Germany Furasie

Morphology: Lupoid 0 201/2-231/2 inches (52-60cm) 501/2-701/2lbs

(23-32kg)

Q 19-22 inches (48-56cm)

(18-26kg)

Grooming:

Asian Spitz and related

Monthly

breeds

393/4-571/4lbs

Eurasier

The youngest European Spitz

roud, calm and well-balanced, Eurasiers are vigilant companions that bark little and are not easily provoked. They grow very attached to their family, while remaining aloof with strangers, although they are in no way aggressive. They are totally lacking in hunting instincts.





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Transcontinental crossings

In 1969, the crossing of a Chow Chow and a Wolf Spitz produced a new breed, which was given the name Wolf Chow. After subsequent crossbreeding with Samoyeds in 1973, the breed was recognised by the FCI as the Eurasier.

A harmonious breed

These Spitz-type dogs are of medium size and harmonious build with pricked ears. Their coats come in various colours. The hair is just the right length to reveal the proportions of a medium-boned body.

THE EURASIER IN BRIEF

Head: Balanced, not too broad skull. Wedge-shaped when viewed from above and the side.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, pricked.

Body: Solid, not too short, well defined withers, firm, straight back.

Tail: Straight, round, firmly attached, good thickness, tapering to the tip.

Colour: All colours and colour combinations are acceptable, except pure white, white patches and brown.

Coat: Dense undercoat over the entire body; mid-length, loose-lying topcoat.

Did you know?



If they are to realise their full potential, Eurasiers require close, uninterrupted human contact in a family environment, and sympathetic but rigorous and consistent training.

Greenland Dog



Ice cap canines

he dominant character traits of Greenland Dogs are energy, tenacity and courage. These passionate, untiring, draught dogs are friendly with people, including strangers. When used as sled dogs, they don't form close relationships with any one person, which makes them good guard dogs too. They have a highly-developed instinct to hunt seals and polar bears.

Morphology: Lupoid

Greenland Grønlandshund







Did you know? Due to its efficient trot and nature, this breed has been greatly valued as a sled dogs on polar expeditions, not least those of Roald Amundsen.

Inuit auxiliary

Greenland Dogs belong to one of the world's oldest breeds. Since ancient times, they have been used as draught and hunting dogs by the Inuit. Strength, solidity, tenacity and endurance were the most sought after qualities, although a pleasing appearance was also valued. Greenland Dogs are robust animals, particularly suited to owners who enjoy the outdoor life. They are excellent companions for those who like to hike in the woods or mountains, as they can carry the equipment.

Ready to put in a hard shift

Greenland Dogs are very strong polar Spitz-type dogs, built for the hard life of pulling sledges in Arctic conditions. Some leeway is granted in terms of size, provided physical ability and overall balance are not affected.





THE GREENLAND DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and wedge shaped, slightly arched skull, broadest between the ears.

Ears: Fairly small, triangular, rounded tips, carried firmly erect.

Body: Well balanced and fairly compact, a little longer than it is tall.

Tail: Set high, thick and bushy and loosely curled over the back.

Colour: Any colour, solid or particolour.

Coat: Double coat with thick, soft undercoat and straight, coarse topcoat. No curling or waviness.

Japan Hokkaido

Other name: Do-Ken

Morphology: Lupoid

 [†] 19-20½
 inches
 (48.5-51.5cm)

 ♀ 18-19
 inches
 (45.5-48.5cm)

Grooming: Twice annually Asian Spitz and related breeds FCI

THE HOKKAIDO IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, slightly flat skull and forehead, shallow but well-defined stop.

Ears: Small, triangular, sloping forwards slightly, firmly pricked.

Body: Well-defined withers; straight, strong back; moderately broad, muscular loins; properly sloping croup.

Tail: Set high, thick, carried vigorously curled and curved like a sickle over the back.

Colour:

Sesame (red fawn with black tips), brindle red, black, black and tan, white.

Coat: Harsh, straight topcoat; soft, dense undercoat.

Hokkaido

A national treasure from the North of Japan

A breed with remarkable staying power that displays both dignity and naturalness. The Hokkaido is loyal, docile, very alert and bold.

Bear hunter initially

The Hokkaido's ancestors were brought to the island by the Ainu people, who used these dogs to hunt bears and other animals. Hokkaidos have a physique that is well-suited to working in extreme cold and heavy snow. They display acute judgment and great stamina.

Resilient and dynamic

Medium-sized and well proportioned, Hokkaidos are robustly built dogs with solid bones, toned muscles and strongly pronounced secondary sexual characteristics.



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Did you know?

Hokkaidos are descended from the mediumsized Japanese dogs that followed migrants from Honshu, the largest of the Japanese islands, to Hokkaido during the Kamakura period (around the middle of the 12th century), as exchanges between Hokkaido and the Tohoku region developed. The breed was declared a Natural Monument in 1937, when it was named after its native island.

Iceland Íslenskur Fiárhundur



Icelandic Sheepdog

The all-rounder from the North Atlantic

celandic Sheepdogs are hardy, nimble herding dogs that bark, making them very well suited to driving and herding sheep on pastures or slopes, as well as finding lost sheep. Naturally very alert, they always welcome visitors very enthusiastically, without aggression. These cheerful, friendly, playful dogs are curious and fearless, but have weak hunting instincts.



СКС

-

and herders

Reared by Vikings

The Icelandic Sheepdog is the only breed native to Iceland. The first specimens arrived with the initial settlers between 874 and 930, adapting to the local terrain, to farming methods and to the hard struggle for survival that Icelanders generally faced through the centuries. They became indispensible for rounding up livestock on the farms. The breed's popularity has increased in recent decades, and while numbers remain low, its survival is not under threat.

Gentle and intelligent

Icelandic Sheepdogs belong to a Spitz-type breed of Nordic herders. They are a little smaller than average, with pricked ears and a curled tail. Viewed from the side, they are rectangular, as the body from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks is longer than height at the withers. The depth of the chest is equal to the length of the foreleg,

from elbow to ground. Icelandic Sheepdogs have a gentle, intelligent, happy expression and a confident and lively bearing. There is a marked difference between the sexes.

Did you know?

There are two distinct varieties of coat: the short-hair has a medium length topcoat, whereas the long-hair's is a little longer. In both cases, the top-hair is fairly harsh and the undercoat is thick and soft. The coat is very weather-resistant.

THE ICELANDIC SHEEPDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong bones, snug-fitting skin, the skull is slightly longer than the muzzle.

Ears: Pricked, triangular, mediumsized.

Body: Strong and rectangular.

Tail: Set high, curled, touching the back.

Colour: Various shades of fawn, from cream to reddish brown, chocolate, grey and black, always with white.

Coat: Double coat, thick and extremely weather-resistant.



Sweden Jämthund

FCI

Other name: Jämthund Morphology: Lupoid

ď 22½-25½ inches (57-65cm)

Q 20¹/₂-23¹/₂ inches (52-60cm)

Grooming: Monthly

Nordic hunting dogs

Swedish Elkhound



⊎ Lanceau/Royai ∪anin

The most powerful of the elk hunters

Courageous and energetic, but calm and impassive too, Swedish Elkhounds are large Spitz-type dogs with rectangular bodies and pure lines. These strong, solidly built dogs are of good stature and agile, never giving the impression of being too heavy.





Did you know?

As well as hunting elks, Swedish Elkhounds were also used against bears and lynxes. They should therefore be very strong and tough.

Long anonymous

Swedish Elkhounds were only recognised as a separate breed in 1946, despite belonging to an ancient type found in north-central Sweden (particularly the province of Jämtland) ever since people started colonising the region. Jämthunds were traditionally regarded as being the same breed as the smaller Norwegian Elkhound.



THE SWEDISH ELKHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly long, pure lines, relatively broad between the ears.

Ears: Set high, pointed, perfectly erect and attentive.

Body: Powerful, pure lines, slightly longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Set high, medium length, even thickness.

Colour: Light and dark grey. **Coat:** Fairly close topcoat without being flat. Short, soft undercoat in light grey, or preferably cream.

Kai Ken

A Natural Monument since 1934

Kai Kens are keen, highly alert hunting and companion dogs. Medium-sized, wellproportioned, robustly built and very muscular, Kai Kens share the characteristics of other dogs living in mountainous regions of Japan: strong legs and well-developed hocks.

On the trail of deer and wild boar

Kai Kens are descended from medium-sized dogs that used to be found in Japan. They were established around the city of Kai in the Yamanashi prefecture, a mountainous region. They were used to hunt wild boar and deer. They have a strong inclination to form a pack, which is felt to be one of the reasons the breed has remained pure. Their brindle coat is one of their distinctive features. Kai Kens were declared a Natural Monument in 1934.



Did you know? Kai Ken pups are solidcoloured. They only develop a brindle coat as they grow.

Other name: Kai Tora-Ken

Morphology: Lupoid

O²¹ inches (53cm) O²¹ inches

(48cm)

Grooming:

Twice annually

FCI

Japan Kai Ken

Asian Spitz and

related breeds



THE KAI KEN IN BRIEF

Head: Broad forehead and abrupt stop with slight furrow.

Ears: A little larger than those of other Japanese breeds.

Body: Well-defined withers, straight, short back, broad, muscular loins.

Tail: Set high, thick, vigorously rolled or carried over the back like a sickle.

Colour: Black brindle, red brindle or brindle.

Coat: Coarse, straight topcoat; soft, dense undercoat.







© Duhayen/Rc

Finland Karialankarhukoira

Karelian Bear Dog



Morphology: Lupoid **ď** 22½ inches



Nordic hunting dogs

FCI - скс

A bear necessity

ell-balanced, a little reserved, courageous and

tenacious, Karelian Bear Dogs are self-confident creatures. They may become aggressive with other dogs, but never with humans. They have a strong fighting instinct, in line with their primary vocation of hunting bears.



Did you know? Mainly used against bears and elks, Karelian Bear Dogs are passionate hunters. They are very independent, but also team players, barking when they spot the mark. They have fine senses, especially smell, which enables them to track big game.



Big game hunter

Breeding started in 1936 with the aim of developing a robust dog that would bark in the presence of big game. The original standard was published in 1945 and the first dogs were registered in the stud book one year later. The breed is now widespread in Finland.



A favourite in Finland

Very popular in their homeland, Karelian Bear Dogs are strong, medium-sized canines - a little longer than they are tall – with thick hair and erect ears.

THE KARELIAN BEAR DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front: triangular. Ears: Erect, set relatively high, mediumsized, with lightly rounded tips.

Body: Well-defined withers especially in males; straight, muscular back; short, muscular loins; broad, strong, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Set high, medium length, arched over the back. Naturally short is accepted.

Colour: Black, may be dull or shaded brown. Most individuals have well-defined white markings on head, neck, chest, belly and legs.

Coat: Straight, harsh topcoat, soft, dense undercoat.







Other names: Kishu Ken, Kishu Inu

Japan Kishu

Morphology: Lupoid



Kishus are medium-sized, well-proportioned, very muscular dogs with remarkable stamina. These noble, dignified, natural dogs are loyal, docile and very alert. They carry their ears pricked and their tail rolled or sickle-shaped. Compact, robust and well-boned.

Near canine perfection

Grooming: Twice annually	0	5	0
Asian Spitz and	1	FCI	-
related breeds		_	-

A conspicuous coat

Kishus are descended from medium-sized dogs that used to be found in Japan. They were established in the mountainous region of Kishu, straddling the Wakayama and Mie prefectures. Originally, their coats were often marked with conspicuous red, sesame or brindle markings, but since 1934 only solid colours have been acceptable in new generations.







Did you know? The aim when creating the breed was to produce a Japanese dog with recognised hunting qualities that was clean and easy to train. The white coat is the most popular.



THE KISHU IN BRIEF

Head: Broad forehead and abrupt stop with slight furrow.

Ears: Small, triangular, inclining slightly forwards, firmly pricked.

Body: Well-defined withers; straight, short back; broad, muscular loins. **Tail:** Set high, thick, vigorously rolled or carried over the back like a sickle.

Colour: White, red and sesame (red fawn with black tips).

Coat: Coarse, straight topcoat; soft, dense undercoat.

Korean Jindo Dog

A living legend in Korea

Korean Jindo Dogs have highly-developed hunting instincts and an innate sense of direction. Bold, brave, alert, attentive and fiery, they are not easily tempted. Generally, they don't like other animals, particularly the males, but are exceptionally loyal to their owner. They have a single master or mistress, and although they have little problem accepting a new one, they will never forget the first one they had as a puppy.



Did you know? Jindos move in a rather dis-

tinctive way. When trotting, they carry their head high, but as they pick up speed the head is carried lower, almost at shoulder level.

Relatively unchanged for centuries

There are no written records regarding the breed's origins, but many experts agree that it has existed for several thousand years on Jindo Island in the southwest corner of the Korean peninsula. The most widely accepted theory about its earliest origins suggests that the breed is a native of Korea. Poor communications in the past mean that the breed has remained pretty much unchanged throughout the centuries.



THE KOREAN JINDO DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from above: shaped like a blunt triangle.

Ears: Medium-sized, triangular, thick and perfectly pricked.

Body: Strong, straight back; taut, clean, muscular loins that are straighter than the ribcage; strong, moderately deep chest

Tail: Sickle-shaped or rolled with the tip touching the back or flank.

Colour: Red fawn, white, black, black and tan, wolf grey and brindle.

Coat: Double coat with soft, dense light-coloured undercoat, sufficient to support the topcoat.



Korea Korean Jindo Dog Other names: Jindo, Jindo Gae, Jin Dog

Asian Spitz and

Morphology: Lupoid O 19½-21½ inches (50-55cm) 39½-50¾lbs

33-42 bs (15-19kg)

(18-23kg)

Grooming: Twice annually FCI -

кс

Q 17¾-19¾ inches (45-50cm)

Lapponian Herder

A Sami rarity



© Duhayer/Roy

apponian Herders are basically working dogs. These obedient, calm and friendly canines are valued for their energy and enthusiasm. When working, they bark freely. Due to their shepherding origins and dynamism they are easy to train and close to humans, making them very well-suited to various sporting disciplines.



Morphology: Lupoid

O 20 inches (5 l cm) **Q** 18 inches (46cm)

Grooming:

Nordic watchdogs and herders

Monthly

For centuries, the Sami of Northern Europe used dogs of the same type as Lapponian Herders to guard their reindeer. The breed was first registered in the stud book in the 1950s. At that time, the modern Lapponian Herder was regarded as the same breed as the Finish

FCI -

скс кс

Lapphund. Lapponian Herders were recognised as a separate breed on 10 December 1996.

Finland Lapinporokoira

Powerful skeleton

Lapponian Herders have the general appearance of a mediumsized Spitz. The body is much longer than it is high, with strong bones and muscles, although these dogs should never appear heavy. There is a clear distinction between the sexes. The coat is adapted to an arctic climate.

Did you know? Pure lines continue to be bred in Lapland to preserve a genetic pool for the future. It's an original idea that should inspire other dog breed clubs.





THE LAPPONIAN HERDER IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated. The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull.

Ears: Pricked, medium length, rather far apart and fairly broad at the base.

Body: Marked withers; strong, muscular back; short, muscular loins; rather long, sloping croup. **Tail:** Medium length, set low and abundantly coated.

Colour: All shades of black, even greyish and dark brown, with lighter greyish, brownish markings.

Coat: Medium to long topcoat, straight, rather erect and harsh.



Japan Nihon Supittsu

Morphology: Lupoid

ď 131/2-141/2

inches (34-37cm)

Q Slightly

smalle

Grooming: Weekly

dogs.

Asian Spitz and related breeds

than the male

Japanese Spitz

The white companion from Japan

ntelligent, cheerful and very active, the Japanese Spitz is a full-time companion dog. Noisy dogs are not tolerated. These solidly built, well-proportioned dogs have an abundant pure white coat, a pointed muzzle, pricked triangular ears and a feathery tail. Their natural spirit and dignity are expressed in their harmonious, elegant beauty.



Did you know? This is the only Spitz-type dog bred exclusively for companionship; Spitz types in Japan were originally formidable working

скс кс





Via Siberia and China

It is thought that the Japanese Spitz is descended from the large white German Spitz that arrived in Japan in around 1920 via Siberia and North-East China. The breed was first shown in Tokyo in 1921. Two large white pairs were imported from Canada in 1925, followed by more from Canada, the United States, Australia and China in around 1936. Their offspring were then crossbred to improve the breed. The unified standard published by the Japanese Kennel Club in 1948 remains applicable to this day.

THE JAPANESE SPITZ IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the body, moderately broad and slightly rounded.

Ears: Set high, small, triangular, pricked, facing forwards and not too wide apart.

Body: High withers; short, straight back; broad lumbar region; broad, deep chest.

ody, **Tail:** Set high, moderately long,

curled over the back. Colour: Pure white.

Coat: Straight, stand-off topcoat; short, soft, dense undercoat.

Sweden Norrbottenspets

Norbottenspets



Nordic hunter

As a hunting dog, the Norbottenspets must be attentive and brave, giving the impression of an alert, active animal that is amiable and selfassured. A Norbottenspets should never be nervous, shy or aggressive.

Morphology: Lupoid





Did you know?

A Norbottenspets should have a supple and regular canter and trot, covering a great deal of terrain, driven by powerful hindquarters while the topline remains perfectly stable.



THE NORRBOTTENSPETS IN BRIEF

Head: Lean, strong, well shaped, wedge-shaped when viewed from above and the side.

Ears: Set high, a little more than medium-sized, stiff, firmly pricked.

Body: Depth (distance between the highest point of the withers and the lowest point of the chest) is around half the height at the withers.

Tail: Set relatively high, carried fairly high in a curve, loosely rolled, tip touching the side of the upper thigh.

Colour: Ideally white with yellow or red-brown markings, although any colour is acceptable.

Coat: Hard, short, straight and rather close, with a fine, dense undercoat.



Bold and lively

Whether in Finland or Sweden, the two main countries where it is bred, the Norbottenspets has always been a working dog. At the end of World War II the population was greatly reduced, but the dedication of fanciers helped save the breed. These compact, square-shaped, Spitz-type dogs are lean and strong. They carry their head high. There is a very distinct difference between the sexes. Ideally, these dogs are bold, attentive, full of beans and good natured, making them very good guard dogs.



Norway Norsk Buhund

Norwegian Buhund

A guard to the grave

Morphology: Lupoid

 I 17-18½ inches (43-47cm) 31-39½lbs (14-18kg)
 Image: Constraint of the second state of the second st

A herder even in the afterlife

This typical Spitz-type dog is a square-shaped breed that is a little smaller than average. Their straight, pointed ears emphasise their alert, frank expression. The tail is carried firmly curled over the back.

The bones of dogs strongly resembling modern-day Norwegian Buhunds were found in a Viking grave, suggesting they were held in high enough regard to be buried alongside their master. The Buhund was used to guard farmsteads, which is where their name comes from, and they were expected to continue doing this in the afterlife. Due to their shepherding qualities, Norwegian Buhunds have long been called upon to herd and guard sheep in Norway. The Norwegian Kennel Club officially recognised the breed in 1943.

Courageous, energetic and friendly, Norwegian Buhunds are rare outside their native country, where they have an outstanding reputation as companions that are easy to live with and easy to train.



Duhayer/Royal Canir



Did you know?

Norwegian Buhunds are wonderful companions, which is what they are bred for in their homeland. However, they are sufficiently adaptable and trainable to be employed in various fields.



Head: Proportionate to the body without being heavy.

Ears: Medium-sized, pointed, carried pricked.

Body: Short, strong and straight back and loins; croup sloping as little as possible; deep chest with well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Set high, firmly curled and carried centrally over the back.

Colour: Wheaten (biscuit), black, red, wolf sable.

Coat: Thick topcoat of abundant, hard hair that is nevertheless smooth and close.



Grey Norwegian Elkhound

The ebullient elk hunter

he Grey Norwegian Elkhound specialises in tracking elks. Hunting this kind of beast demands strength, fearlessness, energy and braveness.





Norway Norsk Elghund Grå



Did you know?

The harness, approximately 5cm thick and running from withers to elbows, is the most striking feature of the coat. Here, the topcoat is not blacktipped.

A typical Spitz

Norwegian Elkhounds are dogs of a typical Spitz type, characterised by a short, square body. The neck is elastic and carried well. The ears are erect. The coat is thick and abundant, though neither bristling nor long. The tail is tightly curled over the back.



THE GREY NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Wedge-shaped, relatively broad at the ears, clean.

Ears: Set high, firm and erect, relatively small.

Body: Powerful with short loins. **Tail:** Set high, strong, relatively short.

Colour: Various shades of grey. Black-tipped topcoat.

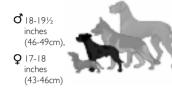
Coat: Medium-length topcoat, thick, coarse, abundant, not curled; soft undercoat.

Norway Norsk Elghund Sort

Norwegian Elkhound (Black)

Other name: Norwegian Moose Dog

Morphology: Lupoid



Grooming: Monthly	20	1	-
Nordic hun	ting dogs	FCI	-
Norale half	ung dogs		

Did you know? The black one is the smaller of the two Norwegian Elkhounds. Its bigger cousin is generally greycoated.



The other moose hunter

Like its grey namesake, the black Norwegian Elkhound was bred to track elks. The courage and cool-headedness needed to pursue these powerful animals continue to be sought after by breeders today.





Muscular and athletic

This typical Spitz-type breed has a square-shaped body, covered with fairly close black hair. The prick ears are pointed, the tail curled over the back and the muscular, athletic neck carried proudly.

THE NORWEGIAN ELKHOUND (BLACK) IN BRIEF

Head: Wedge-shaped, tapering to the nose, clean and light, but comparatively broad between the ears.

Ears: Set high, pricked, a little longer than width at the base, pointed.

Body: Level topline, well-defined withers, straight, strong back.

Tail: Set high, short, thick, with thick, close hair, but no feathering. **Colour:** Shiny black. A little white on tail and feet is tolerated. **Coat:** Dense and rough but close to the body. Short and smooth on the head and the front of the legs.



Norwegian Lundehund

The puffin's enemy

A lert, energetic and active, Norwegian Lundehunds are perfectly designed to hunt puffins in rocky fjords and along seaboards. Norwegian Lundehunds are rectangular Spitz-type dogs of fairly light, supple build, with marked differences between the sexes.







Did you know? The ear cartilage can retract to fold the ear in a specific way, either backwards or at a right angle, closing off the ear canal.



THE NORWEGIAN LUNDEHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Clean-cut, medium-sized, wedge-shaped.

Ears: Triangular, medium-sized, broad at the base, carried straight and very mobile.

Body: Rectangular, level topline, strong back, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Set high, medium length, well-furnished but no flag.

Colour: Always combined with white, from red to fawn, grey, white with dark patches. Sprinkled with black tipped hairs.

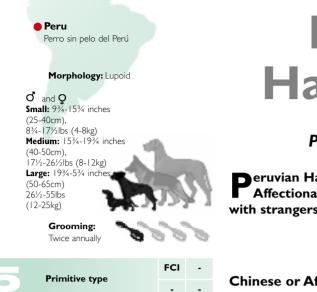
Coat: Dense, rough, with soft undercoat.

Norway Norsk Lundehund



Puffin hunters

There are only 3000 Norwegian Lundehunds in the world, making it a rare breed. They hail from the Lofoten Islands, located opposite the town of Bodø, north of the Arctic Circle. These small dogs were specially bred as puffin hunters and the population fell drastically after the practice was banned. The modernday breed is based on just five individuals, which explains their remarkable homogeneity.



Did you know? The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, although it can form almost concentric lines on the head and around the eyes and cheeks.

The internal and skin temperatures of Peruvian Hairless Dogs are exactly the same as those of other dogs. Because of the absence of hair, heat leaves the body directly, whereas in dogs with hair, heat is dissipated through the hair by natural ventilation.

Peruvian Hairless Dog

Peru's very original breed

Beruvian Hairless Dogs are active, alert and noble. Affectionate with those they know well, but wary with strangers, making them great guard dogs.



Chinese or African?

Some experts say the breed was brought to Peru by Chinese immigrants not long after the abolition of slavery in the 1860s. Some claim it came with nomads from Africa. Others postulate that it followed Asian migrants across the Bering Strait. One thing is sure, however: pre-Inca pottery features depictions of these dogs.

Bald elegance

Their general build is that of a svelte dog, suggesting speed, strength and harmony without any coarseness. As well as their characteristic lack of hair, these dogs almost always have an incomplete set of teeth.





THE PERUVIAN HAIRLESS DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from above: broad skull and head tapering to the nose.

Ears: Pricked when the dog is attentive, laid back at rest.

Body: Level topline, though convex dorsal and lumbar regions in some individuals, disappearing at the croup.

Tail: Good thickness at the root, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Black in black dogs, slate black, elephant black, bluish black, any grey shade, dark brown to light blonde.

Coat: Traces of hair acceptable on head, tail, and at the end of the legs, and sometimes the odd hair on the back.



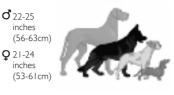
Pharaoh Hound

Malta Kellb tal-Fenek

The national dog of Malta

Pharaoh Hounds are elegant, dynamic animals prized for their vigilance and intelligence. They are particularly friendly, affectionate and playful.

Morphology: Graioid





кс скс

6666

Primitive type



Clean lines

Pharaoh Hounds are so named because of their likeness to representations of dogs found during archaological excavations in Egypt. Bones have also been found in some tombs, including those under the pyramid of Cheops. Phoenician traders are said to have taken the breed to Malta.



Built like sighthounds, these large-sized dogs of noble bearing and clean lines are both elegant and powerful. They move freely at a very fast pace. Their expression is alert.

Plenty of sense

They are passionate hounds, hunting by scent and sight, and also using their hearing at short distances.

THE PHARAOH HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Shaped like a blunt wedge, long lean & well chiselled.

Ears: Broad at the base, large, fine and erect.

Body: Lithe, almost level topline, deep brisket, slightly longer than height at wither.

Tail: Medium set, carried high, fairly thick at the base, tapering (whiplike).

Colour: Tan or rich tan with white markings.

Coat: Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh.

Did you know?

In its native country, the breed is called Kelb Tal-Fenek (rabbit dog). Overseas, it is known as the Pharaoh Hound, a name chosen by the British, who saw a resemblance to statues adorning ancient Egyptian tombs.





Spain
Podenco Capario

THE PODENCO CANARIO IN BRIEF

hunting dogs

Head: Elongated, truncated cone shape, proportionate to the body.

Ears: Fairly large; rising when the dog is excited; slightly divergent when pricked.

Body: Strong back, well-developed muscles, fit for racing and the demands of the hunt, slightly elon-gated loins, solid croup bones.

Tail: Set rather low, appearing as an extension of the croup.

Colour: Preferably red and white, the red may be more or less intense, ranging from orange to mahogany.

Coat: Smooth, short and dense.



Podenco Canario

A born-again primitive

mposing but never aggressive, Podenco Canarios are courageous, nervous, dynamic dogs that can work hard all day without showing the least sign of tiredness. They are selflessly devoted to their owner.



Favourite of the Pharaohs

Podenco Canarios were originally brought to the Canary Islands from Egypt by Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians and the Egyptians themselves. Engravings, statues and bas-reliefs of this most ancient breed have been found in the tombs of the pharaohs and now adorn the Louvre and the British Museum.

Sleek, slender yet hardy

Podenco Canarios are slender, large-sized dogs that are extremely hardy. Their bones are well-developed and because of the absence of fat, it is possible to make out the rib cage, the spine and the hip bones. The muscles are very highly developed in these lean dogs and muscle contractions can be seen through the skin.







Ibizan Hound

Rabbit beware!

Spain Podenco Ibicenco

Other names: Podenco Ibicenco, Ibizan Warren Hound

Morphology: Graioid đ 26-281/2 inches (66-72cm) **Q** 23¹/₂-26¹/₂ inches (60-67cm Grooming: Twice annually FCI AKC Primitive type. hunting dogs кс скс

Balearic nimrod

Despite the name, Ibizan Hounds originate from any of the Balearic Islands off Spain. They are also found in Catalonia and Valencia in mainland Spain and Roussillon and Provence in France, although under different names. They were most likely brought to the islands by Phoenicians, Carthaginians and maybe even the Romans.

Flush and block

One dog flushes out the game while the other dogs in the pack surround the site at a certain distance, watching intently. They do not bark until they see or hear the game and block its path.

bizan Hounds are mainly used to hunt rabbits when no guns are involved. They track these animals very easily both day and night, even in dense cover, thanks to their excellent sense of smell, which they combine with their hear-

ing more than their sight. Agile and clever, they have little trouble catching rabbits, especially when in a pack.



They all wag their tails furiously when indicating the game and easily break ranks. They are also used to hunt hares and large game.

They are good retrievers. Packs should be made up of females with a single male, as males will fight rather than work together.

Did you know?

Ibizan Hounds are famed for their high-jump skills, even from a standing start. They have also been known to climb, so a very high fence is needed to ensure they don't clear it.



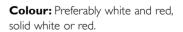
THE IBIZAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long, narrow, truncated cone shape close to the base; very lean, rather small compared to the body.

Ears: Shaped like the upper third of an elongated diamond.

Body: The body is generally symmetrical, slightly convex, fairly evenly proportioned and compact.

Tail: Set low, long, slightly larger at the base, tapering gradually.



Coat: Smooth, coarse or long.





Portuguese Podengo

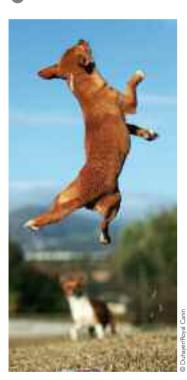
Three sizes, same punch

Podengos are well-proportioned small to medium-sized dogs with good muscles and strong bones. Always on the go, these lively little dogs are undemanding and hardy. They are bred to work on any type of terrain, although they also prove to be excellent watchdogs.



Did you know?

There is a Portuguese Podengo to suit every taste. Choose from three sizes, two coat textures, and a whole palette of coat colours. But you are always guaranteed a smart, go-getting dog.







At home on the rabbit's

Other name: Portuguese Warren Hound

Morphology Lupoid

Portugal Podengo Portuges

> **o** and **Q Small:** 8-11 inches (20-30cm),

9-1 1 lbs (4-5kg)

Medium: 15³/₄-21¹/₂ inches (40-55cm).

35½-44lbs (16-20kg) Large: 19¾-27½

inches (50-70cm) Grooming: Twice annually

FCI

кс

trail

These Portuguese rabbit hunters were recognised as a breed by the FCI relatively late, in 1967. Portuguese Podengos are widespread in the north of the country where they are used to hunt rabbits in accordance with their natural aptitudes, in packs or on their own. Hence their alternative name: Portuguese Warren Dog. They are also used as guard dogs.

THE PORTUGUESE PODENGO IN BRIEF

Head: Lean, shaped like a truncated four-sided pyramid that tapers fairly abruptly from a broad base.

Ears: Set medium-high and obliquely, pricked and very mobile, carried vertically in a forward direction when the dog is attentive.

Body: Straight or slightly arched topline; long, straight or slightly sloping back; medium-length croup.

Tail: Strong, thick, medium length, tapering to a fine tip.

Colour: Predominantly yellow, all shades of fawn from light to very dark, black (diluted or faded) with or without white markings.

Coat: Short and smooth or long and coarse (like the bristles of a wild boar), medium thickness.



🛑 Russia

Russko Evropeiskaya Laika

Russo-European Laika





The smallest of the Laikas

Russo-European Laikas are medium-sized, clean-cut, robust dogs with solid bones and well-developed muscles. Since the 1940s they have been bred for hunting, with qualities complementing those of the other two Laika breeds. They will not be happy with a sedentary lifestyle: they require lots of daily exercise to use up their incredible energy.





O Duhayen/Royal Canir

Karelian kinship

Russian hunter

Russo-European Laikas are descended from hunting Laika breeds from the north of European Russia. Many are now used in Central Russia. They have been bred in large breeding centres for many years now.

Russo-European Laikas have the same physical and behavioural characteristics as their West and East Siberian cousins, although they are smaller. Their coat and size are similar to Karelian Bear Dogs and, indeed, they also hunt bear.

Did you know? This was the last of the three Laika breeds to be recognised and is also the smallest. It is prized by hunters for its versatility, especially on the trail of the many bears and wolves in its native Siberia.



THE RUSSO-EUROPEAN LAIKA IN BRIEF

Head: Not large, shaped almost like an isosceles triangle.

Ears: Pricked, mobile, pointed at the tip.

Body: Solid, muscular back; short, slightly arched loins; broad, not long, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Sickle-shaped or rolled over back or buttocks.

Colour: Black, grey, salt and pepper, dark with light patches, white with dark patches.

Coat: Hard, straight, with well-developed undercoat.

Samoyed

The Arctic star

amoyeds have a very faint hunting instinct. They are Sfriendly, open, alert and lively, never shy or aggressive, which makes them ill-suited as guard dogs. These white, medium-sized, arctic Spitz types exude power, stamina, charm, litheness, dignity and self-confidence. The sexes are clearly distinguishable. Their famous 'smile' is due to the shape and position of the eyes and the slight upturn at the corners of the mouth.

Morphology: Lupoid đ Ideally 22 inches (56cm) **Q** Ideally 20 inches (51cm) Grooming Monthly FCI AKC Nordic sledge dogs кс скс

THE SAMOYED IN BRIEF

Head: Powerful and wedgeshaped.

Ears: Erect, rather small, thick, triangular and slightly rounded at the tips.

Body: Slightly longer than height at the withers, high and compact, but lithe.

Tail: Set fairly high, carried over the back.

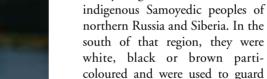
Colour: Pure white, cream or white and biscuit (the basic colour must be white with some biscuit markings).

Coat: Abundant, thick, supple, dense, polar coat, with soft, short, dense undercoat.

Did you know?

British zoologist Ernest Kilburn Scott spent three years with a Samoyed tribe in 1889. On his return, he brought with him a brown male puppy named Sabaka, which simply means dog in Russian. He later imported a cream female named Withey Petchora from the Western Urals and a snow-white male named Musti from Siberia. These individuals formed the original Samoyed breeding stock in the West, along with other dogs brought home by explorers.





Gentle and loyal

Samoyeds get their name from the

reindeer; in northern parts, pure

white dogs with a mild temperament were used to herd and hunt.

Samoyeds followed their owners

everywhere, even sleeping in their

shelters as a source of heat. The

original standard was published in

the U.K. in 1909.





Russia

Samoyedskaya Sabak

🛑 Japan Shiba Inu

Morphology: Lupoid

đ 15½ inches

(39.5cm)

Q 141/2 inches

(36.5cm)

Grooming: Monthly

Shiba Inu

The smallest Japanese Spitz

Shibas have been found in Japan since time immemo-rial. In Japanese, "Shiba" always refers to something small, so the breed's name literally means small dog in that language. Their natural habitat was the mountainous region facing the Sea of Japan, where they were used to hunt small game and birds. Individuals will differ slightly, depending on their precise place of origin.





FCI AKC Spitz, primitive type кс скс

Did you know?

All coat colours must be "urajiro", meaning that the sides of the muzzle, the cheeks, under the jaw, the neck, chest, belly, underside of the tail and the inside of the legs must be covered with whitish hair.





Calm yet active

These loyal, very alert, very attentive dogs alternate between periods of calm and sporting activity. They are independent and sometimes temperamental, but nevertheless very good family dogs.

Lithe and well-built

These are small but solidly built, well-proportioned dogs with good muscles and bones. Shiba Inus are beautiful and lithe.

THE SHIBA INU IN BRIEF

Head: Broad flat skull; defined stop with slight furrow; a black nose is preferred; straight muzzle of good depth, gradually tapering; relatively small, dark brown almond shaped eyes.

Ears: Relatively small, triangular, slightly inclining forwards, firmly pricked.

Body: Level, strong back; broad, muscular short loins; deep chest with moderately sprung ribs; moderatley tucked-up belly.

Tail: Set high, thick, carried curled or sickle-shaped, reaching almost to the hock when let down.

Colour: Red, black and tan, sesame, black sesame, red sesame, white.

Coat: Hard, straight topcoat; soft, dense undercoat; longer and standing up on the tail.





Shikoku

Open sesame

Shikokus are prized for their remarkable stamina, acute senses and natural energy. Passionate hunters, but docile with their owners, they are tenacious and agile enough to run across mountainous terrain.



Asian Spitz and related breeds









Scourge of the wild boar

Descended from medium-sized dogs that populated Japan in ancient times, Shikokus were bred to hunt, especially wild boar, in the mountainous regions of Kochi prefecture, which explains their alternative name, Kochi Ken (ken is Japanese for dog). There were three varieties - Awa, Hongawa and Hata - depending on where exactly they were bred. The Hongawa variety was the most purebred of the three, as it came from an isolated area.

Sickle tail

These medium-sized dogs are well-proportioned with clean-cut, well-developed limbs, pricked ears and a rolled or sickle tail. They are strong and compact, with good bones.

THE SHIKOKU IN BRIEF

скс

Head: Broad forehead, shallow but definite stop.

Ears: Small, triangular, firmly pricked, sloping forwards slightly.

Body: High, well-developed withers; straight, solid back; broad, muscular loins; deep chest.

Tail: Set high, thick, carried vigorously curled or sickle-shaped over the back.

Colour: Sesame, black sesame, red sesame.

Coat: Coarse, straight topcoat; soft, dense undercoat.



Did you know? The distinctive sesame coat is the most striking feature of this Japanese breed, named after its native region and declared a Natural Monument in Japan in 1937.



Siberian Husky

A top dog

Morphology: Lupoid



Siberian Huskies are alert, sociable animals of gentle temperament. They do not share the natural possessive qualities of a guard dog, nor display extreme distrust of strangers, nor assume an aggressive attitude among other dogs. Mature dogs are somewhat reserved and dignified. Their intelligence, docility and desire to please make them pleasant companions and willing workers.



Harmoniously proportioned

Siberian Huskies are mediumsized dogs with a moderately developed bone structure and harmonious proportions. They move very freely. Their distinctive almond-shaped eyes are slightly oblique; brown and blue are acceptable, and eyes of two different colours and particoloured eyes are also possible.

Did you know? The breed's ancestors were originally reared by the Chukchi people in Eastern Siberia. Alerted by reports of this outstanding sled dog, Americans in Alaska first imported them to the U.S.A. in 1909.





THE SIBERIAN HUSKY IN BRIEF

Head: Mediumsized skull in proportion to the body. Slightly rounded at the top. **Ears:** Medium-sized, triangular, set close together on top of the head. **Body:** Straight and strong, level topline from withers to croup; chest deep & strong.

Tail: Well-furnished, fox brush, set just below the topline.

Colour: Any, from black to pure white.

Coat: Medium-length double coat, well-furnished but never long enough to obscure the clean lines of the dog.



Finland Suomenlapinkoira

FCI

кс скс

Finnish Lapphund



The reindeer herder from Finland

Finnish Lapphunds are alert, brave, calm and dedicated dogs with a reputation for calmness and reliability. They are a little below average size, but robustly built. Slightly longer than their height at the withers, they have a long, thick coat and erect ears.







Morphology: Lupoid

C Ideally 19½ inches (49cm)

Q Ideally 17/ inches

(44cm)

Grooming: Monthly

Nordic watchdogs and herders

companion dogs.

Did you know? Finnish Lapphunds were originally shepherd and guard dogs that watched over reindeer. Nowadays, their easy-going character makes them very good

Reindeer herder

For centuries, the Sami of Northern Finland and the Kola Peninsula in Russia used dogs of the same type as the Finnish Lapphund to guard reindeer. The first standard was published by the Finnish Kennel Club in 1945, under the name Lappish Herder. The standard has been adapted several times over the decades, and in 1993 the name was changed to the Finnish Lapphund. Nowadays, the breed is popular throughout Finland as a companion dog.



THE FINNISH LAPPHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Strong featured, comparatively broad.

Ears: Medium-sized, carried pricked or semi-pricked, set well apart, rather broad at the base, triangular, very mobile.

Body: Broad, muscular, but only slightly marked withers; strong, straight back; short, muscular loins.

Tail: Set rather high, medium length, covered in long, profuse hair.

Colour: All colours are acceptable. Base colour must be dominant.

Coat: Profuse, especially in males, which should have a luxurious mane.



Finnish Spitz

Finland's national dog

This breed mainly hunts forest game birds, waterfowl, small pests and elks. These passionate hunters are fairly independent, although they will work as part of a team, barking to indicate the presence of game. Lively, vigorous, brave and determined, they can be somewhat aloof with strangers but never vicious.



Morphology Lupoid



Did vou know?

The Finnish Spitz's origins are shrouded in mystery, although dogs of the same type have definitely been used throughout the country for centuries to hunt small game.

Barking up the right tree

The main goal of the Finnish Spitz breeding programme was to produce a very attractive dog that would bark at game birds up in the trees. The first standard was published in 1892. The first show took place that same year, and the first game bird hunting competition was held five years later. When stud book registrations began in the 1890s, most working dogs of the type were found in the west and the north of the country, but nowadays they are very widespread throughout Finland and Sweden. Developed as a pure natural stock, the breed is considered a key element of Finnish culture. As such, in 1979 the Finnish Spitz was designated Finland's national dog.

THE FINNISH SPITZ IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from above: egg-shaped, gradually broadening towards the ears, where it is broadest.

Ears: Set rather high, always pricked.

Body: Well-defined withers, especially in males; fairly short, straight, muscular back; short, muscular loins.

Tail: Vigorously curved forwards from the base, carried long and close to the back.

Colour: Reddish or golden brown and preferably bright, lighter elsewhere.

Coat: Fairly long on the body, erect or semi-erect, stiffer on neck and back.



Sweden Svensk Lapphund

Swedish Lapphund

Morphology: Lupoid



The hero of the Far

The Swedish Lapphund (previously the Nordic Spitz) has been known for centuries in the Far North. It was used by Sami nomads for herding reindeer.

North

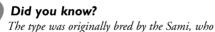
The reindeer herder from Sweden

Swedish Lapphunds are lively, vigilant, kind and affectionate dogs that are very receptive and willing to work. Their qualities as guard and herding dogs meant they were very useful in reindeer farming. These highly versatile dogs are well-suited to obedience and agility training, herding, tracking and more. Swedish Lapphunds are quick learners with plenty of puff.









needed solid, brave dogs to protect and herd reindeer. This became the Swedish Lapphund's primary role.

Insulating coat

A herder prized today as a companion dog. Slightly smaller than the average spitz with a proud head carriage and a weather-resistant coat allowing it resist storms.

THE SWEDISH LAPPHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Skull slightly longer than it is broad, rounded forehead, very clear stop.

Ears: Triangular, broad at the base, small, pricked, slightly rounded at the tip.

Body: Well put together, slightly longer than height at the withers.

Tail: Set fairly high, reaching the hock when extended.

Colour: Usually solid black, typical bronzing.

Coat: Abundant double coat.

D Lanceau/Royal Canin



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Taiwan Dog

A blend of boldness and action

aiwan Dogs are exceptionally loyal to their owners. Bold, fearless and lively, with very keen senses, these medium-sized dogs have a triangular head, almond eyes, thin, pricked ears and a sickle-shaped tail. They are sinewy and well-proportioned.



Companion of early hunters

Taiwan Dogs, natives of the Island, are descendants of the South-East Asian hunting dogs classified as pariah or primitive dogs that used to populate the mountainous central regions. These dogs were the faithful companions of primitive hunters in the forests. In 1980, a study on native Taiwanese dogs was conducted among 29 indigenous tribes by Taiwan National University, Gifu University in Japan and Nagoya University. The joint study confirmed that the Taiwan Dog is descended from the hunting dogs of South-East Asia. Nowadays, the breed is a popular guard and companion dog.

Other names: Formosan, Formosan Mountain Dog Morphology: Lupoid **ď** 19-20½ inches (48-52cm) 31-39½lbs (|4-|8kg) Q 17-181/2 inches (43-47cm) 261/2-351/2lbs (12-16kg) Grooming: Twice annually FCI . Primitive type, hunting dogs



Did you know? Full of energy and able to cover a lot of terrain, Taiwan Dogs are so nimble they can turn 180 degrees on the spot.

THE TAIWAN DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, roundish forehead lacking in wrinkles, skull slightly longer than the muzzle, welldefined stop with light furrow.

Ears: Pricked, set on each side of the skull at 45 degrees.

Body: Sinewy and muscular, almost square.

Tail: Sickle-shaped, set high, carried erect, active, with the tip curved forward.

Colour: Black, brindle, fawn, white, white and black, white and fawn, white and brindle.

Coat: Short and hard, close to the body.

Taiwan Taiwan Dog

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Thai Ridgeback

Morphology: Lupoid



Thailand Thai Ridgeback Dog

The purebred Thai



Hermeline/Diffoméd

These tough, active medium-sized dogs are excellent jumpers. They have welldeveloped muscles and a build that is well-suited to their activities. The body is slightly longer than height at the withers; the back sports a ridge of hair. They make very loyal companions.

Unusual hairstyle

Thai Ridgebacks belong to an old breed mentioned in documents written many hundreds of years ago. They were mainly used for hunting in the eastern part of Thailand, although they were also used to protect carts on the road and to guard. Poor communication in the region meant that crossbreeding was rare, so they retained their purity for many years. It is one of only two recognised breeds with a ridgeback.

Did you know?

Few breeds can claim such continuity in terms of type and build. Thai Ridgebacks have not been subjected to the series of crossings so often needed to obtain the sought-after characteristics of a specific breed.

THE THAI RIDGEBACK IN BRIEF

Head: Flat skull between the ears, but slightly rounded viewed from the side. Wrinkled forehead when the dog is attentive, clearly defined but moderate stop.

Ears: Set on the side of the head, triangular and medium-sized.

Body: Solid, straight back; strong, broad loins; moderately sloping croup.

Tail: Thick at the base, gradually tapering to the tip.

Colour: Solid red, black, blue or very light fawn, a black mask is preferable in red coats.

Coat: Short and smooth, ridge at the top formed by hairs that run counter to the rest of the coat.







Sweden Västgötaspets

Swedish Vallhund

A strapping Viking

Swedish Vallhunds are hunting dogs with a reputation for vigilance and energy. These medium-sized, powerful canines have lively reactions and know no fear.



THE SWEDISH VALLHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly long and clean-cut.

Ears: Medium-sized, pointed, pricked.

Body: Muscular, level back; short, strong loins; broad, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Naturally long or short.

Colour: Grey, greyish brown, greyish yellow and reddish brown are sought after.

Coat: Harsh, close, weather-resistant topcoat; soft, dense undercoat.



Did you know? The Swedish Vallhund is felt to be one of the authentic Swedish breeds, although there is a possible relationship with the Welsh Corgi, as the two breeds have very similar morphologies.



First recorded in the 1940s

Björn von Rosen is credited with the registration of the Swedish Vallhund in its native country, after discovering the breed in the early 1940s. He travelled around the county of Västergötland, especially in and around the town of Vara, cataloguing a small population of homogenous dogs. His colleague, Karl-Gustaf Zettersten, a school principal, headed the subsequent breeding programme, successfully producing an even type while retaining the herding instinct.





Volpino Italiano

Other names: Volpino, Florentine Spitz

Italy Volpino Italiano

Morphology: Lupoid



hese small, very compact Spitz-type dogs have a square-shaped body covered

Michelangelo's favourite breed

with long, stand-off hair. Volpino Italianos are lively, cheerful, playful dogs with a distinctive temperament. They grow very fond of their home patch and their family.

Did you know? Volpino Italianos have a very distinctive coat. The body appears to be swathed in a muff, particularly the neck, where the coat forms an abundant collar. The skull is covered with medium-length hair that hides the base of the ears.





Italian pride

Volpino Italianos belong to one of the breeds descended from the Spitz-type dogs that populated Central Europe as early as the Bronze Age. Bone fossils have been found among the stones of lakeside settlements. As such, they have the same origins as the German Spitz, although the two breeds are similar in type rather than blood relations. They have been bred in Italy since time immemorial, loved in palaces and hovels alike, especially for their guarding instinct and vigilance. Perhaps most famously, it was the breed favoured by Michelangelo. In the 18th century it was used by carters in Tuscany and Lazio, barking as soon as a stranger approached.

THE VOLPINO ITALIANO IN BRIEF

Head: Pyramid-shaped. Ratio between length and height at withers: 4/10.

Ears: Short, triangular, pricked, with rigid cartilage, turned forwards.

Body: Square build.

Tail: Extending from the line of the croup, always rolled over the back.

Colour: Solid white or solid red, champagne accepted but not sought after.

Coat: Bushy, very long, really standing off.



East Siberian Laika

The versatile and hardy Siberian

The three Laika breeds are all bred to hunt large game in Central and Northern Russia. East Siberian Laikas are solid and brave and naturally distrustful, making them excellent guard dogs, especially at night. If they are not used for hunting or sledding, regular sporting exercise is essential.



Frontier dogs

East Siberian Laikas are the product of various Laika breeds from the forests of Eastern Siberia and the Far East. They are robust working dogs characterised by solid bones and very well-developed muscles.





Did you know? Still rare outside their motherland, East Siberian Laikas are well adapted to family life, pro-

vided their strong, hardy character is given the respect it deserves.

THE EAST SIBERIAN LAIKA IN BRIEF

Head: Wedge-shaped, with broad upper skull.

Ears: Pricked, triangular.

Body: Broad, muscular, slightly arched loins; broad, relatively long and slightly sloping croup; broad, muscular, deep chest.

Tail: Sickle-shaped or rolled.

Colour: All shades of salt and pepper, white, grey, black, red, brown.

Coat: Coarse, dense, straight topcoat, forming a collar on neck and shoulders. Males have a mane on the withers. Dense, soft undercoat.



Duhayer/Royal C

Mexico Xoloitzcuintle

Other name: Xolo

Morphology: Lupoid

 $\vec{\sigma}$ and Q**Standard:** <23½ inches (60cm) Intermediate: 14¼-17¾ inche (36-45cms) Miniature: >|0 inches (25cm) Grooming

Twice annually	0	9	1	0	
Primitive type		F	СІ	-	
T Timure type		к	С	скс	

Did you know?

Xolos come in three varieties.

The standard variety is 18-23.5 inches (46-60cms) tall,

the Intermediate 14.25-17.75

inches (36-45cms) and the miniature 9.75-13.75 inches

(25-35cms).

Mexican Hairless

Practically hairless

oloitzcuintles are silent, tranquil dogs with a cheerful, attentive disposition. Alert and distrustful of strangers, they make good watchdogs and wonderful companions.



Envoys of Xolotl

These dogs go way back. They were regarded by the Aztecs as envoys from the god Xolotl, which is almost certainly where their name comes from. Their task was to accompany the souls of the dead to the underworld.

Smooth, soft skin

The first thing that strikes you about these very attractive dogs is the almost total lack of hair on their smooth, soft skin. They have a well-proportioned body, broad chest, spacious ribcage and long legs and tail.

THE MEXICAN HAIRLESS IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, strong, but very elegant skull.

Ears: Long, large, expressive, very elegant, delicately textured.

Body: Slightly longer than height at the withers. Strong build.

Tail: Long and thin, some tufts of hair.

Colour: Solid dark colours preferred, ranging from black, blackish grey, slate grey and dark grey to reddish, liver, bronze and blonde.

Coat: Completely hairless on the body, but with some short, coarse, close hairs on forehead and neck.

Russia Zapadno-Sibirskaya Laika



West Siberian Laika

Russian hunter

West Siberian Laikas are mainly bred for hunting in their native Russia. These versatile animals are also good herding and draught dogs. When they don't work, they are well-balanced but lively.





Hunter in the heart of Russia

This Russian breed was produced by crossing two varieties of Laika with hunting dogs in the Northern Urals and Western Siberia. Outside their native habitat, West Siberian Laikas are to be found throughout Central Russia, where they are bred for hunting in large breeding centres.

Robust and lean

Medium-sized, clean-cut and robust, West Siberian Laikas have well-developed muscles and bones, though they are never heavy or coarse. Did you know?

West Siberian Laikas are still used for hunting in their native Russia; there are specialised kennels in several hunting areas.





THE WEST SIBERIAN LAIKA IN BRIEF

Head: Shaped almost like an isosceles triangle.

Ears: Set high, pricked, pointed.

Body: Strong withers; solid, straight back; short, elastic loins; broad, muscular, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Vigorously rolled over back or buttocks.

Colour: All shades of white, salt and pepper, red, grey. Black, parti-coloured and matching patches are acceptable.

Coat: Hard topcoat, well-developed undercoat.

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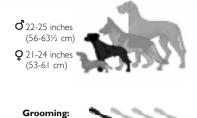
Scent hounds and related breeds

American Foxhound

Morphology: Braccoid

Twice annually

Large scent hounds



United States
 American Foxhound

America's founding canine

This medium-sized foxhound is one of America's favourite dogs. American Foxhounds are fairly independent, but very easy to train.





Did you know?

FCI AKC

СКС

George Washington promoted the American Foxhound. By importing various hounds from Britain towards the end of the 18th century, as well as French hounds raised by the Marquis de Lafayette, he laid the foundations of the future breed.

THE AMERICAN FOXHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly long, slightly domed occiput.

Ears: Set moderately low, long and folded forwards, almost reaching or touching the end of the nose.

Body: Moderately long, strong, muscular back; broad, slightly arched loins; deep chest.

Tail: Set moderately high, carried cheerfully, slightly curved.

Colour: Any colour: **Coat:** Close, hard hound hair of medium length.

A breed older than its native country

American Foxhounds are thought to be the dogs with the longest history in the United States. The first hounds to arrive in the New World from Ireland, Britain and France formed the genetic pool of the future breed. Through the years, breeding families emerged in various states, notably Kentucky, all striving to safeguard specific breed qualities.

These unbeatable hunting dogs, which generally work in packs, are outdoor animals.



Anglo-Francais de **Petite Venerie**

Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie

France

Morphology: Braccoid



Hands across the Channel

hese well-balanced, solidly-built dogs are never heavy. Viewed from above, they closely resemble other French hounds.



Hares, wolves and wild boar

Both the United Kingdom and France have a rich tradition of hunting dogs. The Anglo-Francais de Petite Venerie is the result of exchanges between the two countries that go back centuries. Unfortunately, the breed was long regarded as a pariah by many dog fanciers. It owes its recognition to a number of dedicated breeders. Nowadays, it is widely used to hunt hares and wild boar.

Twice annually

đ and Q 19-22 inches (48-56 cm)

Grooming FCI -Medium-sized • scent hounds



Did you know?

For centuries, the breed was caught in the middle of a disagreement between dog fanciers. As a result, the standard was not recognised in France until 1978.



THE ANGLO-FRANCAIS DE PETITE VENERIE IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated, not too broad, superficial occipital crest.

Ears: Set firmly under the eye line, supple, turned slightly, mediumsized.

Body: Straight, firm back; fairly short, muscular loins; slightly sloping, fairly long croup.

Tail: Medium length, fairly thin, well-set, extending from the line of the loins.

Colour: White and black with bright or pale tan markings and black nose, or white and orange with brown (tobacco) nose.

Coat: Short, close and smooth.

France Ariégeois

Morphology: Braccoid

0 201/2-223/4 inches

Q 19¾-22

inches (50-56 cm)

Grooming: Twice annually

Medium-sized scent hounds

(52-59 cm)

Ariegeois

The faithful French hound

The Ariegeois is a light, medium-sized dog of elegance and distinction. This breed of hard-working dogs has plenty of initiative, is enterprising and is very skilled at driving game towards waiting hunters. Quick-witted and fairly easy to train, it has a good voice and a cheerful, sociable manner, characterised by unstinting loyalty.





FC

A lighter dog

This breed from the French department of Ariège results from a cross between a French beagle dog and a scent hound, possibly the Grand Bleu de Gascogne or the Gascon Saintongeois. It has the physical characteristics of a scent hound, albeit with less distinction, size, and heaviness.

Valued assistant

The Ariegeois is used for hunting with guns and coursing. It is much appreciated for its size and skills, either alone or in a pack, and its manoeuvrability on difficult terrain.

Did you know?

While the Ariegeois is happiest hunting hares, it is also used on the trail of roe deer and wild boar.











THE ARIÉGEOIS IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front: slightly domed skull, not too broad, with slight occipital protuberance.

Ears: Fine, supple, curled in, must reach to the onset of the nose without passing the tip.

Body: Very muscular, firm back; well-fused, slightly arched loins; fairly level croup, long chest.

Tail: Well-set, thin at the tip, reaching the point of the hock.

Colour: White with well-defined jet black markings, sometimes mottled. Fairly pale tan markings on cheeks and above eyes. **Coat:** Short, fine and close.



Basset Artesien Normand

As comfortable in the open air as in the home

Bassets Artesien Normands are small-game dogs used by hunters with guns. They can work alone or in a group. Their short legs enable them to penetrate very dense vegetation, off limits to larger dogs, to flush out game. They like to hunt rabbits, but hares and roe deer are also within their range. They track

and flush with great assurance; not speedily, but methodically and noisily. Bassets Artesien Normands are tenacious, vociferous hounds with a very fine nose. They are naturally cheerful and very affectionate. France
 Basset Artésien Normand



Straight front legs

Controlled breeding of the short-haired French basset began in the 1870s. Using bassets of apparently common origins, two separate types were established: a working breed with straight front legs, which was named the Basset d'Artois, and a

more spectacular type with curved front legs, given the name Basset Normand. It was only in 1924 that the name Basset Artesien Normand was adopted.

Did you know?

When Léon Verrier became head of the breed club in 1927, his aim was to strengthen the breed's Norman character, in contrast to the Artois Hound. The book of standards published three years later therefore stated that the "Basset Artesien Normand ought to be only one step away from a Norman type, without a trace of the Artois." THE BASSET ARTESIEN NOR-MAND IN BRIEF

Head: Domed skull and clear occipital protuberance. Generally lean.

Ears: Set as low as possible, never above the eye line, straight at the base.

Body: Broad, very firm back; slightly tucked-up loins; long, oval chest; sternum well prolonged at back and prominent in front; developed brisket.

Tail: Rather long, strong at the base and gradually tapering.

Colour: Fawn with black and white (tricolour), or fawn and white (bicolour).

Coat: Close, short and smooth, not too fine.

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a ...

Basset Bleu de Gascogne



What a beautiful voice!

hese active, agile and lively scent hounds are industrious hunters that work very well in a pack. They have a good voice. They are affectionate and cheerful companions that need to play energetically.



THE BASSET BLEU DE GASCOGNE IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front, the skull is slightly domed and not too broad; viewed from above, the back of the skull is pointed.

France

Morphology: Braccoid

 $\vec{\sigma}$ and Q131/2-15 inches (34-38 cm)

Basset Bleu de Gascogne

Ears: Fine, tucked in, ending in a point and extending past the tip of the nose.

Body: Elongated, very firm back; short, well-coupled, sometimes

Tail: Set strongly, sabre-shaped. Colour: Completely mottled (black and white) with slate blue effect. Black markings of varying size possible.

Coat: Short, semi-thick, well furnished.

Vital southern qualities

The breed was given a new lease of life at the end of the 19th century by huntsmen in the west of France. Nevertheless, preserving its characteristics from the south of the country is an important goal.

They are fairly substantially built, but not too heavy.





Alpine Dachsbracke

As old as the hills

Alarge, hoofed game, or as scent hounds on the trail of hares and foxes in the mountains. Never ruffled, these calm, confident dogs are both friendly and alert.

Perfect for hunting trips

In the early 1880s, Crown Prince Rudolf of Habsburg stipulated that his professional huntsmen take Alpine Dachsbrackes with them on hunting trips to Turkey and Egypt. As the Alpine Erzegebirge Dachsbracke, the breed became the third scent hound to be recognised in Austria in 1932. The name was shortened in 1975 and the FCI recognised Austria as native country, placing it in its group 6 (Scent hounds and related breeds) in 1991.

Robust and firmly muscled

These sturdy hunting dogs are short-legged but robustly built, with well-developed bones and firm muscles. Austria
 Alpenländische Dachsbracke

-

Morphology: Braccoid Isinches Isinches (37-38 cm) Isinches Isinches

Did you know?

Dogs closely resembling Alpine Dachsbrackes have reportedly been used all the way back to Antiquity.







THE ALPINE DACHSBRACKE IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly domed skull, welldefined forehead furrow, light occipital protuberance.

Ears: Set high, no folding, smooth and broad, hanging, medium-length.

Body: Solid, very muscular, elon-gated.

Tail: Set high, strong at the base, longer hair on the underside (brush tail).

Colour: Ideally dark deer red, with or without occasional black hairs.

Coat: Very dense top coat with thick undercoat, close, covering the whole body.

Basset Fauve de Bretagne

A popular little basset

embers of this breed are passionate hunters and also make outstanding human companions, prized for their sociability and affection. They find it easy to adapt to any game and any terrain, including the most difficult. On the hunt, they are brave, wily and obstinate, making them very efficient.

FCI Small scent hounds кс

THE BASSET FAUVE DE BRE-**TAGNE IN BRIEF**

France

Morphology: Braccoid

of and Q 121/2-15 inche (32-38 cm)

Grooming:

Monthly

Basset Fauve de Bretagne

Head: Rather elongated skull, marked occipital protuberance.

Ears: Finely set, level with the eyes, barely reaching the tip of the nose, ending in a point, turned inwards and covered with shorter. finer hair than the rest of the body.

Body: Short back for a basset, broad, never swaybacked. Broad, very muscular loins; deep, broad chest; fairly rounded ribs.

Tail: Carried slightly in the form of a sickle, medium length, large at the base, well tapered at the tip.

Colour: Fawn, from golden wheat to brick red. Occasional black hairs over the back tolerated.

Coat: Very rough, dry, fairly short.



Regularly in the prizes

These small dogs have all the qualities of their ancestor, the Grand Fauve de Bretagne. Very popular in their native region in the 19th century, they built up a reputation in the rest of France over the final three decades of the 20th century. Their exceptional aptitudes have earned them numerous French trophies in rabbit hunting.

Track and field athlete

These scent hounds are mostly used to track down hares, foxes, roe deer and wild boar.

Did you know?

The Basset Fauve de Bretagne is a compact little dog. Lively and fast, it combines remarkable energy with outstanding hardiness.

Photo opposite page: © Lanceau









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Basset Hound

Poignant yet popular

hese tenacious scent hounds with pack instincts, display

ous voice to good effect. Basset Hounds are placid animals

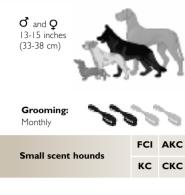
which display special affection to those close to them and never express aggression or timidity. They have a reputation for being stubborn and obstinate, but their mischievous char-

great endurance on the hunt and use their deep, melodi-

Morphology: Braccoid

United Kingdom

Basset Hound







Distinguished Brit

acter always wins the day.

Short-legged Basset Hounds are substantial, well-proportioned, distinguished dogs. A certain amount of loose skin is desirable. In 1989, the British standard was recognised by the FCI, replacing the American standard which had been the benchmark.

A popular breed

The scent hound family is large, but Basset Hounds are indisputably the most widespread and the most popular around the world today. They are also the heaviest and the most powerful, classified as a large dog, despite their short legs.





THE BASSET HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Nose almost parallel to the upper line of the skull and no longer than the skull. Moderate wrinkling acceptable on forehead and close to the eyes.

Ears: Set low, just above eye level, long, reaching well below the end of the muzzle, of appropriate length, but not excessive. **Body:** Long and deep along the entire length, withers and loins at approximately the same level.

Tail: Well-set, fairly long, strong at the base, tapering, with a moderate covering of coarse hair on the underside.

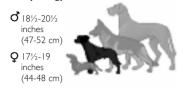
Colour: Generally black, white and tan (tricolour) or lemon and white (bicolour), although any recognised scent hound colour is acceptable. **Coat:** Smooth, short and close, but not too fine. Clean outline, free from feathering.





 Germany Bayerischer Gebirgsschweisshund

Morphology: Braccoid



Twice annually			
Leash hounds	FCI	-	
Leash hounds	кс	-	

Bavarian Mountain Hound



Germanic dependability

Bavarian Mountain Hounds are calm, well-balanced dogs that develop a strong relationship with their owner, while remaining aloof with strangers. Cool, sound and self-assured, Bavarian Mountain Hounds are docile and never timid or aggressive.



THE BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Relatively broad, slightly domed skull, with clear rise to the forehead and well-developed superciliary arches.

Ears: A little over medium length, reaching no further than the nose.

Body: Barely defined withers; flowing transition from neck to back; solid, supple back; relatively short, broad, very muscular loins; long, fairly level croup. **Tail:** Medium length, reaching no further than the hock, set high and carried level or hanging.

Colour: Deep red, deer red, reddish brown, tan. Also clear fawn to biscuit colour, reddish grey like the winter coat of a deer, also brindled or mottled with black.

Coat: Dense, flat, close, moderately harsh to the touch, little gloss.



Workmate for hunters and gamekeepers

Of medium size, well-proportioned, rather light but very mobile and muscular, Bavarian Mountain Hounds have a slightly rectangular body, which is a little higher at the rear, standing on legs that are not too long. The head is carried level or slightly upturned, the tail level or slanting downwards.

A long tradition of controlled breeding has produced a wonderful workmate for hunters and gamekeepers.

Did you know?

All tracking and leash hounds are descended from primitive hunting dogs or Brackes. These purebred dogs have a piercing voice. They also have a very well-developed sense of smell on the hunt, following the trail of game of any size with great reliability. The most dependable, persevering dogs were originally selected from the pack to be used on the leash to pick up the trail of wounded game.



United Kingdom

Beagle

Beagle

The star of the sixties... and beyond



Morphology: Braccoid



Beagles are cheerful dogs, bred principally for tracking hares by scent. Bold, very active, with energy, stamina and determination, Beagles are even-tempered, intelligent and amiable animals that are easy to live with.

Grooming: Twice annually	0	5	
Small scent ho	unde	FCI	АКС
Sman scent no	unus	кс	скс



The elder sibling

For many enthusiasts, the Beagle remains the archetype among more than 70 hound breeds. Beagles have been bred in Europe for centuries; it was the British who established the breed's characteristics. The Beagle Club was founded in 1890 and the standard followed soon after.

Sturdy quality

These sturdy, compact hounds convey quality without any hint of coarseness.



Did you know?

In the United Kingdom, demand for Beagles only really took off in the 1960s. During a 15-year period, the number of Kennel Club registrations exploded from 154 in 1954 to around 4,000 in 1969, when it became the most popular breed in the country.

THE BEAGLE IN BRIEF

Head:

Good

without being

coarse, finer in

length,

powerful

females, no

frown or

wrinkling.

Ears: Long with rounded tips, reaching almost to the end of the nose when drawn out.

Body: Straight, level topline; powerful, supple loins that are short but well-balanced on the whole; chest let down below the elbows.

Tail: Strong, moderate in length.

Colour: Any hound colour apart from liver: White tip of the tail.

Coat: Short, dense, weatherproof.



France Beagle Harrie

Beagle Harrier

A happy compromise

Morphology: Braccoid

đ and **Q** 17¾-19¾ inches (45-50 cm)



Baron Gérard, regarded as the father of the breed, prioritised endurance and persistence when selecting characteristics. Beagle Harriers were therefore always able to follow the mounted hunters in a pack, without losing cohesion. That's why Beagle Harriers are easy to train and full of enthusiasm.



Did you know?

Despite the English sounding name and its British ancestors, the Beagle Harrier is French through and through.



A great compromise

As you might expect, Beagle Harriers are the offspring of a Beagle and a Harrier. Although both parent breeds are British, Beagle Harriers are actually native to France, where they were first bred at the end of the 19^{th} century.

Beagle Harriers constitute an elegant and harmonious compromise between the two breeds.

These scent hounds can track hares, foxes, roe deer or wild boar.

THE BEAGLE HARRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Moderately strong, with a fairly broad, fairly voluminous skull.

Ears: Rather short and medium broad, set opposite the eyes.

Body: Short, muscular, well-sustained back; strong, muscular loins, slight arching possible; welldescended chest.

Tail: Medium length

Colour: Tricolour (fawn with black blanket and white), blanket not important, with more or less vibrant or pale or charcoal tan. Grey and greyish white coats also exist.

Coat: Fairly thick, not too short, flat.



Billy

A Royal Huntsman

Billies are large hounds native to Haut-Poitou in west central France. Their ances-tors – large white dogs – frequented royal kennels in the reign of Louis XIV.



France



Did you know? Billies have a beautiful high-

pitched voice. Like all hounds, Billies are most vociferous when tracking a mark. According to the experts, this generates a unique symphony of sounds.



Named after a chateau

Billies take their name from a chateau near Poitiers where Gaston Hublot du Rivault first developed the breed.

Hunting is where they excel

Billies are most at home on the trail of hares and wild boar. This brings out the best in them as the breed's most important qualities are linked to its hunting abilities.



THE BILLY IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly fine, lean, medium length.

Ears: Medium-sized, set a little high for a French hound, rather flat and turned slightly inwards.

Body: Fairly broad, strong, slightly convex back; broad, slightly arched loins; sloping croup; very deep, narrow chest.

Tail: Long, strong, sometimes lightly feathered.

Colour: Completely white or café au lait white or white with light orange or lemon patches or mantle.

Coat: Smooth, harsh to the touch, often a little coarse.

United States Black and Tan Coonhou

Morphology: Braccoid



Twice arritually			
Large scent hounds	nde	FCI	АКС
Large scent nou	nus	-	скс

Black and Tan Coonhound

Not afraid to stick its nose in

B lack and Tan Coonhounds are even-tempered, sociable and placid canines that must be able to work closely with other dogs. Some individuals may be a little reserved, but they are never shy or vicious. Aggression towards humans or other dogs is highly undesirable. Attentiveness, friendliness and ardour are well expressed in the head.

The raccoon specialist

Black and Tan Coonhounds are first and foremost working dogs, trained to track raccoons on the ground by scent, forcing them to take refuge in trees. Dogs of this American breed are not only up to the rigours of both winter and summer, they can also handle the most difficult terrain. Their aptitudes and courage also make them well suited to tracking roebuck, bears, pumas and other large game. The breed club in the United States asks judges to give due consideration to their skills when assessing individuals.

Did you know? Black and Tan Coonhounds are mainly used for hunting, so honourable wounds are not regarded as faults.

THE BLACK AND TAN COONHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Cleanly modelled.

Ears: Set low and well back, hanging to form graceful folds, giving an imposing appearance.

Body: Powerful, level, strong back; chest reaching at least to the elbows.

Tail: Set just below the topline, strong and carried freely.

Colour: Coal black with rich tan markings.

Coat: Short but dense to withstand rough going.



Bosnian Coarse-Haired Hound - Barak



The other Barak – from Bosnia

This robust & rustic dog from the East has lots of character. In addition to its lively temperament, it is courageous and persevering when on a trail and it puts its heart into its work.



Bosnia

Severe but cheerful expression

First registered by the FCI in June 1965 as the Illyrian Hound, the breed now sports a new name: the Bosnian Coarse-Haired Hound – Barak. The standard, however, remains virtually the same.

They are robust dogs with long, shaggy, reddish-yellow or earthy grey coats with white feet. Their bushy eyebrows produce a serious, severe but cheerful expression.



Did you know? These hardy, persistent hounds have a resounding voice that can sometimes be quite deep.



THE BOSNIAN COARSE-HAIRED HOUND - BARAK IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the side: pronounced occiput, slightly convex forehead, gentle stop, straight nose, rectangular muzzle covered with bushy moustache and beard.

Ears: Set medium-high, medium in length, broad, hanging, a little on the thick side but finer and rounded at the tips.

Body: Topline gently sloping to the croup, moderately defined withers, broad, muscular back.

Tail: Firmly set, thicker at the base, finer towards the tip, reaching the hock or slightly lower.

Colour: Wheaten yellow, reddish yellow, earthy grey, blackish. Often white markings on the head (star, blaze), under the throat, below the neck, on and under the chest, on the lower legs and at the end of the tail. Bicolour or tricolour combinations possible.

Coat: Long, hard, shaggy, tousled, with abundant undercoat.

dBoxal Canin

scent hounds

Δustria Brandlbracke Vieräugl

Austrian Black and Tan Hound

Morphology: Braccoid

ď 19¾-22 inches (50-56 cm **Q** 19-211/4 inches (48-54 cm) Grooming: Twice annually FCI Medium-sized scent hounds

The Austrian sleuth

ustrian Black and Tan Hounds are endowed with a Afine nose, tracking hares in particular with great confidence. These dogs are elegant movers that can cover a huge amount of ground.



From who knows where

Austrian Black and Tan Hounds are regarded as the true descendant of the Celtic Hound. However, as with all breeds of remote origins, there is no evidence of the breed until the mid 19th century, which is when controlled breeding commenced. Nowadays, these are solidly-built, medium-sized dogs with an elongated, supple body.





THE AUSTRIAN BLACK AND TAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Broad skull, barely defined occipital region.

Ears: Medium length, not too broad, set high, rounded at the tips, falling flat against the cheeks.

Body: Well-defined withers, long back, slightly arched loins, slightly sloping croup, broad, deep chest.

Tail: Long, gradually tapering, lightly curved, and falling at rest.

Colour: Black with few clearly defined light or dark tan markings. Two tan markings above the eyes.

Coat: Smooth, close-fitting, dense, supple with silky sheen.

Did you know?

An amazing aptitude for hard work in the mountains and on the plain has earned Austrian Black and Tan Hounds a great reputation as scent hounds and bloodhounds.



Briquet Griffon Vendeen

Big qualities, compact size

Dogs of this robust breed show a great deal of initiative and stamina. They must be able to pick up a cold trail, start game and drive. These are enthusiastic hunters that need a firm hand.



Did you know?

Medium-sized

France

Morphology: Braccoid

O 19³/₄-21¹/₂ inches (50-55 cm) **Q** 19-21

inches

(48-53 cm)

Grooming: Monthly FCI -

Briquet Griffon Vendéen

The Briquet Griffon Vendeen is a fast, fine-nosed dog that is prepared to follow its mark into the brambles. It is very nimble on undulating terrain, tracking with its nose in the wind.

Back on track after the wars

This receptive and very determined medium-sized griffon is stocky and well-proportioned. It is the only breed to have kept the "Briquet" name, which means medium-sized dog. The Count of Elva began a controlled breeding programme before World War I to produce a smaller, improved version of the Grand Griffon Vendeen. The population, hit badly during both World Wars, reappeared in 1946 and today there is a large stock. In 1995, a team of Briquets won the French cup for roe deer hunting. Wild boar are also hunted.



THE BRIQUET GRIFFON VENDEEN IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly light. Parallel skull and muzzle lines. Slightly arched skull that is fairly short and not too broad. Well-defined stop.

Ears: Supple, narrow, fine, covered with long hair and ending in a point.

Body: Solid, short back, straight or rising slightly; straight, muscular, well-coupled loins; chest not too broad.

Tail: Thick at the base, gradually tapering, set high, carried sabrestyle but never as a sickle.

Colour: Black with white spotting (white and black), black with tan markings (black and tan), black with sandy markings, fawn with white spotting (white and orange), fawn with black overlay and white spotting (tricolour), fawn with black overlay, pale fawn with black overlay and white spotting, pale fawn.

Coat: Long without exaggeration, sometimes bushy and harsh to the touch, well-furnished undercoat.

Switzerland Schweizer Laufhund

Swiss Hound

Morphology Braccoid



The reunited family

Swiss Hounds are lively, enthusiastic hunters that are always gentle, docile and very attached to their owner. They are medium-sized dogs with good conformation, bringing out their vigour and stamina. The long muzzle and clean head with long ears give it an air of nobility.



Multiple choice

When the first standards were drawn up in 1882, there were five varieties of Swiss Hound. By the time they were revised in 1909, the Thurgovia had totally disappeared. In 1933, a unified standard was published for the four remaining varieties. The St Hubert type Jura Hound has now gone the way of the Thurgovia.

These small game hounds hunt hares, roedeer, foxes and sometimes wild boar. They work independently, giving voice and exhibiting great skill even on hilly terrain.



Jura Hound



Schwyz Hound



THE SWISS HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated, narrow, clean, noble and domed, clear occipital protuberance but no furrow or wrinkling on the forehead.

Ears: Narrow at the base before widening, reaching to the end of the nose.

Body: Neck, back, croup and tail form a harmonious, well-sustained line.

Tail: Extending from the croup, medium length, tapering at the tip, curving upwards slightly.

Coat: Short, smooth and very fine on head and ears.

Colour Bernese Hound: with

black patches or black saddle; light to dark tan markings above the eyes, on the cheeks, inside the ears and around the rump, sometimes very slight black ticking.

Colour Jura Hound: tan with black blanket, sometimes with black overlay or black with tan markings above the eyes, on the cheeks, inside the ears, around the rump and on the legs.

Colour Lucerne Hound: "blue" resulting from the combination of black and white hairs, very heavily speckled, with black patches or

saddle.









Did you know? There are four distinct varieties of Swiss Hound, each bearing the name of a Swiss canton: Bernese,

Jura, Lucerne and Schwyz.

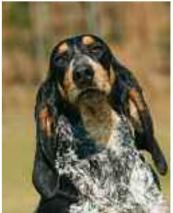
Colour Schwyz Hound: white with orange patches or saddle.





Lucern Hound





Artois Hound

Morphology: Braccoid

France Chien d'Artois



Dogged and courageous

Artois Hounds are large-sized dogs that today are usually used in hunting with guns. These industrious hounds may not be fast but they sustain their pace and, using their very good noses, drive the game towards the firing line by closely following the scent. A pack of six to eight well-matched Artois Hounds will perform to the satisfaction of the most demanding huntsman. Vigorous and hardy, well-balanced and affectionate.



%) Labat/Rouquette/Royal C:

Did you know?

Artois Hounds can outwit hares in open country. In the forest, they are more than a match for roedeer. And they have the boldness and bravery to drive out even the most stubborn of wild boar from thickets.



Almost lost for ever

After World War II, it was thought that the Artois Hound had disappeared as a breed forever, but thanks to the work of a certain Monsieur Audréchy in the Somme, in northern France, the stock was revived in the 1970s.

Strength and energy

These well-built, muscular dogs give the impression of strength and energy. Artois Hounds are hardy animals with a wonderfully stirring, high voice, which can be heard from far away.

THE ARTOIS HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, broad, fairly short, round, flat at the top, little in the way of an occipital protuberance.

Ears: Set at eye level, thickish, broad, rounded at the tips, almost flat, fairly long.

Body: Broad, well-sustained back; slightly arched loins; very muscular croup; broad, long chest.

Tail: Strong, fairly long, bushy, carried sickle fashion, never falling forwards.

Colour: Dark fawn tricolour, similar to the hair of a hare or badger, with mantle or large patches, typically a fawn head, sometimes with black overlay.

Coat: Short, thick, fairly flat.







308



Bloodhound

A true professional and faithful friend

Due to their fabulous sense of smell, Bloodhounds have always been used on the hunt, as a leash hound, as well as to pick up the scent of injured game. They are also experts in blood-scent trials and, of course, are used to help the police find missing persons. Whether fulfilling the role of large game dog, service canine or companion, Bloodhounds are always brimming with energy, which allows them to follow a trail over a long distance even when the terrain is hilly. Gentle, placid and sociable with people, they form a special bond with their owner.

Morphology: Braccoid ave $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 25/4 - 28/2 \text{ inches} \\ (64-72 \text{ cm}) \\ 90-110 \text{ lbs} \\ (41-50\text{kg}) \\ \mathbf{O} \\ 22/4 - 26 \text{ inches} \\ 58-66 \text{ cm} \\ 80-100 \text{ lbs} \\ (36-45.5\text{kg}) \\ \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{O}$

кс скс

Large scent hounds

Belgium

Chien de Saint-Hubert



Did you know?

Their outstanding nose is legendary, so it's not surprising that Bloodhounds are used to search for missing persons in some countries (Canada, United States, etc).

THE BLOODHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Imposing, majestic, noble; the breed's most distinctive feature.

Ears: Thin, supple, covered with short, fine hair that is velvety to the touch.

Body: Solid, big, the most powerful of all the scent hounds.

Tail: Long, strong, thick, set high, tapering gradually to the tip.

Colour: Black and tan, liver and tan, and red.

Coat: Close, short, dense, fairly harsh, weather-resistant on the body.Very short, soft on head and ears.

Bred by monks

For centuries, Bloodhounds have been prized for their exceptional nose and good hunting instincts. These dogs were originally bred in the Belgian Ardennes by the monks of Saint Hubert's Abbey, from black, and black and tan hounds used by Hubert the monk in the 7th century. Hubert was later canonised, becoming the patron saint of hunters.

Nobility and harmony

This harmoniously built breed has powerful muscles and strong bones, but never comes across as heavy. Rectangular in shape, Bloodhounds are imposing animals of great nobility, reinforced by their solemn attitude. The abundant skin on head and neck is supple and fine, hanging in deep folds. Bloodhounds move with a fairly slow, rolling gait, yet their movements are supple, elastic and free. None of the Bloodhound's characteristics must be exaggerated to the point of disrupting overall harmony, producing a coarse appearance or threatening the animal's health or well-being.



© Labat/Rouguette

Montenegro Crnogorski Planinski Gonič

Montenegrin Mountain Hound



The Balkan hound

ontenegrin Mountain Hounds are well-balanced dogs and reliable companions, growing very attached to their owner.



Morphology: Braccoid

o Ideally 191/4-193/4

Q Ideally 19-19¼ inches

inches (49-50 cm)

(48-49 cm)

Black mountain black

The Montenegrin's kinship with other Balkan hounds is undisputable. In the past, it was sometimes known as the Black Hound. The FCI officially recognised the breed in May 1969, 45 years after the standard was first published.

Did you know? The first standard was

published in 1924, when he breed was still known as the Yugoslavian Mountain Hound. In 1997, the FCI recognised the breed's new name after the break-up of the Yugoslav state.









THE MONTENEGRIN MOUNTAIN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Typically dolichocephalic with diverging skull and nose lines.

Ears: Set high, medium length, thin to medium thickness, hanging without folds and close to the head.

Body: Rectangular, longer than height at the withers (approximate ratio: 11/10). **Tail:** Extending from the line of the croup, gradually tapering to the tip, reaching the hock.

Colour: Black with tan markings above the eyes, on the muzzle and on the lower legs.

Coat: Short, dense, harsh, not very thick, glossy, close and smooth, fairly well-developed undercoat.



Dalmatian

Spot the sporting dog

As well as being stars of the silver screen, Dalmatians are also versatile sporting dogs that are well-suited to many different disciplines. The breed was reassigned from Group 10 (Sight hounds) to Group 6, to emphasise the athletic prowess of Dalmatians and confirm that they need an active outdoor life.



Spot the athlete

The first subjects imported into the United Kingdom in the early 20th century were known, among other things, as carriage dogs. The British were responsible for laying the foundations of the modern breed, which they prized as an original in many respects. It was here that the first breed standard was published for these accomplished athletes. Dalmatians are well-balanced dogs with highly distinctive spots. Vigorous, muscular and lively, symmetrical in outline and free of any coarseness, dogs of this breed are capable of great endurance at a fair pace.

Morphology: Braccoid O 23-24 inches (58-61 cm) 59%-70% lbs (27-32 kg) Q 22-23 inches (56-58 cm) 53-64 lbs (24-29 kg) Groowing: Monthly FCI AKC KC CKC

Croatia

Did you know?

The British fixed the main breed characteristics of the Dalmatian at the beginning of the 20th century, but Croatia was named as its native country by the FCI in 1994.





THE DALMATIAN IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly long, with flat skull, fairly broad between the ears, well-defined temples.

Ears: Set on rather high, medium-sized, broad at the base, carried close to the head.

Body: Well-defined withers, powerful, straight back, muscular, lean, slightly arched loins, very slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Reaching approximately to the hock, strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tip.

Colour: Pure white with black or liver brown spots.

Coat: Short, hard, dense, sleek, glossy.

Germany Deutsche Bracke

Deutsche Bracke

The German Foxhound

n terms of physique and behaviour, the Deutsche Bracke has all the qualities and natural aptitudes of a hound. It is there-

fore very important that dogs of this breed work and live out-

Other name: Olpe Bracke Morphology: Braccoid

o and Q 15¾-20¾ inches (40-53 cm)

Small scent hounds



•

FCI



Did you know? Contemporary breeding of the Deutsche Bracke started in the mid 20th century, in the small town of Olpe, in North Rhine-Westphalia in the very west of Germany. This explains one of its alternative names: the Olpe Bracke.

Teutonic blend

doors.

The Westphalia Bracke was the sole survivor of the many Bracke breeds that used to populate Germany. The most important local variety was the tricolour Sauerlander, which was crossbred with the Steinbracke to produce a breed that has been known as the Deutsche Bracke since 1900.

Robust and elegant

Light, tall and elegant, but nevertheless solidly built, the Deutsche Bracke has a fine, noble head, good ears, an abdomen that is slightly tucked up and, in comparison to the rest, a remarkably thick, well-carried tail.



THE DEUTSCHE BRACKE IN BRIEF

Head: Light, clean, long; narrow and elongated viewed from the front.

Ears: Long, around 5½ inches (14 cm) and broad, around 3½ inches (9 cm), close fitting and rounded at the tips.

Body: Slightly arched back, slightly sloping croup, deep chest reaching to the elbows.

Tail: Long, not especially strong at the base.

Colour: Red to yellow with black saddle or blanket and white Bracke markings: continuous blaze, white muzzle with collar (preferably all the way round), white chest, legs and tip of tail.

Coat: Rather long for a shorthaired dog, very dense, hard, almost bristly.



Sweden

Drever

Born and bred for the hunt

airly long-bodied and short-legged, Drevers are robust, strong dogs with well-developed muscles. They come across as very agile and proud. There are clear differences between males and females. They are well-balanced in terms of character, without a hint of aggression, timidity or nervousness.

Morphology: Braccoid



Dedicated deer hunter

The first specimens were registered in 1913, but little was known about the breed until 1930, when it started to earn a reputation as an outstanding deer tracker. Deer were rare until then, but when their numbers started



to increase, and they spread northwards, hunters were attracted to the tracking skills of these small scent hounds.

Strictly Swedish

The Swedish variety, which was 2 cm taller than the original breed, was given the name Drever in 1947 and was fully recognised as a native breed six years later. Drevers are regarded as first-rate roe deer trackers, although they are also very reliable on the trail of hares and foxes. They have the familiar build of a tracking dog and can cope with all weather conditions and terrains in their native Sweden. They are strictly bred for hunting and almost never as companion dogs.

Did you know?

Westphalian Dachsbrackes were imported into Sweden and Denmark around 1910. They were crossed with local hounds, some of them resembling Dachshunds. The Drever's ancestors appeared in Sweden, building up a great reputation as hunting dogs.

THE DREVER IN BRIEF

Head: Rather large compared to the body, fairly elongated, tapering to the nose.

Ears: Set fairly low, medium in length and width, falling without folds.

Body: Well-defined withers in males; powerful, muscular back; strong, relatively short loins; well-developed, oval chest, reaching well below the elbows.

Tail: Long and thick at the base, preferably hanging.

Colour: Any colours with white markings.

Coat: Coarse, straight and close.



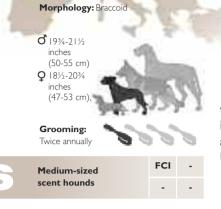




Norway Dunker

Norwegian Hound

Lacking only in exposure



Other name: Dunker

orwegian Hounds specialise in hare hunting. They owe their native name – the Dunker – to Wilhelm Dunker, who set the breed characteristics in the 19th century. Fast and fine-nosed, these hounds are easy to live with and very close to their owner. Unfortunately, they are very rare outside Norway.



Singular coat

Medium-sized, distinctly rectangular and powerfully built but never heavy, Norwegian Hounds exude stamina.

They have a very distinctive harlequin coat, which they share with other rare breeds, such as the Beauceron. These are working dogs with great energy and vitality, able to operate on various types of terrain.



THE NORWEGIAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Not to be carried high, noble and pure, good length, parallel lines.

Ears: Moderate width, tapering to a rounded tip.

Body: Well-sustained topline; straight back, firm, not too long; broad, muscular loins; slightly sloping, muscular croup, not too short.

Tail: Straight, curved slightly upwards

Colour: Blue or blue merle (dappled) with pale fawn and white markings.

Coat: Straight, hard, dense, not too short.

Did you know?

Virtually unknown outside Norway, Dunkers have been around their homeland for centuries, where they enjoy a great reputation.

English Foxhound

Indefatigable runner

English Foxhounds are powerful, well-balanced, clean-cut dogs and the archetype of all large European hounds. Bursting with energy and stamina, which allows them to run for hours at a time, these dogs were born to hunt. But they are nevertheless friendly and not aggressive.

A wise selection

English Foxhounds have been bred with care for over two hundred years. The Masters of Foxhounds Association in England has kept a stud book since the 17th century and continues to control breeding today. There have been over 250 packs composed exclusively of English Foxhounds in its native country. The Kennel Club in Britain recently published an interim standard. The FCI recognised the breed in 1964.





Foxhounds have always been used to hunt foxes, working in tandem with the huntsmen on foot or on horseback.



United Kingdom English Foxhound

Other name: Foxhound

(58-64 cm)

Rect



s 🗧





THE ENGLISH FOXHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Well-balanced overall, flat skull of medium width, long muzzle with slight stop.

Ears: Set high, hanging, carried close to the head.

Body: Broad, level back, strong loins, deep chest, well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Set high, carried gaily but never rolled over the back.

Colour: Any hound colours and markings.

Coat: Short, dense, weather-resistant.

Hungary Erdélyi Kopó

Hungarian Hound



Magyar muscle

ungarian Hounds are courageous, tenacious and always good-natured. Calm and well-balanced at heart, they are nevertheless firm and full of spirit. Extreme weather is not a problem for them.

Grooming: Twice annually FCI scent hounds - -

Other name: Transylvanian Bloodhound

Morphology: Braccoid

o and Q 211/2-251/2 inches

(55-65 cm) At least 55 lbs

(25kg)

Did you know?

The Hungarian Hound was facing extinction at the beginning of the 20th century. But a breeding programme was set up in 1968, and now there is a significant number of dogs of the long-legged variety in Hungary and neighbouring Romania. The shortlegged variety no longer exists.

An aristocratic pedigree

This very old Hungarian breed has been modelled by the climate, terrain and hunting techniques of Transylvania. The glory days of the Hungarian Hound came in the Middle Ages, when it was the preferred hunting dog of the aristocracy.



THE HUNGARIAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Typical hound head, fairly long but not pointed.

Ears: Set medium-high, not too heavy, hanging close to the cheeks without folds.

Body: Rectangular, straight topline, pronounced withers, straight, very muscular back. **Tail:** Strong, set medium-high; at rest, the lower third curves slightly upwards.

Colour: Black. Each eyebrow features a tan point that is not too dark. Tan markings on muzzle and legs.

Coat: Short, dense, straight, close hair over the entire body.

In for the long haul

Their head shape and carriage are very reminiscent of other Central European hounds, as are the proportions of their body, their strong, muscular limbs and the set of the tail. Built like athletes, neither coarse nor fine-boned, these medium-sized hounds are well-suited to working over long distances.





French White and Black Hound

Black and white, sometimes with a dash of colour

Dogs of this breed are highly valued in packs thanks to their industriousness and reliability. Distinguished and well-proportioned, they have a fine nose and a good voice. These are friendly canines that form close relationships with humans and are able to live peacefully in kennels.



Morphology: Braccoid

France

Français Blanc et Noir



Distinguished and wellproportioned

The French White and Black Hound is descended from the Hound of Saintonge, whose origins are unclear. While it is no relation to the Bloodhound, it is probably a distant ancestor of the 16th-century white Greffier. The present type first appeared in the second half of the 19th century, but was later crossed with the Poitevin and the Gascon Saintongeois. The first standard was published in 1957.



THE FRENCH WHITE AND BLACK HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Rather long, in harmony with the whole, not heavy or coarse, expressive and well carried.

Ears: Set at eye level, turned slightly.

Body: Rather long but well-sustained back; muscular, well-coupled loins; slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Fairly thick at the base, carried rather high.

Colour: Black and white, with black mantle or more or less widespread black freckles, possible black or bluish speckling, or small tan freckles, but only on the legs. A pale tan dot above each eye as well as a pale tan on the cheeks.

Coat: Smooth, fairly strong, close.

Did you know?

There are approximately two thousand dogs of this breed in France. Between three and four hundred puppies are born each year. France Français Blanc et Orange

Morphology: Braccoid





Did you know? Today, the French White and Orange Hound is the rarest of

the French hounds.

Billy's relation

This French hound with a hardy appearance is thought by some to be related to another rare Gallic breed, the Billy, which is said to have been used in the breeding programme.



THE FRENCH WHITE AND ORANGE HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly broad, moderately elongated.

Ears: Set just under eye level, supple, fine, slightly curled, reaching almost to the nose.

Body: Broad, straight back, slightly arched loins, rounded croup, broad chest, rounded ribs.

Tail: Long.

Colour: White and lemon or white and orange, provided the orange is not too dark (reddish).

Coat: Smooth and fine.



French White and

Orange Hound

The rarest of French hounds

ike all dogs bred to hunt in a pack, the French White and Orange Hound is easy to

live with, although it will want to assert itself in relations with other dogs.



French Tricolour Hound

The French tricolour

The French Tricolour Hound is a happy blend of Grand Anglo-French Tricolore, Poitevin and Billy. The aim was to produce a hound with less English blood to hunt in packs for deer and wild boar.



A strong athlete

In morphological terms, these elegant, well-boned, muscular pack hounds are mid-way between the Poitevin and the Anglo-French.

They are strong athletes that perform to a very high level in packs.





Morphology: Braccoid

France

Français Tricolore





6

Did you know? The French Tricolour Hound was only recognised as a breed in 1957, making it the youngest of all French hounds.

THE FRENCH TRICOLOUR HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Not too imposing, but fairly long, with pronounced occipital protuberance.

Ears: Broader than the Poitevin's, set high at eye level, turned slightly but not too supple.

Body: Strong, solid back; deep, well let-down chest; long ribs, not too flat; very slightly tucked-up belly.

Tail: Fairly long, carried high and elegantly.

Colour: Tricolour with more or less widespread mantle. Bright or even coppery tans preferred.

Coat: Smooth and rather fine.

Labat/Rouquette/Royal Canin

France Gascon Saintongeois



Saintonge's demise

Wanting to regenerate the declining Hound of Saintonge breed, in the mid 19th century Count Joseph de Carayon-Latour crossed the last descendants with Baron de Ruble's Bleus de Gascogne. The result was the Grand Gascon Saintongeois and the end of the Hound of Saintonge.

In the mid 20th century, a group of hunters in southwest France selected the smallest dogs from their Grand Gascon Saintongeois litters to create the Petit variety, originally for the purposes of hare hunting.

Gascon Saintongeois

The long and the short of it

The Grand type is a well-built dog that exudes elegance and strength. This is a typically French type in terms of head, colour and expression. The Petit type is a distinguished, well-proportioned, medium-sized dog. An instinctive pack hound, the Gascon Saintongeois is an enterprising dog with a fine sense of smell that gives good voice. Calm and affectionate, it has no problem following commands.

THE GASCON SAINTONGEOIS IN BRIEF

Head: Diverging skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Fine, curled, reaching at least the end of the nose.

Body: Well-supported back, not excessively long; well-attached, fairly muscular loins; slightly sloping croup of good width; broad, long chest.

Tail: Strong set, tapering to the tip, reaching the hock, carried elegantly like a sabre.

Colour: White with black patches, sometimes speckled but not excessively so.

Coat: Short and close.







Did you know?

The Grand Gascon Saintongeois is used for shooting and hunting large game as well as hares, in a pack or alone. The Petit is a versatile hound employed for shooting; its origins make it an expert hare catcher, but big game is also well within its reach.

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Poland Gończy Polski



Polish Hunting Dog A Polish noble

Powerful and brave despite their medium size, Polish Hunting Dogs specialise in big game such as deer and wild boar. In some regions, they may also concentrate on smaller game, including foxes and hares, particularly in mountainous southern Poland, where perseverance and stamina are important. These gentle, well-balanced dogs can display great bravery. They are intelligent and easy to train, making them outstanding guard dogs.





THE POLISH HUNTING DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Noble, in proportion to the rest of the body.

Ears: Hanging, light, triangular, medium-sized.

Body: Defined withers; straight, very muscular back; broad, very muscular loins; deep chest.

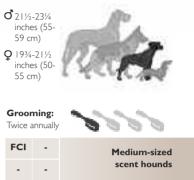
Tail: At rest, low and sabre-shaped; in action, carried just above the topline.

Colour: Black and tan, brown (liver) and tan, red with black,

brown or flesh-coloured nose. Fawn red may have a slight black overlay.

Coat: Harsh, close on the body, abundant undercoat, more so in winter.

Morphology: Braccoid



Did you know?

Hunting with hounds was mentioned as early as the 13th century in Polish literature. As a richly forested land, Poland has traditionally been home to a lot of big game, and hounds have long been used to hunt them.

Incredibly hardy

Detailed descriptions are included in 19th-century Polish hunting literature. The tradition of employing Polish hounds was continued after World War I, not least by Józef Pawłusiewicz (1903-1979), who deployed great efforts to develop the breed in the Carpathians.

Polish Hunting Dogs are lithe and compact hounds with strong, but not heavy, bones. Because of their build, they are highly mobile and able to work in mountainous regions and difficult climatic conditions.

Great Anglo-French Grand Anglo-Français Blanc et Noir Vhite and Black Hound

Morphology: Braccoid

France



Entente Cordiale

hese brave, powerful dogs are built to chase down big game such as wild boar and roedeer. Muscular and strong boned, Great Anglo-French White and Black Hounds are as hardy and robust as their kinship to the Gascon Saintongeois would suggest.







THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH WHITE AND BLACK HOUND IN BRIFF

Head: Strong, rather short with parallel skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Medium length, fairly flat at the base, curling towards the tip.

Body: Straight, well-supported back; fairly broad, rather short loins; slightly sloping croup; well-filled flanks; broad, deep chest.

Tail: Strong at the base, long and straight, tapering to a slender point. Colour: White and black mandatory, with large black mantle and patches more or less widespread with or without black or bluish speckles, even small tan freckles, but only on the legs.

Coat: Smooth, fairly strong, close.

Built for big game

The forefather of the Great Anglo-French White and Black Hound is the Anglo-Saintongeois, a type that first appeared in the mid 19th century as a cross between the Hound of Saintonge and the Foxhound. The breed population is around 2,000 with some 200 puppies being born every year. They are used in 20 or more roe deer packs and one stag pack. They are friendly dogs that form close relationships with humans and are easy to manage in packs.



Did you know?

This strapping, adventurous hound excels in the pursuit of roe deer and stags in wetlands and undergrowth.

France Grand Anglo-Français Blanc et Orange

Great Anglo-French White and Orange Hound

Nearer Dover than Calais

Of the three Anglo-French breeds, White and Orange Hounds are certainly the least well-known and the least numerous. Morphologically, they have no reason to envy their cousins, differing in terms of colour and type.



Strength and power

A cross between the French White and Orange Hound and the English Foxhound, Great Anglo-French White and Orange Hounds have a lot of British blood in their veins. The shorter head of these fairly strong, powerful dogs is more English than the Tricolour. The square muzzle gives them a distinctive look, compared to the Francais.

Morphology: Braccoid





Did you know? The rarest of the Anglo-French breeds with an intermediate type, not truly a Foxhound, not truly a French... a bit of both.

THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH WHITE AND ORANGE HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly short, broad.

Ears: Broad-set, at eye level or slightly below, fairly thick, slightly turned, rather short.

Body: Broad, muscular back, broad, rather short loins, rather round croup, fairly deep, well let-down chest, well-filled flanks.

Tail: Fairly long, sometimes with slight brush.

Colour: White and lemon or white and orange, provided the orange is not too dark (reddish).

Coat: Smooth and not too thick.

France Grand Anglo-Français Tricolore

Great Anglo-French Tricolour Hound

The French Foxhound

n France, the Great Anglo-French Tricolour Hound is

Morphology: Braccoid

 σ and ϕ 231/2-271/2 inches (60-70 cm)



Grooming: Twice annually

	Large scent hounds	FCI	
•	Large scent nounds		

Did you know? The colour, balance and natural distinction of this breed come from the French hounds in its lineage. The

Great Anglo-French got their powerful muscles and strong body from the Foxhound. These qualities are well appreciated in the field.



highly rated as a perfect cross.

English metal

These solid hounds, more French than English, possess a certain distinction, expressing various degrees of their Foxhound origins.

Regarded as the most robust of the pack hounds, Tricolours have been popular with hunters for decades, partly because of their strength and stamina and the hardiness of their English ancestors. Since its official recognition in 1978, the breed has been a regular in the hunting pack.



THE GREAT ANGLO-FRENCH TRICOLOUR HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Moderately broad, rather flat skull with slight occipital protuberance and superciliary arches.

Ears: Medium-length, set fairly broadly at eye level, flat then slightly turned.

Body: Straight, well-supported back; straight, rather short, broad loins; sloping croup of good length; well let-down, fairly broad chest.

Tail: Good length, carried elegantly, well-furnished.

Colour: Tricolour, most often with black mantle or more or less widespread black patches. Bright or copper tans without black overlay.

Coat: Short, strong.



Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen

France
 Grand Baset Griffon Vendéen

Morphology: Braccoid



A bit of basset, but not too much

F ast, vocal and enthusiastic during the hunt, Grand Basset Griffon Vendeens are brave dogs that love bramble and scrub. While they can be a little wilful, they will always remain well-behaved. Their owner needs to take command.





Did you know?

Because they are the fastest of all the Bassets, a dog of this breed is the perfect assistant for a hunter with a gun on a medium-sized patch. Tenacious, brave and a little headstrong, they need to be trained from a very early age to obey commands. They will not bear a grudge when reprimanded during training.

All about the hunt

Like all bassets, Grand Basset Griffon Vendeens are descended from larger dogs, in this case the Grand Griffon. Controlled breeding was launched at the end of the 19th century by the Count of Elva, but Paul Dezamy was mainly responsible for setting the type as we know it today. He realised that size was key to catching a hare - around 43 cm, to be precise.

Harmonious

Well balanced and elegant, dogs of this breed have a slightly elongated build, straight legs and the overall look of a Basset rather than a small Briquet.

THE GRAND BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN IN BRIEF

Head: Converse, elongated skull without heaviness, not too broad; well-chiselled under the eyes.

Ears: Supple, straight, fine, covered with fine hair, ending in an elon-gated oval, well turned inwards.

Body: Basset-like but not too long.

Tail: Thick at the base, gradually tapering, set fairly high, carried sabrelike or lightly curved.

Colour: White and black, black and tan, black with pale fawn markings, white and orange, tricoloured, fawn or light fawn with black overlay with or without white spotting. **Coat:** Rough, not too long or flat, never silky or woolly.



France Grand Bleu de Gascogne

Morphology: Braccoid

O 25½-28½ inches (65-72 cm) O 24½-26¾

inches (62-

68 cm)

Grooming:

Twice annually

Large scent hounds

Grand Bleu de Gascogne



Placid power

Used for hunting with a gun and sometimes for coursing big game, Grand Bleu de Gascogne are also sometimes used to hunt hares. They generally hunt in packs, for which they have a highly developed instinct, although these industrious dogs can work alone as a tracking hound. They have a very fine nose and a resonant voice. Calm, they have no problem following commands.



The comeback king

A contemporary of the Bloodhound, this very old breed of dogs were used in packs to hunt wolves, bears and wild boar in the 14th century by the Count of Foix. Bleu de Gascogne are found over much of south and southeast France, especially Gascogny, from which they take their name.



Did you know?

FCI

кс

This very old breed of dog, eminently French in terms of head, colour and expression, exudes serene strength and great nobility.



THE GRAND BLEU DE GASCOGNE IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front, lightly domed and not too broad, with pronounced occipital protuberance. Viewed from above, the back of the skull is pointed.

Ears: Characteristic of a "blue dog", fine, curved, ending in a point, extending beyond the end of the nose.

Body: Rather long but well sustained back, well coupled loins, slightly sloping croup. **Tail:** Rather thick, sometimes bushy, reaching the hock, strong base and carried sabre-shaped.

Colour: Entirely mottled (black and white), producing a slate blue effect, with or without more or less widespread black patches.

Coat: Short, fairly thick, very dense.

Grand Griffon Vendeen

Thoroughly French

Grand Griffon Vendéens are scent hounds used by hunters with and without guns to chase large game, deer, wild boar and foxes, typically in a pack or on their own. Docile but willful and enthusiastic, they do need some firm handling.





THE GRAND GRIFFON VENDEEN IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front, rather arched skull, but not too broad between the ears, slight stop.

Ears: Typical of a French hound, supple, narrow, fine, covered with long hair, ending in an elongated oval, well turned inward.

Body: Solid, straight or slightly rising back, very muscular loins, not overly broad chest, moderately rounded and long ribs. **Tail:** Thick at the base, gradually apering, set high, carried sabreshaped but never as a sickle.

Colour: White and black, black and tan, black with pale fawn markings, white and orange, tricoloured, fawn or light fawn with black overlay with or without white spotting.

Coat: Long, without exaggeration, sometimes bushy and harsh (coarse and hard), covered with dense undercoat.

Morphology: Braccoid

France

Grand Griffon Vendéen



Did you know?

This fine-nosed breed also possesses a beautiful distinctive voice. When tracking, Grand Griffon Vendéens will not shy from brambles, but they do need to work in a large area.

A very fine blend

Originally, there was only a Grand Vendeen, a smooth-haired variety descended from Greffiers or King's Whites. The Griffon Fauve de Bretagne is also well represented in the Greffier bloodline.

Robust and well proportioned

This very French breed is receptive, determined, well proportioned, robust and never heavy. France Griffon Bleu de Gascogne

Griffon Bleu de Gascogne



The big blue

Griffon Bleu de Gascogne are fine-nosed, well-voiced dogs that show great diligence on the hunt. They are keen, enterprising and alert, sometimes on edge, but nevertheless affectionate.



Morphology: Braccoid

O 19 ³/₄-22½ inches **Q** 19-21½

inches



Did you know?

This highly versatile breed is used for hunting hare with the gun. Its keenness and fine nose also make it very well-suited to tracking wild boar.

THE GRIFFON BLEU DE GASCOGNE IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front, slightly domed and not too broad. Viewed from above, the back of the skull is pointed.

Ears: Supple, curved without excess and not pointed, reaching the start of the nose without going beyond its tip. **Body:** Well-supported, short back; muscular, slightly arched loins; very slightly sloping croup; well-developed chest.

Tail: Fairly hairy, reaching the hock, well set, must be carried cheerfully in a sabreshape.

Colour: Entirely mottled (black and white), producing a slate blue effect, with or without black patches.

Coat: Hard, rough, shaggy.

Part Bleu de Gascogne, part Griffon

Griffon Bleu de Gascogne have distant Pyrenean origins. The breed was created by crossing a medium-sized Bleu de Gascogne with a Griffon. After almost disappearing from official dog fancy, the breed is currently making a come-

back.

Sturdy

These hardy, sturdily built Griffons are very much the midpoint between the two breeds used to create them.





Griffon Fauve de Bretagne

A shaggy dog story

Griffon Fauve de Bretagne are passionate hunting dogs that are nevertheless very good with people, sociable, affectionate and well-balanced. They find it easy to adapt to any terrain and any game.



Hunting first

The Fauve de Bretagne Club was founded in 1949 under the motto "Hunting first" to safeguard the qualities of these hounds, which had become quite rare. Since the 1980s, the breed and its derivative breed, the Basset Fauve de Bretagne, have entered calmer waters.

Ready for anything

These bony, muscular dogs are very hardy and have a great deal of stamina, making them particularly well suited to difficult terrain. They have a fine nose and a distinctive call – a series of short cries.





Did you know?

On the hunt, this breed demonstrates bravery, wiliness, tenacity and industry. Griffon Fauve de Bretagne are efficient, enterprising dogs. When led properly, they are obedient and will return readily.

THE GRIFFON FAUVE DE BRETAGNE IN BRIEF

Head: Rather long skull, marked occipital protuberance.

Ears: Finely set at eye level, barely reaching the end of the nose, pointed, turned inwards, covered with smoother, finer hair than the rest of the body.

Body: Short, broad back, never swaybacked; broad, very muscular loins; deep, broad chest; fairly rounded ribs.

Tail: Carried slightly sickle-fashion, medium length, thick at the base, often bristly and tapering at the tip. **Colour:** Fawn, from golden wheaten to brick red, some black hairs dispersed over back and ears are tolerated.

Coat: Very rough, fairly short, never woolly or curly, not too bushy on face.



Griffon Nivernais

The scourge of wild boar

he Griffon Nivernais is an outstanding hunter. Its bravery and initiative mean that small packs can be used on wild boar hunts. These dogs can be a little headstrong and independent, so they must be brought to heel from a very early age.









A fine royal pedigree

The ancestors of the Griffon Nivernais may be the hounds used by the ancient Gauls and grey Saint-Louis dogs. They were very popular for two centuries, before being dropped from royal hunting packs during the reign of François I (who commissioned the Louvre). The breed fell into obscurity, but was eventually reconstructed from a small gene pool.

Hardy and friendly

A particularly friendly companion, the Griffon Nivernais has a very distinctive tousled coat with beard. It is a very hardy, robust breed, with clean legs and muscles built more for stamina than for speed.

THE GRIFFON NIVERNAIS IN BRIFF

Did you know? The Griffon Nivernais is a scent hound. It is mostly employed to hunt wild boar, generally in packs, although

it can operate alone.

France Griffon Nivernais

Other name: Nivernais

Morphology: Braccoid

o 211/2-241/2 inches (55-62 cm)

Q 21-23¹/₂ inches

(53-60 cm)

Grooming:

Medium-sized scent hounds

Monthly

Head: Very clean, light without being small, slightly long but not excessively so, parallel skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Hanging, supple, rather fine, medium width, turned slightly inwards at the tip, fairly hairy, halflong.

Body: Straight topline, slightly prominent withers, fairly long, solid back that is rather narrow, sustained and well-muscled, though the muscles are not easily discernible.

Tail: Set a little high, hairier in the middle.

Colour: Black overlay, meaning the hair tips are darker than the roots.

Coat: Long, shaggy, bushy, fairly strong and rough, never woolly or curly.

Norway Haldenstøver

Halden Hound



Champions of endurance

The Halden Hound is a loyal and gentle breed. These qualities, together with suitability for training and a friendly temperament, make them very good companion dogs that are easy to live with.





Did you know?

Halden Hounds are mediumsized dogs with an innate hunting instinct. They are built to follow a trail for hours without losing their stride.



Seldom-seen endurance

It is believed that imported Foxhounds, Beagles and other hounds were crossed with local dogs to produce Halden Hounds. They take their name from a town in southeast Norway, close to the Swedish border; most of the breed population is still found in that region.

Halden Hounds are rectangular-shaped dogs, proud, strong but never heavy. They are the smallest of the Norwegian hounds.

THE HALDEN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Clean, medium-sized, well-balanced.

Ears: Set neither too high nor too low, reaching the middle of the muzzle in a forward position.

Body: Straight topline, strong back, broad, muscular loins, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Set neither too high nor too low, rather thick, reaching approximately to the hock.

Colour: White with black patches, tan markings on head and limbs and sometimes between the white and black patches. Black must not predominate.

Coat: Harsh, very dense and straight, with thick undercoat.



-

Sweden Hamiltonstövare

Hamiltonstovare

Swedish star

Other names: Hamilton Hound, Swedish Foxhound Morphology: Braccoid



amiltonstovares are great companions, thanks to their friendly, stable character. They are well-proportioned animals, giving the impression of great strength and vigour. There is never any question of heaviness in these welltoned dogs. The two sexes are easily distinguishable. Hamiltonstovares are used to hunt hares and foxes, giving voice.





Roots in Germany, Switzerland and the UK

Hounds have been popular in Sweden since the 16th century. They were used on the hunt exclusively by royalty and nobility until 1789, when the ban on hunting by the peasantry was lifted. The breed is believed to stem from crossbreeding between hounds from southern Germany, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (Foxhound and Harrier). Some 189 hounds were shown at the first-ever Swedish dog show in 1886, including a male called Pang and a female called Stella, both

owned by Count Hamilton. They are regarded as the parents of the breed.

Hamiltonstovares do not hunt in packs. In Sweden, they are never used to hunt deer.





Did you know? *The Hamilton part of the*

Kennel Club.

breed's name is a tribute to the

founder of the breed, a Count,

who also founded the Swedish





THE HAMILTONSTOVARE IN BRIEF

Head: Rather long, with slightly arched skull of moderate width.

Ears: Set rather high, in a forward position less than midway along the muzzle.

Body: Rectangular.

Tail: Extending from the topline, straight or slightly sabre-shaped.

Colour: Tricolour with black on upper neck, sides of the trunk, topside of the tail, and tan on head, ears, limbs, sides of the neck, trunk and tail. **Coat:** Harsh, not too short, very close to the body.



Germany Hanoverscher Schweisshund

FC

Morphology: Braccoid

0 19¾-21½ inches (50-55cm)

Q 19-21

inches (48-53cm)

Grooming:

Twice annually

Medium-sized scent hounds

Hanoverian Hound

Seriously effective

anoverian Hounds have a lightly wrinkled forehead and lively dark eyes, producing their typically serious gaze. The coat is predominantly red, ranging from light fawn to dark brindle, sometimes appearing almost black.







THE HANOVERIAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Deep, broad, powerful muzzle, developed for working.

Ears: Medium length, set high and broad, smooth, hanging close to the head without turning, slightly rounded at the tips.

Body: Sufficiently powerful bone structure and muscles for work.

Tail: Long and barely curved, set high, powerful, tapering gradually to the tip.

Colour: Light to dark deer red, more or less brindled, with or without mask.

Coat: Short, thick, coarse, almost harsh on the body.





Indefatigable

Just by looking at them, you know that Hanoverian Hounds have a big appetite for work. These are medium-sized, wellproportioned, powerful dogs, with well-set, very muscular front and rear legs that enable them to work tirelessly. Legs that are too long are contrary to type, because they have a negative impact on the dog's performance, working with its nose close to the ground. The broad, deep chest accommodates the big lungs needed for long, tiring pursuits.



O Duhaven/Roval Car

Did you know? Despite their medium size, these animals have a powerful expression, reflecting their fierce determination.

Harrier

United Kingdom

Morphology: Braccoid

скс

₫ and ♀ 19-21½

inches (48-55 cm)

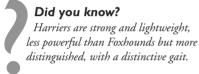


Old English

arriers have lots of character. Quick to learn, enterprising and always ready for action, they are happy to hunt large game such as wild boar and deer on hilly terrain.



-



700 years of history

Harriers are members of the very old English family of hounds that includes the popular Beagle. Some sources claim that the first Harrier packs were put together in the 13th century.

Anything's game

They are prized as very keen hunters, able to take any species from hare to fox, thanks to their speed and fine nose. They can also be used to catch other game animals.





THE HARRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Expressive, moderately broad.

Ears: V-shaped, almost flat, turned slightly, fairly short, set rather high.

Body: Straight, muscular back; strong, slightly domed loins; chest deeper than it is broad; flattish ribs.

Tail: Medium length, a little bushy, carried well.

Colour: Typically white with all shades of black to orange, but also tricolour with black mantle covering the upper back.

Coat: Smooth in the English style, meaning flat and not too short.

Hellenic Hound

The cheerful Greek

Morphology: Braccoid



Greece Hellinikos Ichnilatis

> ellenic Hounds are very hardy dogs that hunt alone or in packs. They can work on almost any terrain, from plains to mountains to rocky crags. As scent hounds, they have a well-developed sense of smell and a resonant, harmonious voice. Those in the know praise their even character and stamina.

THE HELLENIC HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long, ratio of total length relative to height at withers: 4.35/10.

Ears: Medium length, set high, flat, rounded tip, hanging straight down.

> **Body:** Straight topline, a little convex at the loins; slight withers; long, straight back; short,

strong, very muscular, lightly arched loins.

Tail: Not long, reaching no further than the point of the hock.

Colour: Black and tan.

Coat: Short, dense, a little hard, close fitting.

Did you know?

This cheerful black and tan is currently the only Greek breed recognised internationally.

Fearless on the job

These medium-sized hounds with a black and tan coat of short hair have a long history in their homeland. They are probably descended from local dogs that mixed with hounds imported from the rest of Europe. Hellenic Hounds are strong, vigorous, lively, sound dogs that hunt any type of game, alone or in packs.

Hunting remains their main use in Greece. Hellenic Hounds must be fearless in the face of wild boar weighing well over 100 kilos.



Norway Hygenhund

Hygenhund

A Norwegian rarity

ygenhunds are particularly uncommon, especially outside Norway. In their homeland, they are bred for very specific conditions.







Morphology: Bracco



-

Did you know? The Norwegians take great care to protect the purity of the breed. Breeding conditions are very rigorous to ensure that Hygenhunds retain all the qualities sought after by the country's hunting fraternity.

Union of hounds

Hygenhunds are medium-sized scent hounds of solid and compact rectangular build with a firm back. First produced in the 19th century from various hounds, including German ones, this is a very Norwegian breed.



THE HYGENHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Medium-sized, moderately broad, not heavy.

Ears: Set medium-high, neither broad nor long, tapering and rounded at the tip.

Body: Short, strong back; broad, muscular loins; long, broad, slightly rounded croup; medium-broad chest.

Tail: Extending from the topline, thick at the base, tapering to the tip.

Colour: Red-brown or yellow-red often with black shading on head, back and base of the tail, with or without white markings; black and tan, generally with white markings; white, ticked with red-brown or yellow-red patches or with black and tan markings.

Coat: Straight and preferably harsh to the touch, dense, shiny and not too short.

Français/Cogi:

Croatia Istarski Kratkodlak

Gonič

Istrian Short-Haired Hound

Morphology: Braccoid



A passionate hunter

strian Short-Haired Hounds are fantastic scent hounds, specialising in hares and foxes. But they also have outstanding instincts as leash hounds. They are wonderfully suited to the vast openness of Istria, their homeland. Like its wire-haired sibling, this Croatian is easy to train and good-natured. It becomes attached to its owner, sharing the same passion for the hunt.

Painted by Titian

Although there is no doubt that the Istrian Short-Haired Hound is a native of the Istrian Peninsula in Croatia, its precise origins have been shrouded by time. A late 15th-century fresco depicts dogs closely resembling the breed, and an early 18th-century chronicle by Bishop Baki of Djakovo mentions the type. Istrian Short-Haired Hounds were adopted in neighbouring regions because of their exceptional hunting skills. The first registrations in the stud book date from 1924. The breed was recognised by the FCI in 1949, but the first standard was not published until 1973.







These noble-looking scent hounds have a snow-white coat broken by lemon-orange markings, a fine, smooth coat and a clean, long, narrow head. The supple body is ideally suited to its tasks.

Did you know?

The ears may be speckled with orange markings – the highlyprized sign of a purebred. More or less widespread lemon-orange markings in flecking or ribbons are permitted on any part of the body, but are typically found around the base of the tail. They must never be so numerous as to prevail over the white foundation. The tint of the spots must be accentuated, but not brown, which is a sign of crossbreeding. A third colour is not allowed, even on just a handful of hairs.



THE ISTRIAN SHORT-HAIRED HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the side, the occipital protuberance is pronounced and the forehead is slightly domed, with a gentle transition to the straight nose.

Ears: Fine, broad-set, just under eye level, must be straight at the tips.

Body: Topline gently descends to the croup; broad, straight, muscular back; broad, short loins.

Tail: Strong at the base, tapering at the tip; the slimmer the tail, the nobler the appearance of the dog.

Colour: Snow white. Ears are usually orange from the base to both

sides of the forehead to the eyes, giving the head its characteristic mask.

Coat: Smooth, fine, dense and glossy.

Istrian Wirehaired Hound

Snow White from the Balkans

strian Wirehaired Hounds specialise in hares and foxes, although they can also be employed as bloodhounds. Physically, they are well-suited to the terrain of the Istrian Peninsula. Soft, docile, calm and very close to their owner, these Croatian hounds are born to hunt.



Croatia

Istarski Ostrodlaki Gonič

Branded Barbini

The histories of the short-haired and the wirehaired hounds from the Croatian part of Istria run parallel, but the wirehair always got less publicity. Artists, for example, preferred the smoother coat and found the wirehair less appealing. However, the breed was described in detail in 1896 and a decade later was being sold in the region as "Barbini".

A little sombre perhaps

The long and bristly coat is snow white, with lemonorange markings and bushy eyebrows. Istrian Wirehaired Hounds have a robust body with solid bones. They have a severe, taciturn expression that can even be sombre. The voice is resonant.





Did you know?

The breed almost disappeared during World War I, but new individuals were registered in the stud book during the course of the 1920s and it was recognised by the FCI in 1948. The original standard was published in 1969.



THE ISTRIAN WIREHAIRED HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the body, approximately 8 to 91/2 inches (20-24 cm) long.

Ears: Not very thick, covered with short hair

Body: Topline gently descends towards the croup; slight withers; broad, straight back.

Tail: Strong, slightly sabre-shaped.

Colour: Snow white. Ears are usually orange from the base to both sides of the forehead to the eyes, giving the head its characteristic mask.

Coat: Dull, bristly, harsh topcoat measuring 5-10 cm, without curling or waves; abundant, short undercoat, especially in winter.

Poland
Ogar Polski

Polish Hound

Well worth getting to know

appreciated by Polish hunters. They have an extraor-

dinary nose and great perseverance and use their deep,

olish Hounds are powerful dogs that are much

melodic voice to keep in touch on the hunt.

Morphology: Braccoid

o² 22-25½ inches (56-65 cm) 55-70½ lbs (25-32 kg) **Q** 21½-23½ inch-

es (55-60 cm) 44-57½ lbs (20-26 kg) Grooming: Twice annually Medium-sized scent hounds



Endangered for a time

When this old breed of hound was close to disappearing, the stock was revitalised with dogs from the east. The FCI recognised the breed in 1966.



) Duhayer/Koyal Can

Did you know?

Polish Hounds probably have German and Austrian ancestors, but most of the population remains in Poland.

Power and stamina

Large-sized, strongly built and compact, Polish Hounds have powerful, relatively massive bones and well-proportioned legs. They exude power and stamina rather than speed. On the trail, they have a clear, sonorous voice of changeable pitch, which is generally higher in females.

THE POLISH HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Rather heavy, nobly chiselled. From the side it looks like a medium-length rectangle.

Ears: Set low, fairly long, hanging freely, slightly rounded at the tips.

Body: Long, broad, muscular back; broad, level croup; ample, broad ribcage of proportionate depth. **Tail:** Set rather low, thick, covered in long hair on the underside, reaching below the hock.

Colour: Tan on the head except the sides of the skull, a little darker on the ears. Tan on limbs, chest and thighs. Black or dark grey, almost black, on the body.

Coat:

Mediumlength, thick, dense undercoat, a little longer on the back, on the rear of the hind legs and the lower part of the tail.

2



United Kingdom Otterhound

Otterhound

Talented in and out of the water



Duhayer/Royal Canir



Otterhounds are gentle, even-tempered dogs that are becoming ever rarer, even in their native country, where they are registered as a Vulnerable Native Breed. They have a distinctive head which, apart from the muzzle, is well covered in rough hair and sports a moustache and light beard, producing an amiable, open expression.

Grooming: Monthly	23	000	
Large scent hounds		FCI AKO	2
Large scent n	ounus	кс ско	2

Did you know? The typical fold of the ear is a distinctive feature of Otterhounds. The edge of the ear is folded or rolled inwards, producing a curious draped effect. It is an essential attribute of these big, strong dogs, which were originally bred to hunt in the water, although they are also able to run on firm ground.



Majestic

These big dogs are solidly built, with a majestic head and straight legs, producing a loose, long stride. Given their primary function, their large feet and rough double coat are essential characteristics of the breed.



THE OTTERHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Imposing, with pure lines, deeper than it is broad.

Ears: Long, hanging, set level with the corner of the eye, easily reaching the nose when pulled forward, with characteristic fold.

Body: Very strong, level topline; broad back; short, strong loins; deep chest. **Tail:** Set high, carried high in action, never rolled over the back.

Colour: All recognised hound colours permitted: solid, grizzle, sandy, red, wheaten, blue.

Coat: Approximately 1½-3 inches long (4-8 cm), dense, rough, harsh, weather-resistant, not wiry, of broken appearance.

Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen

France Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen

Morphology: Braccoid

đ and **Q** 13½-15 inches

(34-38 cm)

A breed that distinguishes between work and pleasure

Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen are brave and enthusiastic hunters that love to work in brambles. They have the character of a docile little dog, but are always willing and passionate.







Harmoniously reduced

The great authority on French hounds, Paul Daubigné, has said of the breed: "It is no longer a Petit Vendeen with less height, but a Petit Basset harmoniously reduced in all of its proportions and volume, naturally endowed with all the moral qualities of a passionate hunter."

THE PETIT BASSET GRIFFON VENDEEN IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly domed skull, not very long, not too broad, well cut away under the eyes.

Ears: Supple, narrow, fine, covered with long hairs, ending in a slight oval, turned inwards, not reaching the end of the muzzle.

Body: Straight back, level topline, muscular loins, very muscular, fairly broad croup, not too broad in the chest. **Tail:** Set high, fairly thick at the base, tapering evenly to the tip, rather short, carried sabre-fashion.

Colour: White with any combination of lemon, orange, tricolour or grizzle markings.

Coat: Harsh, not too long, never silky or woolly.



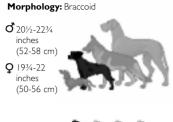
A demon in the fields, an angel in the home. This passionate hunter needs to be trained to obey from a very early age. They are ideal for medium-sized areas, especially when hunting rabbits with the gun, although other game is just as vulnerable.

Did you know?

France Petit Bleu de Gascogr

Petit Bleu de Gascogne

Other name: Bleu de Gascogne



cm) 2 cm)		
ng:	1000	

Grooming: Twice annually	0	0
Medium-sized		FCI
scent hounds		

Small game has little chance

The Petit is a smaller version of the Grand Bleu de Gascogne and has existed as long as its larger cousin, bred to go after small game. The breed is mediumsized, well-proportioned and distinguished.



More than just a blue

he fine-nosed, well-voiced Petit Bleu de Gascogne is a determined hunter. These hounds work well in a pack, due to their calm, affectionate nature and their willingness to follow commands.

Did you know?

There is generally a black patch on each side of the head, covering the ears, surrounding the eyes and ending at the cheeks. These do not meet on the top of the head, leaving a white break, which often sports a small black oval-shaped spot, typical of the breed.





THE PETIT BLEU DE GASCOGNE IN BRIEF

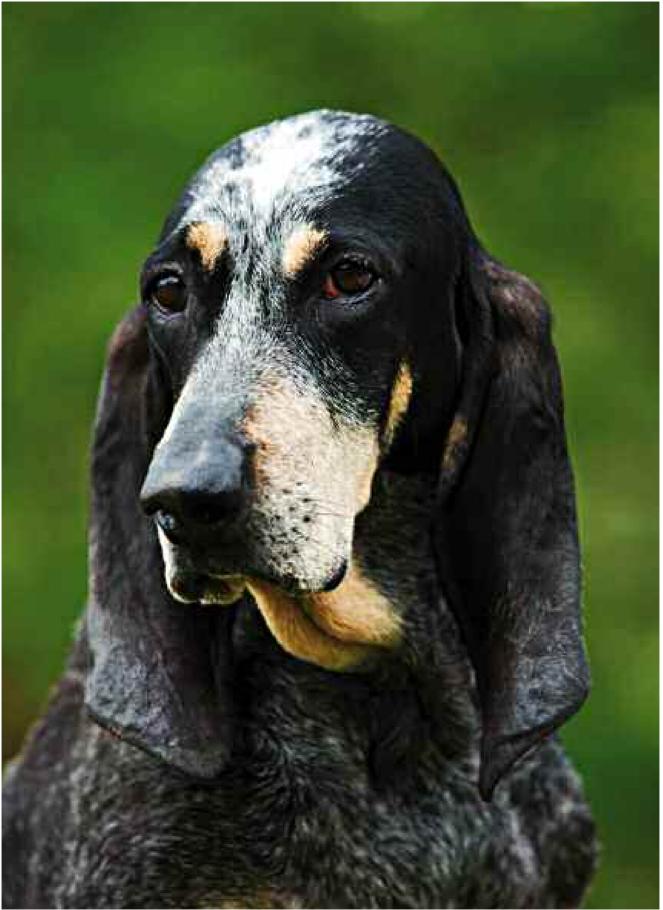
Head: Viewed from the front, the skull is only very slightly domed and not excessively broad. Slight occipital protuberance.

Ears: Moderately fine, curled in, reaching the end of the nose and sometimes beyond.

Body: Well-supported back, well-fused loins that are not too long, slightly sloping croup, long chest extending to elbow level.

Tail: Fine, reaching the hock, carried proudly sabre-style.

Coat: Short, semi-thick, dense.



bat/Rouquette/Royal Canir

• Switzerland Schweizerischer Niederlaufhund

Small Swiss Hounds

Four little Swiss

Morphology: Braccoid



Small Swiss Hounds are deft, untiring and agile dogs with a very fine sense of smell and a real passion for hunting. They pick out and follow the trail with confidence, communicating with a deep, melodious voice. They are naturally friendly, with a temperament that ranges from calm to lively, without a sign of nervousness or aggression.

Small Lucerne Hound

Adapted for enclosed areas

In the early 20th century, several Swiss cantons gradually introduced the concept of private hunting grounds. The feeling was that the highly valued medium-sized Swiss hounds would be too fast in these enclosed areas. The decision was taken to replace them with a new smaller breed.



Gentle expression

These are powerful dogs of medium length and rectangular build. Their medium-sized head is clean and noble, producing a gentle, attentive expression, with very long drop ear, which are set low and carried folded. Their ribcage is moderately broad and deep, providing plenty of space for the heart and lungs. Their legs are clean and robust, while their tail is carried hanging, curving upwards slightly when the dog is in action.



Small Jura Hound









THE SMALL SWISS HOUNDS IN BRIEF

Head: Noble, clean.Viewed from the front, rather long and narrow, broadening gradually towards the cheeks.

Ears: Set low and quite far back, no higher than eye level, narrow at the base.

Body: Harmonious but gently sloping topline; straight, firm, medium-length back; broad, powerful, supple loins.

Tail: Set low, extending from the croup, medium length, reaching at least the hock.

Colour: Four varieties:

Small Bernese Hound

Smooth and rough coat. Always tricoloured, white, black and tan.

Small Jura Hound

Smooth coat, rarely double coat. Preferably deep black with tan ("brand") markings above eyes, on cheeks, chest and/or limbs, or fawn with black mantle or saddle.

Small Lucerne Hound

Smooth coat. White speckled with grey or black and dark to black patches. Tan ("brand") markings above eyes, on cheeks, at the base of tail, on chest and legs. Black mantle is permitted.

Small Schwyz Hound

Smooth coat. White with yellowred or orange-red patches, isolated red-orange mottles permitted. Red-orange mantle permitted. Dark grey skin under orange and white hair marbled with black under white hair.

Coat: Smooth, short, close, finer on head and ears, or rough, elastic, close with sparse undercoat.



Poitevin

Useful beauty

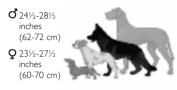
Morphology: Braccoid

Grooming: Twice annually

Large scent hounds

France

Poitevin



FCI

In their native France, Poitevins are rated highly enough to be used in most big hunting packs. Poitevins are natural athletes with powerful muscles, showing great prowess in approaching wild boar and deer. These excellent hunters will always work very hard and give a lot of voice.







The most handsome pack hound

Equally happy on land and in the water, Poitevins are regarded by many as the most handsome of pack hounds. As so eloquently stated in the standard: "A very distinguished hound, combining strength, elegance and lightness to a high degree of perfection, in a range of the most appealing colours."



Poitevins are among the breeds with the longest record of service in hunting packs. Controlled breeding started in the 19th century, from pack hounds descended from the illustrious King's Whites.

THE POITEVIN IN BRIEF

Head: Elongated but not excessively, not too broad, prominent bones with slight occipital protuberance.

Ears:

Medium breadth, fine, set a little low, semilong, turned slightly inwards.

Body: Very muscular back, very well-coupled, muscular loins, very deep chest, deeper than it is broad. **Tail:** Medium length, fine, not bushy, set firmly, carried elegantly in a slight curve.

Colour: Tricolour with black mantle or large black patches, sometimes white and orange. Wolfcoloured is common.

Coat: Short and glossy

Did you know? Poitevins move very freely, galloping efficiently and bounding lightly to move smoothly through the undergrowth.



Porcelaine

Anything but fragile

Porcelaines specialise in hares, participating in both hunting with guns and coursing. They are known for their speedy reactions, fine nose and distinctive voice.



THE PORCELAINE IN BRIEF

Head: Must be typical, clean and finely sculpted, rather long on the whole.

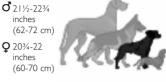
Ears: Fine, curled inwards, rather pointed, reaching the end of the muzzle.

Body: Broad, straight back; welldefined withers; broad loins; very muscular, well-set but not excessively long, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Well set, fairly strong at the base, thinning at the tip, medium length, never bushy, carried slightly curled.

• France Porcelaine

Morphology: Braccoid



Grooming: Twice annually		6666
FCI	-	Medium-sized
-		scent hounds

Colour: Very white with roundish orange spots but never on the mantle, usually on top of other spots of black pigmented skin. Very characteristic orange ticking on the ears.

Coat: Smooth, fine, close and glossy, without bald patches.

Did you know? Porcelaines owe their name to their colour. Orange spots overlaying spots of black-pigmented skin on a white background produce a transparency that is evocative of the enamel

coating on porcelain.

Nothing to do with China

Porcelaines are sturdy hounds, originally bred in the Franche-Comté region of eastern France, which once gave them their name. They owe their current name to the Marquis de Foudras, a passionate dog fancier and enthusiastic 19th century author of hunting novels.

Their white coat makes these very distinguished dogs easy to spot from a distance.

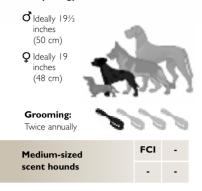


Croatia
 Posavski Gonič

Posavatz Hound

A Croat in the undergrowth

Other name: Posavski Gonič Morphology: Braccoid



Docile, good-natured and very attached to their owner, Posavatz Hounds are reasonably lively dogs that love to hunt. They are very hardy scent hounds, specialising in hares and foxes, although they can also be used as bloodhounds. Their robust build makes them very well-suited to the dense undergrowth of the Sava River Basin.







THE POSAVATZ HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long (20-24 cm), narrow. **Ears:** Hanging, close to the cheeks, flat, fine, round at the tips.

Body: Level topline, pronounced withers, long back.

Tail: Medium length, reaching no further than the hock, sabre-shaped.

Colour: Any shade of reddish wheaten, never brown or chocolate.

Coat: 2-3 cm long, straight, dense, close.

A debt to the marquis

Sold as Boskini in Croatia, hounds from the densely forested Sava Valley (Posavina) were always highly-prized in neighbouring regions. The breed participated in a dog show for the first time in 1924, and the first registrations in the stud book were made five years later. The FCI recognised the breed in 1955 and the first standard of the breed known as the Posavatz Hound was published in 1969.



🛛 Dunayerrkoyai 🖯

Did you know?

Although their precise origins have been lost, Posavatz Hounds are members of an old Croatian breed. They feature in late 15thcentury frescoes and chronicles from the early 18th and mid 19th centuries.



Rhodesian Ridgeback



Long live the lion king

Rhodesian Ridgebacks are still used for hunting in many parts of the world, but they are particularly prized as guard dogs and family dogs. Dignified and intelligent, distant with strangers, they are never aggressive or nervous.



Did you know? The ridge on the back is a distinctive mark of the breed. It is formed by hairs that run counter to the rest of the coat. The ridge must be clearly defined and symmetrical, starting immediately behind the shoulders, tapering and ending at the point of the hip.

The mane dog

The breed's remote ancestors came from the Cape Colony, in present-day South Africa, where they were crossed with the dogs of early European pioneers and the semi-domesticated ridgeback hunting dogs of the native Khoikhoi. Rhodesian Ridgebacks were originally employed to track game, especially lions, keeping them at bay until the hunter arrived. They generally hunted in groups of two or three.

THE RHODESIAN RIDGEBACK IN BRIEF

Head: Flat skull, broad between the ears, no wrinkling when at rest.

Ears: Carried close to the head, medium-sized but broad at the base, narrowing gradually, terminating in a rounded point.

Body: Powerful back; strong, muscular, slightly arched loins; deep, capacious, not overly broad chest.

Tail: Strong at the base, gradually tapering to the tip.

Speed merchant

Rhodesian Ridgebacks are well-balanced, strong, muscular and active hounds that have plenty of stamina and a good top speed. Agility and elegance are the most important characteristics of the breed, which must be free of any clumsiness.

Colour: Light wheaten to red wheaten.

Coat: Short, dense, sleek and glossy in appearance, not woolly or silky.



Spanish Hound

Nobility and courage

Spanish Hounds are affectionate and calm animals that display uncommon bravery and valour on the trail of large game. They are highly specialised in hares, especially blood tracking.





FCI

Spain Sabueso Español

O 20½-22½ inches (52-57 cm) Q 19-21

inches (48-53 cr

Grooming:

Medium-sized scent hounds

Monthly

Morphology: Braccoid



Did you know? Spanish Hounds were already around in the Middle Ages. They were described in books by Alphonso XI of Castile in the 14th century, Argote de Molina (1582), and many other authors.

Compact and solid

These medium-sized dogs have a beautiful head with long ears, a compact skeletal structure and solid legs. Spanish Hounds have a soft, sad and noble expression.



THE SPANISH HOUND IN BRIEF

Head:

Harmonious, long, proportionate to the rest of the body; diverging skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Large, long and hanging, supple texture, rectangular, rounded at the tips.

Body: Clearly rectangular,

very strong and robust, broad ribcage measuring more than 1/3 of height at the withers.

Tail: Strong, covered with very short hair forming a small paint brush at the end. At rest, carried lightly curved, reaching below the hock; in action, sabre-like.

Colour: White and orange with one of these predominant in well-

defined, irregular patches without ticking.

Coat: Dense, short, fine and close, covering the entire body, even between the toes.

Schiller Hound

The lonesome Swede

Schiller Hounds are well-proportioned, muscular and noble animals that exude speed and strength. They are valued for their lively, attentive attitude.



Sweden

Schillerstövare





Did you know? Schiller Hounds are used to hunt hares and foxes, but not in packs or braces. They are not used to hunt deer.

THE SCHILLER HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Rather long, triangular from the front and side without a pointed muzzle.

Ears: Supple, hanging flat, with leading edge resting against the cheek.

Body: Well-defined withers; solid, level back; muscular, slightly arched loins; long, broad, slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Extending from the topline, straight or sabre-shaped.

Colour: Tan with well-defined

Mixed blood

189 scent hounds were shown at the first Swedish dog show in 1886. They included a brother and sister named Tamburini and Ralla I, owned by a farmer called Per Schiller.

These dogs were descended from renowned hunting hounds that probably came from southern Germany. They were rather small and fawn-coloured with a black mantle and light white markings. Schiller Hounds are also descended from Swiss hounds and have a lot of British blood too, particularly from Harriers. The breed was recognised by the Swedish Kennel Club in 1907.

black mantle covering the back, the sides of the neck, the trunk and the upper side of the tail.

Coat: Harsh, not too short, lying very close to the body.

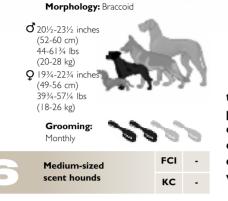


Italian Coarse-Haired Hound

Other name: Segugio Italianc

Italy

egugio Italiano a pelo forte



Latin composure

talian Coarse-Haired Hounds are wonderfully suited to even the toughest terrain on the flat or in the mountains. These speedy, very hardy animals work with great passion, alone or in packs. Compared to their short-haired cousins, they are more reserved, less exuberant, sound, calm and level-headed. They wear a friendly, gentle, proud expression, with a veil of melancholic reflection. Their voice is resonant and very harmonious.



Did you know?

In action, the Italian Coarse-Haired Hound uses its tail as a rudder, raising it level with the topline and wagging it from left to right, brushing its flanks and even rotating it sometimes.

THE ITALIAN COARSE-HAIRED HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long. Ratio of length of head to height at withers: 4:10.

Ears: Hanging, triangular, flat along almost the entire length (66-70% length of head), very broad.

Body: Square-shaped, length from shoulder to buttocks is equal to height at withers.

Tail: Set high, extending from the croup, thicker at the base than the Short-Haired's tail, covered with hair throughout, no fringing.

Colour: All shades of solid fawn, from deep red with black overlay to washed out fawn, or black and tan.

Coat: Clearly coarse, except on head, ears, legs, tail and muzzle, where it is generally less coarse than on the trunk and lips.



Diana's dog

The blanket of time has obscured the origins of the Italian Coarse-Haired Hound. Dogs of the same type and stature flank statues of Diana, the Roman goddess of the hunt, in museums in Naples and at the Vatican. Two perfectly preserved skeletons with an identical conformation to the present-day type were recently unearthed near Verona.

Not an ounce of fat

Italian Coarse-Haired Hounds are medium-sized and square-shaped, well-balanced and perfectly symmetrical. Well-built and very muscular without an ounce of fat, they can hunt all day.



Italian Short-Haired Hound



An early Mediterranean traveller

talian Short-Haired Hounds are well-adapted to the most diverse types of terrain. They are very hardy animals which can run at great speed, working with enthusiasm either alone or in a pack. Bold but not very expansive, Italian Short-Haired Hounds have a gentle expression and a very pleasant voice.

Segugio Italiano a Pelo Raso Other name: Segugio Italiano Morphology: Braccoid đ 201/2-223/4 inches (52-58 cm) 39¾-61¾ lbs (18-28 kg) Q 19-22 inches (48-56 cm) 3934-6134 lbs (18-28 kg) Grooming: Twice annually FCI . Medium-sized scent hounds кс

Italy

Egyptian antiquity

The history of Italian Short-Haired Hounds goes all the way back to earliest Antiquity. They are clearly descended from primitive hounds from Ancient Egypt, introduced along the Mediterranean coast, including Italy, by Phoenician traders. There are many depictions of hounds that closely resemble Italian Short-Haired Hounds dating from the reigns of various Pharaohs. The drop ears in particular are a sign that domestication was advanced even then.



All muscle

These medium-sized, squareshaped dogs are robustly built and perfectly proportioned, with strong bones. They are lean hounds with good muscles and not an ounce of fat.

Did you know?

Primitive hounds imported into Italy – not to be confused with Greyhounds – are the ancestors of the Italian Short-Haired Hound, which has remained basically unchanged for centuries.

THE ITALIAN SHORT-HAIRED HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from above, almost oval skull; viewed from the side, the lines of skull and muzzle are divergent.

Ears: Triangular, flat along almost the entire length, very broad.

Body: Straight topline descending harmoniously from withers to croup, modestly convex in the lumbar region.

Tail: Thin at the base, uniform along its length, resembling a small breadstick.

Colour: All shades of solid fawn from deep red to washed out fawn, or black and tan. Tan markings are typically found on muzzle, eyebrows, chest, legs, from carpus to foot and tarsal to foot, and perineum. **Coat:** Short over the entire body, with stiff, dense, close and uniformly smooth horse hair.

Serbian Hound

Serbian tenacity



Serbian Hounds are friendly, lively and particularly persistent.

Did you know?

Serbian Hounds are one of the many scent hound breeds that populate the Balkans. Hounds from Anatolia are felt to have played a major role in their development.



Serbia Srpski Gonič







O Duhayen/Royal Car



The first cogent description of the Serbian Hound dates from 1905. The first standard was published in 1924 under the name Balkan Hound, although the FCI only recognised the breed in 1940. After the break-up of Yugoslavia, the name of this energetic, medium-sized dog, teeming with character, was changed to Serbian Hound.







THE SERBIAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Narrow but long, diverging skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Set high, medium length and width, hanging, close to the cheeks **Body:** A little elongated, length to height ratio 11:10, level topline,

slight withers, straight, powerful, long, muscular back.

Tail: Strong at the base, tapering gradually to the tip, reaching the hock.

Colour: Red (fox coloured), from yellowy-red to rust, with black mantle or saddle extending to the head, and black markings on the temples.

Coat: Short, abundant, glossy, fairly thick topcoat, lying well over the entire body, with undercoat.

356

Slovakian Hound

Slovakia
Slovenský Kopov

Medium-sized

scent hounds

Morphology: Braccoid **O** 17¾-19¾ inches (45-50 cm)

33-44 lbs

(15-20 kg)

(40-45 cm) 33-44 lbs (15-20 kg

Grooming: Monthly FCI -

Q 15¾-17¾ inches



The unswerving Slovakian

Courage and unflappability are among the highlyprized traits of the Slovakian Hound. It is used in its native country to follow the trail of wild boar and carnivores, while giving voice.



Lively and hardy

Despite their rather lightweight stature, Slovakian Hounds have solid bones and a body the shape of a longish rectangular. Always solid black with tan markings, these lively hounds have an extraordinary sense of direction.

THE SLOVAKIAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly domed at the top, forming a longish rectangle.

Ears: Medium length, rounded at the tip, falling flat against the head.

Body: Straight, medium-length back; fairly broad, solid, muscular loins that are not too long; croup not too long; broad, well-developed chest. **Tail:** Set below the topline, relatively strong, ending in a point, reaching the hock.

Colour: Black with tan (brown to mahogany) markings on the legs.

Coat: Approximately 2-5 cm long, medium coarseness, close, dense.



nine) Internation

•

Did you know? This black and tan Hound is well known for its bravery and tenacity, happily following a trail for hours until it finds the game. Sweden Smålandsstövare

FCI

Morphology: Braccoi

o 18-211/4

inches (46-54 cm)

Q 16¹/₂-20¹/₂

inches (42-52 cr

Grooming: Twice annually

Medium-sized

scent hounds

Smalandsstovare

A tail of two lengths

hese elegant Swedish hounds are strong and sturdy but lacking in heaviness. Smalandsstovares are calm, gentle, loyal and attentive.



Did you know?

The province of Småland was home to a large variety of dogs in the 19th century. Some of them had German, Polish or Baltic origins, having arrived in Sweden with soldiers returning from the many wars that ravaged Europe in the 17th century. These hunting dogs were crossed with local Spitz-type farm dogs and English hounds.





New blood

In the early 20th century, great efforts were made to revive the old Smalandsstovare type, especially the natural short-tailed variety, although the 1921 standard permitted long tails too. Black and tan was established as the colour but red and yellow were also allowed, as were white markings.

New blood was regularly introduced into the breed, sometimes from strong lines of other breeds, but the practice was discontinued in the 1950s. It was also during this decade that dogs corresponding to the type but of unknown origins were registered as Smalandsstovares.

THE SMALANDSTOVARE IN BRIEF

Head: Clean skull of medium length, broadest between the ears, well-defined stop.

Ears: Set fairly high, raised slightly when attentive.

Body: Depth almost equal to half height at the withers.

Tail: Long, extending from the topline, straight or curving slightly, sabre-shaped. Or naturally short, stumpy or bear-like.

Colour: Black and tan, all shades of tan from amber to warm auburn, small white markings on chest and feet permitted.

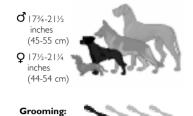
Coat: Medium length, harsh, close on the body, coarser on back and neck, short, dense, soft undercoat,



Serbia Srpski Trobojni Gonič

Serbian Tricolour Hound

Morphology: Braccoid



	Twice annually	 1.4	1
	Medium-sized	FCI	-
-	scent hounds	-	-



Superbly colourful Serbian

Serbian Tricolour Hounds are certainly very appealing dogs. Medium-sized and solidly built, they are prized for their even temper, vivacity and energy. Just like their Balkan cousins, they are devoted, friendly, self-assured and remarkably tenacious.



Another Balkan gem

Serbian Tricolour Hounds share a common heritage with other Balkan hounds. In 1946, they were officially recognised as a breed in their own right rather than simply a variety of the Serbian Hound. They were first shown as such at the International Dog Show in Belgrade in June 1950. The FCI recognised the breed as the Yugoslavian Tricolour Hound in 1961, although its name was changed after the reorganisation of that country.



Did you know? In Serbia, it enjoys an outstanding reputation as a hunter of hares and foxes. Although controlled breeding goes back a long way, the breed remains





THE SERBIAN TRICOLOUR HOUND SERBE IN BRIEF

rare outside its homeland.

Head: Narrow skull, diverging skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Set high, medium length, hanging, close to cheeks, medium-sized.

Body: Rectangular, length to height ratio 11/10.

Tail: Slightly curved upwards, carried below the topline, covered with abundant hair.

Colour: Deep red or fox red, with black mantle or saddle, which may extend to the head, possibly with black markings on the temples. **Coat:** Short, abundant, glossy topcoat, a little thick, lying well over the entire body, covering fairly well-developed undercoat.

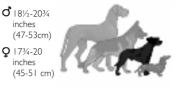
Austria
 Steirische Rauhhaarbracke

Styrian Coarse-Haired Hound

King of the mountains

Styrian Coarse-Haired Hounds are medium-sized, solidly-built dogs with a serious but not vicious expression. Above all, they are enthusiastic hunters and firm and determined trackers.

Morphology: Braccoid









O Duhayer/Royal Canin



Between Hanover and Istria

In 1871, Austrian industrialist Karl Peitinger from the state of Styria crossed a red Hanoverian Hound (Hela I) with a coarse-haired Istrian Hound of outstanding appearance and excellent hunting skills. Thanks to the breed's coarse hair, Styrians are able to work in all weathers.

Did you know? *Styrian Coarse-Haired Hounds*

are not only used to run down game by baying, they are often also used to track wounded game on mountainous terrain.

LE STYRIAN COARSE-HAIRED HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly rounded, well-developed occiput, well-defined stop.

Ears: Not too large, flat against the cheeks, covered in fine hair.

Body: Straight, broad back; moderately tucked up loins; sloping croup; deep, broad chest. **Tail:** Medium-sized, strong at the base, well-furnished, never curled, carried upwards in a slight sickle shape.

Colour: Red and fawn, white marking on the chest is permitted.

Coat: Harsh and coarse, not shaggy or glossy. Shorter on the head, forming a moustache.



Finland Suomenaiokoira

Finnish Hound

The Finnish article

alm, energetic, friendly, never aggressive, Finnish Hounds are medium-sized dogs with a tricolour coat. These rectangular canines – the body is much longer than height at the withers - are powerful but never heavily built. There is a clear distinction between the sexes.

A national effort

At the beginning of the 19th century, Finland was home to many different dogs resembling European hounds. The Finnish Hound began after the national kennel club was founded in 1889. The first standard was published in 1932, and clubs throughout the country worked to develop the breed. Crossbreeding at the start of last century helped produce the present-day dog.



THE FINNISH HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front: skull of regular breadth, domed. Viewed from the side: slightly convex forehead.

FCI

Ears: Hanging, with the front edge close to the head.

Body: Straight, muscular, medium-length back; rather short, powerful loins; long, strong, well-developed croup.

Tail: Set low, lightly curved, reaching the hock.

Colour: Tricolour.

Coat: Short, dense, soft undercoat; medium-length, close, straight, dense, rather harsh topcoat.





Morphology: Braccoid

đ211/2-24

61 cm)

Q 20½-23 inches (52

58 cm)

Grooming: Twice annually

hounds

Medium-sized scent

Did you know?

astic hare and fox trackers,

even in tough conditions.

They work independently,

chasing game and barking resonantly.

Finnish Hounds are enthusi-

inches (55-

Tyrolean Hound

Austria Tyroler Bracke



The third Austrian

hese even-tempered hounds have a very fine nose and an outstanding sense of direction. They are enthusiastic hunters that will follow a trail independently.



Morphology: Braccoid **ď** 171/2-193/4 inches (44-50 cm) **Q** 16½-19 inches (42-48 cm) Grooming Twice annually FCI Medium-sized scent hounds



Did you know?

There used to be many dif-

and the black & tan have survived. The standard for the short-

ferent varieties of hound from

the Tyrol, but only the red

legged variety was deleted in 1944.

The purest type of hunting dog

Like all Bracke breeds, the Tyrolean Hound is descended from the Celtic Hound. With its dense double coat, it embodies the purest type of hunting dog. Emperor Maximilian I of Habsburg kept them as early as the 16th century. Hunting diaries show that they were used as bloodhounds. Controlled breeding started in the Tyrol in around 1860 and the standard was published in 1896. Official recognition came in 1908.

Solid and sinewy

Tyrolean Hounds are medium-sized dogs with fairly solid bones. They are strong, muscular, robust and sinewy. The overall shape is rectangular, a touch longer than height at the withers.

THE TYROLEAN HOUND BRIEF

Head: Broad, clean, slightly arched skull, clear stop.

Ears: Broad, set high, rounded at the tips.

Body: Long trunk; well-defined withers forming the highest point of the topline; straight, firm, medium-broad back.

Tail: Set high, long, reaching at least to the hock.

Colour: Red variety (red, deer red, red fawn), black and tan variety (black mantle or saddle with red tan markings, generally not well-defined, on legs, chest, belly, and head). Tan markings over the eyes permitted. Some vague white markings.

coarse, with undercoat.



Germany Westfälische Dachsbracke

Westphalian Dachsbracke



A ray of sunshine

hese cheerful, good-natured dogs are very well-suited to family life. Charming companions, they are happy to play with children.

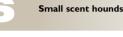
FCI

Morphology: Braccoid

d and Q||3/4-|5 inches

(30-38 cm

Grooming: Twice annually







Loyal and friendly

This very old German breed is said to be the result of crossing medium-sized scent hounds with Dachshund types. Regarded as a smaller version of the Deutsche Bracke, Westphalian Dachsbrackes got their own standard in 1910. They correspond to the larger dog in all essential points, but give the impression of being more compact and more powerful.



Did you know?

Dachsbrackes are active dogs

that will enjoy taking you for

long walks in the woods when

they have nothing to hunt.

A smaller version of the Deutsche Bracke

Westphalian Dachsbrackes are strongly built hunting dogs of moderate length. They have a noble head and carry their tail upwards in the form of a sabre, or drooping with a light curve at the tip. Their face has a loyal, friendly, serious and attentive expression.



THE WESTPHALIAN DACHSBRACKE IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the front, narrow and elongated like the Deutsche Bracke.

Ears: Broad, medium-length, close to the head, bluntly rounded at the tip.

Body: Slightly arched back, medium length, with slight dip behind the withers; broad, strong loins; sloping croup.

Tail: Set relatively high and very strong, in line with the back.

Colour: Red to yellow with black saddle or mantle and white bracken markings.

Coat: Coarse and very close over the entire body, including the underside.



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The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.

Group 7

Pointing dogs

Bracco Italiano

A distinguished heavyweight

ardy and adapted to all types of hunting, Bracco Italianos are reliable pointers with an excellent sense of smell. They are also docile and easy to train.



Did you know?

With their hound-like bone structure and build, Bracco Italianos are one of the oldest dog breeds, mentioned in writings dating back to the 15th century.

THE BRACCO ITALIANO IN BRIEF

Italy Bracco Italiano

FC

кс

Morphology: Braccoid

(58-67 cm) 55-89 lbs (25-40 kg) **Q** 211/2-241/2 inch-

(55-62cm)

55-89 lbs (25-40 kg)

Grooming: Twice annually

Continental pointing

dogs, continental

pointing dog type

A STATE

Head: Angular and narrow at the cheeks, length 2/5 of height at the withers.

Ears: Reaching to the end of the nose without being stretched when properly developed. At least half as broad as they are long.

Body: A two-part topline: the first, from the withers to the eleventh dorsal vertebra is oblique and virtually straight; the second, to the croup, is slightly convex. **Tail:** Strong at the base, straight, tapering slightly, covered with short hair.

Colour: White, white with orange or light or dark amber patches of varying sizes, white with chestnut patches, white speckled with pale orange, white speckled with chestnut.

Coat: Short, dense, glossy, finer and smooth on head, ears, rear of the legs and feet.



From nets to guns

A veteran breed of Italian origin, used as a bird dog, the Bracco Italiano has evolved throughout the centuries. At one time used in hunting with nets, these dogs are now adept at following the gun. Fourteenth-century frescoes provide hard evidence of the breed's long history, clearly showing animals with the same morphology and hunting skills.

A well-sculpted head

Bracco Italianos are vigorous dogs that are robustly and harmoniously built, preferably with lean legs, well-developed muscles and clearly defined outlines. The head is well-sculpted, with clear chiselling around the lower part of the eye socket contributing to their distinguished look.



Braque d'Auvergne

Continental power

This gentle, very affectionate breed is intelligent and docile, which makes them wonderful family dogs. As pointers, Braque d'Auvergnes have a very strong nose. Their natural qualities should be developed during training.



THE BRAQUE D'AUVERGNE IN BRIEF

Head: Long, proportionate, a little lighter in females, almost oval skull viewed from above.

Ears: Turned slightly inwards, neither curled nor flat, supple, slightly satiny.

Body: Straight, taut topline; welldefined withers; straight, flat, short back; broad (especially in females), well-coupled, very slightly arched loins; oblique croup.

Tail: Cylindrical, not too fine, carried level.

Colour: Black with white markings of varying sizes.

Coat: Short, not too fine, never hard, shiny.

Bred by Maltese knights

zle

Did you know?

The Braque d'Auvergne is a very old breed of pointer that has been found in the Cantal region of southern central France for more than two hundred years. Descended from common pointer stock by hunters - including, some say, the Knights of Malta - today's breed has a very strong identity and a highly distinctive coat.

Braque d'Auverge be a very particular coat, especially on the head, which is black, preferably with a white blaze from the skull to the sides of the muz-

France Braque d'Auvergne

Morphology: Braccoid

 ✓ 22½-25 inches (57-63 cm)
 ♀ 21-23¼

inches

(53-59 cm)

Grooming

Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type

Monthly FCI

A light, elegant gait

Robust and strongly built without heaviness, the Braque d'Auvergne is a characteristic Braque type. These French pointers are beautifully proportioned, moving with a light, elegant gait and built to work all day on the most arduous terrain.



Braque de l'Ariege



Labat/Rouquette/Royal Can

Pyrenean Pointer

These mountain pointers from south-west France are adapted to all forms of hunting. Hardy, docile and easy to train, they are powerful yet lean dogs that exude vigour. Lean legs, prominent muscles and well-defined lines are sought after. Their pale orange-mottled, sometimes brown-flecked, white coat produces an elegant, distinguished dog.



Lighter and lighter

France

Other names: Ariege Pointer Morphology: Braccoid

O 23½-26½ inches (60-67 cm) O 22-25½

inches

Grooming

Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type

Monthly

(56-65 cm)

Braque de l'Ariège

Braque de l'Arieges are descended from the old Braque Français, which was crossed with white and orange-coated southern braques in the 19th century to produce a lighter, more active pointer. They were used by a small number of huntsmen in their native region, which saved the breed from dying out. A group of breeders revived the breed in 1990.



Did you know? The Braque de l'Ariege is one of the Pyrenean braques, although it is less well-known than the Gascogne or

although it is less well-known than the Gascogne or Pyrenean type and only reappeared recently.



THE BRAQUE DE L'ARIEGE IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly rounded skull, only slight frontal furrow, lines of skull and muzzle diverge slightly towards the front.

Ears: Fairly fine, long, curled in, set at or below eye level.

Body: Topline descends almost in a straight line from the withers to the eleventh dorsal vertebra, before arching slightly to the croup.

Tail: Extending from the line of the croup, strong at the base, tapering to the tip.

Colour: White with pale orangey fawn - or sometimes brown - flecking or ticking. Some dogs are white with fawn or brown ticking or flecking.

Coat: Close, glossy, short, fine and smooth on head and ears.

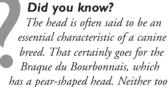


Braque du Bourbonnais

Small, solid and hardy

A thome, this breed is gentle and affectionate, but on the hunt its passion and intelligence enable it to adapt to the most varied game and terrain. These dogs naturally search for smells above the ground, displaying a practical and precise aptitude for pointing.





light nor too heavy, it is in perfect

proportion to the body.

Threatened in the thirties

In older texts, the Braque du Bourbonnais is described as a pleasant hunting companion of hardy appearance and health. These white pointers have all-over fine brown or fawn ticking. Breeders in the 1930s chose to impose a faded lilac coat and a naturally short tail; these severe restrictions threatened the survival of the breed until a group of breeders took up its cause in the 1970s.

Robust but distinguished

The Bourbonnais is a short-haired medium-sized dog of compact, muscular build that gives the impression of strength and power, not without distinction. Females are less squat and more elegant than males.

THE BRAQUE DU BOURBONNAIS IN BRIEF

Head: Round skull when viewed from all sides, rounded at the sides, well-developed skull and cheeks.

Ears: Hanging naturally against the cheeks, flat or turned slightly.

Body: Straight, well-supported topline; well-defined withers; firm, very muscular back; short, broad, muscular loins, which are well-coupled to the back, a little longer in the female. **Tail:** At rest, carried below the topline. Some dogs are born without a tail.

Colour: Very widespread white patching with fine brown ticking or fawn flecking in all shades.

Coat: Fine, dense and short, a little coarser and a little longer on the back.





France Braque Français type Gascogne

Morphology: Braccoid







Braque Francais Gascogne-type

The biggest of the French braques

hese noble-looking pointers are powerful, but in no way heavy, robust and stronglimbed. The females are finer. The skin is supple and fairly loose.

Most popular of the French pointers

The Braque Francais comes in two different types: the large Gascogne type and the small Pyrenees type. They originally came from southwest France and the central Pyrenees respectively, where they remained pure types. In recent decades they have become the most popular of the French pointers. The original brown Braque is said to be the ancestor of most European pointers.



THE BRAQUE FRANCAIS GASCOGNE-TYPE IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly large but not too heavy, diverging skull and muzzle lines.

Ears: Medium length, set at eye level, not too broad at the base, framing the head well, slightly folded and rounded at the tip.

Body: Broad, straight back that is sometimes a little long but nevertheless well-sustained; short, muscular loins that are slightly arched; slightly oblique croup compared to the topline.

Tail: Generally long.

Colour: Brown, brown and white, brown and white with widespread speckling, brown with tan marking.

Coat: Rather thick and well-furnished, but finer on head and ears.



Did you know? Recognised as born hunters by owners and enthusiasts alike, who even claim that it does not need training.

Braque Francais Pyrenees-type

The petite French braque

The Braque Francais is a native of the southern Pyrenees, but as a highly adaptable breed it has found a home with hunters from other parts of France and abroad.



Smaller and lighter than the Gascogne

The Braque Francais Pyrenees-type has the same general characteristics as the Gascogne-type, but it is smaller and lighter. These hardy dogs are adequately muscled but without heaviness, and have a somewhat tighter skin than their cousins.

THE BRAQUE FRANCAIS PYRENEES-TYPE IN BRIEF

Head: Chestnut brown with wellopened nostrils. The lips are less well-descended than in the Gascogne-type.

Ears: Set above eye level, barely folded, tips reach no further than 2 cm from the nose.

Body: Belly less let down than the Gascogne-type. Not too heavy or light.

- **Tail:** Fine, may be naturally short at birth.
- **Colour:** Brown- or white-ticked or speckled.

Coat: Finer and shorter than the Gascogne-type.

Did you know?

Pyrenees-types are more spirited and impetuous and faster on the ground than Gascogne-types. They know how to conserve their energy so as not to use it up too soon.





Braque Français type Pyrénées

Morphology: Braccoid

France

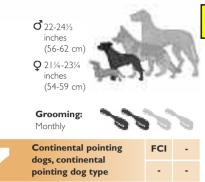


France Brague Saint Germain

Braque Saint Germain

Parisian working class

Morphology: Braccoid



Braque Saint Germains are pointers that are mainly used to bhunt game birds, although other game animals are also occasionally within their remit. Highly sociable, well-balanced and affectionate with humans, Braque Saint Germains like family life but they are first and foremost hunters. They prefer pheasant, partridge and woodcock, which they retrieve with great care. They are easy to train, although they do not like to be rushed.





The best from both sides of the Channel

Braque Saint Germain are the result of crossbreeding an English and a continental pointer. This took place in 1830 at the royal kennels in Compiègne, which soon relocated to Saint-Germain-en-Laye, west of Paris. Around a century ago, the breed was very fashionable; it was the most common pointer at the first ever dog shows. The breed club was formed in March 1913.

THE BRAQUE SAINT-GERMAIN IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly domed skull, coneshaped at the back, with prominent occiput, fairly slight cheek bones and underdeveloped stop.

Ears: Rounded at the tip, slightly detached from the head.

Body: Level back; broad, robust, fairly short loins; slightly sloping croup; long, deep, broad chest. **Tail:** Set fairly low, reaching no further than the point of the hock, thick at the base, ending in a point.

Colour: Dull white with orange (fawn) markings, some mottling tolerated but not sought after, fawn ears.

Coat: Short, not too fine.

Did you know? The breed was originally named the Braque de Compiègne - after the town where the first litter was born. When the kennel moved to Saint-Germain-en-Laye, the name was changed too.

Czech Republic Český Fousek

Cesky Fousek

The epitome of canine tenacity

Cesky Fouseks are members of a noble breed of medium-sized, wirehaired dogs, with a general appearance of endurance and power. These versatile pointers have inherited the qualities needed to work in field, in the water and in the forest. They are easy to train and very devoted to their owner.





Decimated during the war

Cesky Fouseks were the most widespread wirehaired pointers in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia before World War I. The Great War decimated the population, but a planned programme managed to resurrect the breed. It is now the second most popular hunting dog in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.



Did you know?

Cesky Fouseks are versatile pointers, great in water and on land, and capable of employing brute force to accomplish their mission.

THE CESKY FOUSEK IN BRIEF

Head: Dry, fairly straight, long, set high on the neck, the muzzle is a little longer than the skull and moderately arched.

Ears: Set very high and widthways, tapering to the slightly rounded tips. Two thirds the length of the cheeks.

Body: Short, thick-set, sloping from well-defined withers to a fairly broad, appropriately long croup,

which also slopes slightly; short, relatively broad; very slightly arched loins.

Tail: Extending from the topline.

Colour: Dark roan with or without brown patches, brown with ticked markings on chest and lower legs, brown without markings.

Coat: Comprises three types of hair: soft, dense undercoat, just over 1.5 cm long, to prevent

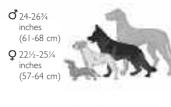
dampness reaching the skin, almost totally shed in summer; close topcoat, 3-4 cm, fairly harsh and coarse; straight guard hair; 5-7 cm, particularly harsh.



Germany Deutsch Drahthaar

German Wire-Haired Pointer

Morphology: Braccoid



Grooming Monthly

Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type

FCI AKC кс скс

Germany's favourite

erman Wire-Haired Pointers have remarkable qualities G that are recognised around the world, but in their native country they are considered to be the epitome of the pointing breed. These firm, self-assured dogs are well-balanced without shyness or aggression.



Did you know?

German Wire-Haired Pointers are versatile hunting dogs that have all the qualities needed to work on the flat, in woodland and marshland, anticipating or responding to the gun.



The best of the wirehaired breeds

German Wire-Haired Pointer breeding started in earnest at the end of the 19th century. The aim was to produce an efficient gundog with a firm character, based on the principle that efficiency conditions type. Breeders

were also given maximum latitude.

The best wire-haired breeds were involved in the programme (Pudelpointer, Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon, German Wire-Haired Pointer), together with the German Short-Haired Pointer. The dog that was produced over time had a virtually weather-proof coat and was sufficiently versatile to succeed in all fields of work.





THE GERMAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTER IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the size and sex of the dog, skull and muzzle lines slightly divergent.

Ears: Medium-sized, set high and broad, not curled in.

Body: Straight, slightly sloping topline; pronounced withers; strong, very muscular back; short, broad, muscular loins; long, broad croup.

Tail: Reaching the hock, carried straight or slightly sabre-shaped.

Colour: Liver roan with or without patches, black roan with or without patches, Liver with or without white patches on the chest, light roan.

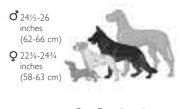
Coat: Wiry, close and dense.



Germany Deutsch Kurzhaar

German Short-Haired Pointer

Morphology: Braccoid





Thoroughbred German hunter

erman Short-Haired Pointers are bred to strict rules Gand undergo complex hunting trials. They must be able to complete a very wide range of hunting tasks to an advanced age and be firm, balanced, dependable and restrained. They must never be nervous, timid or aggressive.





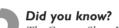
Proud carriage

These harmoniously proportioned dogs exude power, stamina and speed. Proud carriage, smooth lines, a lean head, well-carried tail and dense, glossy coat, plus free, far-reaching strides, emphasise the breed's noble character.

pointing.

An excellent bird dog





The German Short-Haired Pointers we know today are the result of more than a century of controlled breeding. The stud book published in 1897 was the founding document in the history of the breed.



THE GERMAN SHORT-HAIRED POINTER IN BRIEF

Head: Dry, well-defined, neither too long nor too heavy, strength and length commensurate with sex and build.

Ears: Set high and broad, medium length, hanging flat without twisting, close to the head.

Body: Straight, slightly sloping topline; defined withers; firm, very muscular back: short, broad, muscular loins.

Tail: Reaching the hock, carried straight or just below line of back.

Colour: Solid liver or liver with small white or flecked markings on chest and legs; dark liver roan or light liver roan with liver head, liver patches or specks; black with the same nuances as the liver or brown roan.

Coat: Short, flat, dry, course to the touch.

Germany Deutsch Langhaar

German Long-Haired Pointer



Versatility rules

These balanced, calm and even-tempered dogs make great companions and are easy to train. They are solid, muscular and fairly close to the ground, yet very elegantly built. Smaller dogs must have a lot of substance.





THE GERMAN LONG-HAIRED POINTER IN BRIEF

Head: Long, noble, of special importance to the breed.

Ears: Set not too low, turned slightly forwards.

Body: Straight, solid back that is not too long; particularly muscular loins; broad, slightly sloping croup; broad, well-descended ribcage.

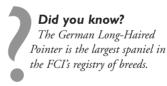
Tail: Carried level, with last third turned up slightly.

Colour: Solid brown, brown with white or speckled markings, dark roan, light roan, mottled, brown and white with or without a few small spots.

Coat: Close, 1½ inches (3.5 cm) on back and sides of the body, possibly longer on underside of neck, chest and belly.

Exceptionally versatile

German Long-Haired Pointers combine the bloodlines of bird, hawking and water dogs as well as bracken dogs, which explains their exceptional versatility. Selective breeding has been conducted since 1879, when the main breed characteristics were established. The first standard was published in 1897.





Germany Deutsch Stichelhaar

Deutsch Stichelhaar

Morphology: Braccoid

23½-27½ inches (60-70 cm) 22¾-26¾ inches (58-68 cm)

Continental pointing dogs, continental	FCI	
pointing dog type	-	



Elder statesman of the wire-haired breeds

Unsurprisingly, hair is a distinctive breed characteristic of Deutsch Stichelhaars. They sport a moderate beard and eyebrows that are bushy and strong, giving these powerful dogs a rather fierce appearance. Deutsch Stichelhaars are well-balanced, calm animals. Hardy and brave, they are always in control, displaying neither shyness nor aggression.

An old breed

Deutsch Stichelhaars are the oldest wire-haired pointers of them all. In 1888, Hans von Kadisch proved conclusively that the breed was descended from the wire-haired variety of old German Partridge Dogs, rather than German Short-Haired Pointers. The breed club was formed in Germany in 1892.





Did you know?

Despite being the oldest of the German pointers, Deutsch Stichelhaars are rare. They are much rarer than German Wire-Haired Pointers and Pudelpointers, the other wire-haired breeds from Germany.

THE DEUTSCH STICHELHAAR IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the body and in accordance with sex.

Ears: Medium-sized, not too broad at the base, rounded tips.

Body: Straight topline sloping slightly towards the rear; welldefined withers; straight, strong, very muscular, solid back; muscular loins; croup not too short, sloping slightly; deep ribcage.

Tail: Medium length, straight or at the most curving slightly upwards.

Colour: Brown with or without white patches on the chest, brown roan with or without brown patches, light roan with or without brown patches.

Coat: Stiff, harsh and bristly on the body, lying loose, hairs in a given part of the body growing in the same direction to about 4 cm.

380

Drentsche Patrijshond



Versatile Spanish Netherlander

Drentsche Patrijshonds were originally bred in the 16th century from dogs that arrived in what is now the Netherlands from Spain via France. In the east of the country, especially in the province of Drenthe, the breed was kept pure without any cross-breeding, as happened elsewhere.





Continental pointing dogs, spaniel type

Netherlands
 Drentsche Patrijshond

Other name: Dutch Partridge Dog

Morphology: Braccoid

of 22³/₄-24³/₄ inches (58-63 cm)

Q 211/2-231/2

inches

(55-60 cm)

Grooming: Twice annually

FCI -

Did you know? Although the hair is not really long on the body, the well-furnished ears and longer hair on the neck and chest give an altogether different impression, not to mention the fringing on the back and front legs and the bushy tail.

A true partner on the hunt

Drentsche Patrijshonds are ideal hunting dogs on many different types of terrain, working within the range of the gun. Maintaining contact with the hunter seems to be an innate quality. When searching, the tail of many dogs of this breed moves in a circle, especially when the dog picks up the scent. When it moves in close to the game it will wait for the hunter, turning its head to look for him or her if it feels too much time is elapsing. Dogs of this highly adaptable breed are able to hunt many different types of game in open country or marshland. They are also good retrievers, excelling at finding lost game.

Powerful and well balanced

The breed was officially recognised in the Netherlands in May 1943, and the breed club formed in June 1948. Drentsche Patrijshonds – the name means Drenthe Partridge Dog in Dutch – are related to Small Münsterländers and French Spaniels.

These well-proportioned dogs are lean-muscled and clean-cut with powerful bodies that are slightly elongated. They are able to run at speed, which is a requisite of a gundog. The wedge-shaped muzzle is a little shorter than the skull. The lips are fairly dry and do not hang.

THE DRENTSCHE PATRIJSHOND IN BRIEF

Head: Rather broad and very slightly arched. Barely perceptible furrow from stop to moderately developed occiput. Medium-sized, oval eyes expressing intelligence and kindness.

Ears: Not heavy, set high, hanging close to the head without folding.

Body: Medium-length neck forming a harmonious line with the straight back and loins, ending in a slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Set fairly high, reaching the point of the hock. **Colour:** White with brown patch-

es, with or without spots.

Coat: Body well covered in a dense coat.



Hungary Drötzörü Magyar Vizsla

Wirehaired Vizsla

Other name: Hungarian Wirehaired Vizsla

Morphology: Braccoid

 Image: 2234-2534 inches (58-64 cm)

 Image: 2134-2332 inches (54-60 cm)

 Image: Grooming: Monthly

 Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type

 FCI

 Image: Continental pointing dog type

Hair of the dog

Vizslas are attached to their owner, conscious of their worth, receptive and easy to train, but cannot bear rough treatment, they maintain contact with their owner, searching with passion and perseverance, employing their excellent nose and perfect pointing skills.



THE WIREHAIRED VIZSLA IN BRIEF

Head: Moderately broad, slightly arched skull, moderately developed, and moderate stop.

Ears: Ending in a rounded V, slightly shorter than the short-haired Vizsla.

Body: Pronounced, muscular withers; very muscular, firm, straight back; short, broad, firm, muscular loins that are straight or slightly arched; compact, firm transition between back and loins.

Tail: Set at medium height, strongt the base, tapering to the tip.

colour: Various shades of russet gold and dark sandy gold; the ears may be a little darker, otherwise the colour must be uniform throughout.

Coat: Wiry, close, strong, dense and matt. Topcoat measures approximately 2-3 cm. Dense, water-resistant undercoat.





Did you know?

A Vizslá's typical gait is an elegant, easy trot, driven by the back legs while the front legs reach forward. On the plain, Vizslas gallop at an even pace, covering a great deal of ground.

Efficient, happy hunter

The Wirehaired Vizsla was created by cross-breeding the short-haired Vizsla and the German Wirehaired Pointer during the 1930s. It has the same breed characteristics as the short-haired Vizsla. These efficient, versatile dogs are happy hunters; they can point and retrieve, working to the gun even in water.



United Kingdom
 Pointer

Pointer

Lord of the English countryside

Dointers go about their work in a very aristocratic way. Alert, giving an impression

Other name: English Pointer

Morphology: Braccoid O 25-27 inches (63-69 cm) Q 24-26 inches (61-66 cm)

Grooming: Monthly British and Irish pointers and setters, pointers KC CKC



f of strength, speed and stamina, they are renowned for having an even temperament.

Did you know?

Pointers will stop absolutely still when they observe game, displaying the full splendour of their body and an expression of determination. A truly a marvellous sight!

Performance guaranteed

Members of one of the first breeds to be registered by the FCI, Pointers are to the British as the German Pointer is to the Germans. As seasoned athletes, Pointers are elite performers in every sense and the breeding programme is tailored to this.

Strength and suppleness

Pointers are symmetrical and wellbuilt throughout; their gracious curves exude strength and suppleness.







FCI

Head: Medium breadth, in proportion to the length of the foreface, well-pronounced occipital protuberance, welldefined stop.

Ears: Set fairly high, close to the head, medium length, pointed slightly at the tip.

Body: Strong, muscular, slightly arched; short-coupled loins; chest just wide enough and well let down to the elbows. **Tail:** Medium length, tapering to a point; Beats from side to side when the dog is in action.

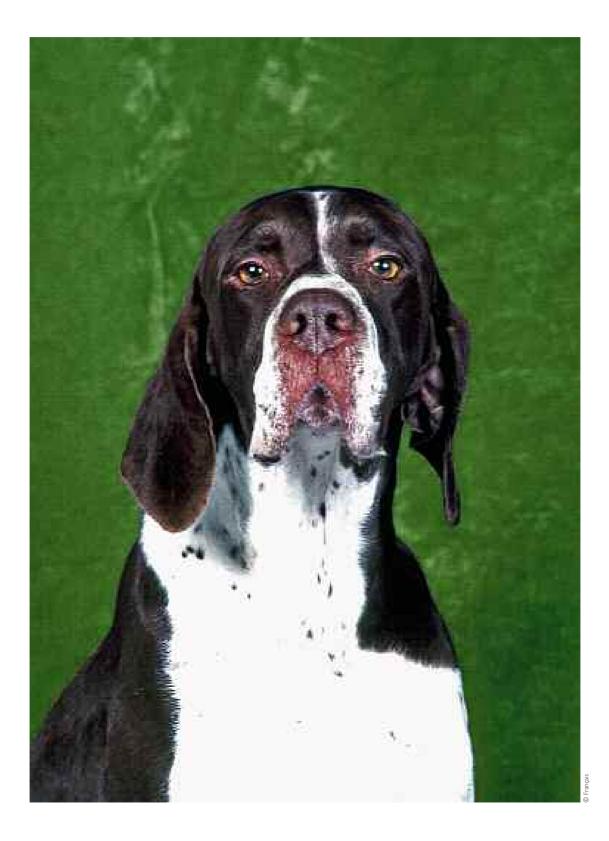
Colour: Typically lemon and white, orange and white, liver and white, or black and white. Solid colours and tricolours are acceptable.

Coat: Fine, short, hard, evenly distributed, perfectly smooth, straight, glossy.





Unlike Europe, in the United States there are two completely distinct Pointer populations. The first is active in field trials, whereas the second frequents the show ring.



United Kingdom English Setter

Other name: Laverack Setter

Morphology: Braccoid

đ 251/2-27

inches

inches

(65-69 cm) • 24-25½

(61-65 cm)

English Setter

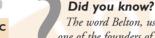
Setting the standard

English Setters are peak performance dogs that always cut the mustard whether in competition or on the hunt. Wickedly active and highly skilled hunters, they are exceptionally friendly animals with a very gentle character.



Grooming: Monthly

British and Irish pointers and setters, setters KC CKC



The word Belton, used to describe the English Setter's distinctive speckled coat, was coined by Edward Laverack, one of the founders of the breed. He wrote an important book about it in the late 19th century. Belton is the name of a village.





Two patrons

As early as the 14th century, the breed was developed in England as the Setting Spaniel by hunters who needed a pointer for game birds. Selection then really got going in the 19th century thanks to the efforts of two men: Edward Laverack (1800-1877) is considered to be the founder of the breed; Richard Purcell Llewellin (1840-1925) specialised in a separate line known as the Llewellin Setter.

Elegant

Medium in size, English Setters are elegant in appearance and movement, winning the breed the favours of novices and experts alike.



THE ENGLISH SETTER IN BRIEF

Head: Carried high, long, reasonably lean, with well defined stop.

Ears: Medium length, set low, hanging against the cheeks, forming neat folds.

Body: Moderate length; short, level back; broad, strong, muscular loins that are slightly arched; deep chest between the shoulders.

Tail: Medium length, not reaching beyond the hock, slightly curved or scimitar in shape but not turned upwards, flag or feathering hanging

in long flakes.

Colour: Black and white (blue belton), orange and white (orange belton), lemon and white (lemon belton), liver and white (liver belton) or tricolour i.e. blue belton

> and tan, or liver belton and tan, never with heavy patches on the body.

Coat: Slightly wavy, long and silky from the back of the head to the ears; breeches and front legs well-feathered almost down to the feet.



The English Setter in the United States

Compared with its European cousin, in the United States the English Setter is much bigger, with a different shaped head and a much silkier coat.



France Epagneul Bleu de Picardie

Blue Picardy Spaniel

Other name: Espagneul Bleu de Picardie

Morphology: Braccoid **o** 221/2-231/2



Continental pointing dogs, spaniel type СКС



Did you know?

club in 1937.

The Blue is the younger of the

recognised separately by the breed

two Picardy breeds. It was only



Northern light

his small but beautiful French spaniel is renowned for its hardiness, enabling it to withstand extreme climates, its excellent response to the gun, its fine nose and firm point and its innate compliance. Blue Picardy Spaniels are good with people, which makes them easy to train.



Powerful and hardy

Its birthplace, Picardy, is a northern region of France, situated between the Ile de France, Normandy, the Artois and Champagne.

A fertile plain famous for extensive cereal and beets, it is hardly surprising that pointers from this region, combining power and hardiness, have been selected to meet the expectations of Picardy hunters.

The Blue Picardy Spaniel standard was not recognised until 1937, much later than the

Picardy Spaniel. Although the trend for English Setters in particular forced it into the background, fortunately there were breeders who continued to favour the Blue Picardy Spaniel.

Close to the action

Dogs of this breed are fairly low to the ground, well built for work and generally reminiscent of a Picardy Spaniel.

THE BLUE PICARDY SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Relatively broad, oval skull without prominent parietal bones, with only slightly apparent occipital bone.

Ears: Beautiful silky, wavy hair; reaching the end of the muzzle when stretched out.

Body: Back and loins not too long but well sustained; croup falls away; harmoniously sprung ribs reaching to the elbows.

Tail: Not reaching much beyond the hock, no hook.

Colour: Gray-black speckled forming a bluish tint with black patches.

Coat: Flat or slightly wavy with wellfurnished fringing on legs and tail.



The smallest pointer of them all

ew French breeds are held in such high esteem around the world as the Brittany, due largely to its abilities and temperament.

THE BRETON SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Finely chiselled with tight skin. The expression produced by the upward turn of the base of the ears is typical of the Brittany.

Ears: Set high, triangular, fairly broad, rather short.

Body: Slightly sloping topline to the loins and the start of the croup; withers sufficiently mobile, scarcely protruding without being loaded; straight, short, rigid back, well coupled to the short, broad, muscular loins.

Tail: Set high, carried level or hanging slightly, often lively when the dog is attentive or in action. Naturally short or no tail at birth possible.

Colour: White and orange, white and black, white and liver, with

more or less widespread irregular patches. Tricoloured or roan, sometimes ticked on muzzle and legs.

Coat: Fine hair without silkiness, flat or very slightly wavy on the body, never curly.



Continental pointing

dogs, spaniel type

France

o 19-20

inches

inches (47-50 cm)

Grooming: Monthly

FCI AKC

кс скс

(48-51 cm) **Q** 18½-19½

Epagneul Bretor

Other name: Breton Spaniel Morphology: Braccoid



A popular dog

This is the most popular French pointer at home and abroad. The breed is probably one of the oldest pointer breeds too, although it was improved by selection and cross-breeding at the beginning of the 20th century. The first standard was drafted in 1907 and published a year later, in June 1908, by the Naturally Short-Tailed Brittany Spaniel Club.

Compact and harmonious

Harmoniously built with solid bones but no heaviness, Brittanies are on the whole compact and well-set yet elegant. These are vigorous dogs with a lively look and an intelligent expression.





Did you know?

This small dog has all the qualities of the pointer family: remarkable tracking skills, gait, nose, range, spontaneity, pointing, retrieving, as well as a natural aptitude for training.

389

France

Epagneul de Pont-Audemer

Pont-Audemer Spaniel

At home in the marshes

Morphology: Braccoid

Continental pointing dogs, spaniel type

Monthly

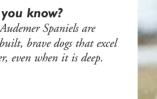


his breed has a very distinctive look thanks to its characteristic curly mop, which unfortunately has not stopped it from becoming fairly rare, like one of its ancestors, the Irish Water Spaniel.

A Norman with Irish blood?

Although the breed is named after the small Norman town, Pont-Audemer is not its true birthplace. It is said to be the offspring of a cross between a local spaniel from Pays de Caux and a water dog, believed by many to be the Irish Water Spaniel.

Did you know? Pont-Audemer Spaniels are solidly built, brave dogs that excel in water, even when it is deep.



FCI





THE PONT-AUDEMER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Round and developed at the top, prominent occipital crest, rather rounded sides of the skull. Forehead rising to the topknot, which should be very curly and well placed on the top of the skull, leaving the forehead bare.

Ears: Medium-broad, flat, set rather low and away from the cheeks, long; covered with long, very curly silky hair that joins the topknot to produce a beautiful curly wig framing the head.

Body: Straight or slightly convex back; fairly short, broad, solid, muscular loins; very slightly oblique croup; deep, broad chest.

Tail: Medium length, curved a little.

Colour: Brown, preferably mottled brown and grey, with dead leaf glints.

Coat: Curly, slightly ruffled.



French Spaniel

The original spaniel

Balanced, honest, calm and docile, French Spaniels are enthusiastic when it comes to hunting, sociable with other dogs and ideal companions in all circumstances. Dogs of this medium-sized breed are elegant and muscular, with well-proportioned bodies that exude the right amount of energy and hardiness. Strong-boned without being heavy.



Did you know?

French Spaniels are passionate hunters that find and point with great composure. They also have a talent for retrieving.



Continental pointing dogs, spaniel type

France

Morphology: Braccoid

o 22-24

inches (56-61cm) ♀ 21½-23¼

inches

(55-59cm)

Grooming: Monthly

СКС

Epagneul Français

A medieval dog

French Spaniels are descended from the bird dogs described by Gaston III of Foix Beam, a French Count who wrote about hunting in the late 14th century. These medieval dogs are thought to be the original stock of all hunting spaniels. Selective breeding produced the elegant, athletic dog with a firm point so successful in working trials today. The first standard was drafted by James de Connick in 1891. It has

been revised several times as the breed has evolved, most recently in 2009. French Spaniels are outstanding pointers and great retrievers.

THE FRENCH SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Carried proudly, without heaviness but not excessively lean, with well-defined contours.

Ears: Well set back at eye level. Fringing more or less long and wavy.

Body: Lean, well-defined, broad withers; broad powerfully muscled loins that are not too

long; broad, rounded croup that slopes harmoniously out of the loins without visible bone structure; large chest.

Tail: Carried obliquely, curved downwards at the base and more or less upwards at the tip.

Colour: White and brown with medium spotting, sometimes predominant, with irregular patches, slight or moderate flecking and not excessive roan. The brown varies from cinnamon to dark liver.

Coat: Long and wavy on the ears, the rear of the legs and the tail; flat, silky and well-furnished on the body; smooth and fine on the head.

Picardy Spaniel

As faithful as any spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

Grooming

Continental pointing dogs, spaniel type

Monthly

France Epagneul Picard



This French Spaniel was the response of hunters in the Bay of Somme area to the influx of British pointers at the beginning of the 20th century. This gentle breed is still used to catch game, but is also a very friendly companion dog.



© Français/C



THE PICARDY SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Round, broad skull with prominent occiput and flat sides.

Ears: Set fairly low, framing the head, covered with beautiful wavy silky hair.

Body: Hocks a little lower than withers; medium length back with slight depression behind the withers; straight, broad, full loins that are not too long; deep chest.

Tail: Set not too high, forming two light curves, convex and concave. Not too long, furnished with silky feathering. **Colour:** Grey mottled with brown patches on various parts of the body and the base of the tail. Most often marked with tan on head and feet.

Coat: Dense and not too silky, fine on the head but slightly wavy on the body.

Did you know?

In the early 20th century, all spaniels in France were represented by the same club and were often shown together. This led to the short-lived name Small French Spaniel, despite its roan coat.



Diffomédi

Recognised for over a century

Picardy Spaniels are well-set dogs with a gentle, expressive air, carrying their head in a cheerful and imposing way. They have strong, wiry legs and well-developed forequarters. The official standard was published over a century ago and the breed has changed little since.



Old Danish Pointer



Just as great, but smaller

The Old Danish Pointer is a calm breed of steady character, with plenty of determination and courage. These large-sized, rectangular dogs are strongly built.



Morphology: Braccoid

o^{*} 21¼-23½ inches (54-60 cm) 66-77 lbs (30-35 kg)

Q 19¾-22 inches

(50-56 cm)

571/2-681/2 lbs (26-31 kg)

Grooming: Twice annually

> Did you know? It's easy to tell male and female Old Danish Pointers apart. The former are powerful and solidly built, the latter lighter, livelier and more impulsive.

Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type



Bak's breed

The origins of the breed can be traced back to around 1710, when a man by the name of Morten Bak in northern Jutland crossed gypsy dogs with local farm dogs for eight successive generations. The piebald white and brown breed he created – a versatile bird dog – was named after him, but nowadays it is known as the Old Danish Pointer.

THE OLD DANISH POINTER IN BRIEF

Head: Short, broad, without pronounced stop, with prominent occiput clearly visible from all angles.

Ears: Set rather low, broad, slightly rounded at the tips.

Body: Well-defined withers; firm, very muscular back; short, broad,

muscular, well-coupled loins; broad croup that is not too short, sloping slightly to the base of the tail.

Tail: Medium length, reaching almost to the hock, carried hang-ing.

Colour: White with brown markings, some large patches or lots of small brown specks. **Coat:** Short, dense, hard to the touch.



Denmark Gammel Dansk Hønsehund **Gordon Setter**

Scotland's own setter



United Kingdom Gordon Setter

Gordon Setters are intelligent, able and dignified dogs that are bold, sociable, gentle-natured and calm.



A real galloper

This stylish breed is a real galloper, built like a hunter (a horse that can carry a lot of weight). Gordon Setters must be harmoniously built.

Did you know? Scottish Setter might have been a more obvious name for the breed, but it was named after its founder, the Duke of Gordon, who enthusiastically bred his black and tan setters in Aberdeen without ever publishing details of any of the breeds he used in his programme... a secret he took to his grave.





THE GORDON SETTER IN BRIEF

Head: Deep rather than broad, muzzle shorter than the length of the skull, because the distance from occiput to stop is greater than from stop to nose.

Ears: Medium-sized, lean, set low, close to the head.

Body: Medium length with broad, slightly arched loins; well-descended chest that is not too broad; well sprung ribs, deep at the back.

Tail: Straight or slightly scimitarshaped, never reaching beyond the hock, carried level or below the topline. **Colour:** Deep, shining, coal black, without rustiness, with tan (chestnut red) markings. Black pencilling on toes and black streak under jaw.

Coat: Short and fine on head, front of legs and tips of ears; medium length, flat elsewhere, without curling or waviness.





Wire-Haired **Pointing Griffon**

The off-road canine

Fire-Haired Pointing Griffons grow very attached to their owner and their territory, which they guard vigilantly. Excellent hunters, these proud dogs are also very gentle with children.





THE WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON IN BRIEF

Head: Big, long, with harsh, thick hair that is not too long, welldeveloped moustache, beard and eyelashes.

Ears: Medium-sized, not curled inwards, flat, set at eye level, covered with short hairs mixed with long hairs.

Body: Clearly longer than height at the withers; strong back; welldeveloped loins; high chest that is not too deep; lightly sprung ribs.

Tail: Carried level or slightly raised at the tip, covered with bushy hair but no fringing.

Colour: Preferably steel grey with liver patches or uniform liver, frequently liver-roan. White and liver or white and orange are also accepted.

Coat: Harsh and coarse, reminiscent of a wild boar's bristles; never curled or woolly.



France Griffon Korthals

pointing dog type

A long history

Wire-Haired Pointing Griffons are descended from the birddogs that were widespread throughout mainland Europe and first mentioned by the Ancient Greek writer Xenophon. But it was Eduard Korthals who first worked on a specific breeding programme, excluding foreign blood, in the second half of the 19th century. The national breed clubs have remained faithful to his principles.

Vigorous and hardy

These vigorous, hardy dogs of medium size and rectangular shape have long, square muzzles, moderately long necks and dark yellow or brown eyes without bushy eyebrows, but with a moustache and beard that give them a confident expression.



The goal when creating the Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon was a dog that was slower than

the speedy British dogs but faster than the slowcoach continental dogs. The result is an animal that can manoeuvre well on any terrain.



Grosser Münsterländer Vorstehhund

Germany

Large Munsterlander

Morphology: Braccoid



,			
Continental pointir	ng	FCI	-
dogs, spaniel type		КС	-



Did you know?

The Large Munsterlander Club was established in 1919 after black and white dogs were excluded from the German Long-Haired Pointer club because they were deemed to have English blood.

Meet the Munster

arge Munsterlanders are powerful and very muscular pointers that come across as generally racy but noble dogs. Above all, they are gentle, quick learners with proven abilities as gun dogs, especially after the shot. Lively, but not nervous.



Part of a big family

The history of Large Munsterlanders goes back to the parti-coloured bird- and hawking-dogs used in the Middle Ages, via, among others, 19th-century pointers. They belong to the group of long-haired German pointing dogs first bred at the end of the 19th century that today also includes Small Munsterlanders and German Long-Haired Pointers.

They come from Munster, a sparsely populated region of western Germany, famous for its castles and gentle way of life.



THE LARGE MUNSTERLANDER IN BRIEF

Head: Distinguished, elongated, with insightful expression.

Ears: Broad, set fairly high, rounded at the bottom, close to the skull.

Body: Long, very muscular withers that are of medium height; short, firm, straight back; well-defined lumbar region protected by very firm muscles; long, broad and very muscular croup that slopes moderately.

Tail: Carried level or slightly higher, extending from the topline without a break.

Colour: White with black patches or spots or blue roan. Black head, sometimes with a white snip or blaze.

Coat: Long, dense, smooth, not curly or stand-off, as this would hinder the dog in its work.

Irish Red and White Setter

Flying the red and white flag

While they can be affectionate companion dogs, Irish Red and White Setters are essentially bred as gun dogs. This aristocratic breed is lively and alert, with a kindly, friendly nature that makes it easy to train, but fundamentally determined, courageous and spirited.



Simultaneously an old and a recent breed! Historically in the shadow of the three other setters, particularly the Irish, this bicoloured breed came

into its own around thirty years ago. Nowadays it is recognised as a beau-

THE IRISH RED AND WHITE SETTER IN BRIEF

Head: Broad in proportion to the body.

Ears: Set at eye level and well back, very close to the head.

Body: Strong, very muscular back, deep chest, well sprung ribs.

Tail: Strong at the base, moderate in length, reaching no lower than the hock.

Did you know?

ty, particularly in a work setting.

Colour: White with solid red patches, both the red and the white must be clearly defined and bright as possible.

Coat: Long and silky (feathering) on the back of front and hind legs, a reasonable amount on the flank, well-feathered tail. Short, flat and lacking in curls on the rest of the body.





Setting the record straight

Outside Ireland, the existence of a second breed of setter was not widely known. But the Red and White seems to be the older of the two. The solid red variety only came about later through selective breeding. When Irish Setters were first shown in the mid 1800s, there was great confusion as to their colour, but by the end of the century they had more or less taken over and the Red and White had become so rare it appeared to be under threat. Concerted efforts were undertaken in the 1920s to strength the breed's standing and by 1944 there were sufficient numbers to warrant a club. Today, a good number of Irish Red and White Setters take part in shows and field trials in Ireland.

Morphology: Braccoid O 24½-26 inches (62-66 cm)

кс скс

Ireland

Irish Red and White Setter



pointers and setters, setters

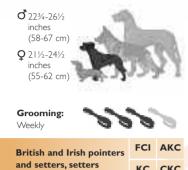


Irish Setter

Red is the colour

Morphology: Braccoid

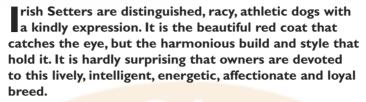
Ireland Irish Red Setter





кс скс

Did you know? The solid red variety started to appear alongside the red and white variety in Ireland in the mid 19th century. A special club was formed in 1882 and has not looked back since, prioritising the right blend of elegance and the qualities of a versatile pointer.







Without the white

Irish Setters were developed in their native country for hunting purposes from the Irish Red & White Setter and an unnamed solid red dog. The type was clearly identifiable in the 18th century. The club was formed in 1882 (four years before the standard was published) and has hosted field trials and shows ever since.







THE IRISH SETTER IN BRIEF

Head: Long and lean, without coarseness around the ears, parallel muzzle

and skull of equal lengths. Ears: Medium-sized, fine texture, set low and well back, hanging in a neat fold against the head.

Body: Proportionate to the size of the dog; deep chest that is fairly narrow at the front; well-sprung ribs leaving plenty of room; muscular, slightly arched loins.

Tail: Medium length, proportionate to the body, set rather low, strong at the base, tapering to a fine point.

Colour: Rich chestnut with no trace of black.

Coat: Short and fine on head, front of legs and tips of ears; medium length, flat elsewhere.



The Irish Setter is the most popular of the four setters recognised by the American Kennel Club and the population mostly comprises show dogs with long, chiselled heads and very long ears.



Germany
 Kleiner Münsterländer Vorstehhund

Small Munsterlander

The ideal team player

Small Munsterlanders are intelligent, quick learners. Full of temperament but well-balanced, they have a stable character and are attentive and friendly to humans. They are good family dogs that have no trouble socialising. On the hunt, these ideal team players maintain close contact with their owner.

Morphology: Braccoid



a le -

A passionate predator

In the 1870s, Munster was home to a long-haired bird dog with a great nose which was good at pointing and retrieving. In 1906, the poet Hermann Löns and his brothers took on the task of seeking out the last specimens of what they named the Heidewachtel or Heath Spaniel. At

the same time, Baron von Bevervörde-Lohburg and a local school headmaster were working on their own breeding programme, producing the Dorster variety. The Small Munsterlander club was eventually founded in March 1912.



Did you know?

Small Munsterlanders are versatile hunters with an inexhaustible predatory instinct, solid nerves and rapid reactions.

THE SMALL MUNSTERLANDER IN BRIEF

Head: Distinguished, lean, flat or slightly domed skull, slight but clearly visible stop.

Ears: Broad, set high, close to the head, ending in a point, not reaching beyond the corner of the mouth.

Body: Pronounced withers; firm, very muscular back and spine; short, broad, muscular loins; long, large croup.

Tail: Carried hanging at rest, level in action, not too high above the topline, not too curved upward.

Colour: Brown and white, brown roan with broad brown patches, mantle and ticking.

Coat: Thick, medium length, smooth to slightly wavy, close, waterproof.



Portuguese Pointer



Pointing is what they do best

Portuguese Pointers are extremely affectionate dogs which, despite their very submissive nature, do require some training. Gracious and elegant in appearance and attitude, they are highly sociable and calmnatured, although they can become playful with other Portuguese Pointers.

THE PORTUGUESE POINTER

Head: Proportionate to the body, although giving the impression of being larger due to its shape.

Ears: Medium-sized, thin, supple and covered with fine, dense hair; much broader at the base than at the tip.

Body: Moderately high withers that are a little thick; short, broad, straight back running horizontally

without a visible transition to the short, fairly broad loins, which are very muscular.

Tail: Straight, set preferably medium-high, strong at the base, tapering only gradually to the tip.

Colour: Yellow and brown, selfcoloured or with white markings.

Coat: Short, strong, very close, not too soft and dense.



Strong work ethic

While little is certain about the Portuguese Pointer's origins, there is little doubt about the breed's talents. These intelligent dogs display a very strong work ethic and are surprisingly cunning, pointing firmly when they pick up the scent. They adopt a special pose characterised by a contracted face, fixed gaze, pricked ears, motionless head, straight tail and one raised foreleg. Once they have the smell of the game in their nose they can be totally oblivious to what's going on around them.

Did you know?

Portuguese Pointers are tenacious hunters which cover terrain with single-mindedness and stubbornness, ensuring that no stone is left unturned. When trailing their prey, these highly alert animals draw on their remarkable sense of smell, their experience and their knowledge of the lie of the land.





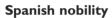
Perdiguero de Burgos

Pointer and retriever

Perdiguero de Burgos are wonderful pointers that are especially suited to game animals and birds. The excellent character of these well-balanced, calm dogs combines gentleness and intelligence, conveyed in a very noble expression.



© França



Spain

0 241/2-261/2 inches

> inches (59-64 cm)

Grooming: Monthly

Continental pointing dogs, continental pointing dog type

(62-67 cm) • 231/4-251/4

Perdiguero de Burgos

Other name: Spanish Pointer Morphology: Braccoid

> Spanish Pointers are large-sized shorthaired dogs with a well-developed head, hanging ears, a compact torso and solid legs. Almost square in build, they need to be wellproportioned and balanced when standing and moving.

Did you know?

The Perdiguero de Burgos is a hardy breed that can work on any type of terrain, hunting any type of game. Spanish Pointers are obedient and solid. They are endowed with a keen sense of smell and excellent hunting skills, epitomised by their calmness and confi-

dence on the trail and their impeccable pointing and retrieving.

THE PERDIGUERO DE BURGOS IN BRIEF

Head: Generally large and powerful, with welldeveloped skull, solid muzzle and face.

Ears: Long and hanging, triangular, set at eye level, at rest they hang graciously in corkscrew fashion. **Body:** Square, strong and robust with powerful chest and brisket, giving the impression of power and agility.

Tail: Thick at the base, set medium-high.

Colour: White and liver, irregularly mixed to produce liver-marbled, greyish liver, liver speckled and other combinations. **Coat:** Dense, medium thickness, short, smooth, spread across the whole body, including between the toes.

Pudelpointer





Two dogs for the price of one

either shy nor aggressive, Pudelpointers are eventempered, calm and controlled dogs with a welldeveloped hunting instinct. They will never shy away from game or be startled by gunfire. Ideally, they are built like heavy Pointers, with a wiry coat covering the whole body.



Did you know?

As the name suggests, this wire-haired breed is a cross between Poodles and Pointers. The result is an astonishing dog that can hunt any type of game on plains, in woodland and in water.

THE PUDELPOINTER IN BRIEF

Head: Harmonious balance of length and width, proportionate to size and sex.

Ears: Medium-sized, set high, close to the head, not fleshy, well covered with hair, slightly rounded tips.

Body: Straight topline; pronounced withers; short, straight, firm, very muscular back; strongly muscled loins; medium-length croup that slopes slightly.

Tail: Reaching the point of the hock, straight or slightly curved, forming a sabre and carried a little above the topline.

Colour: Solid brown, dead leaf or black.

Coat: Harsh, wiry, dense, close, medium-length, with thick undercoat.

Exceptional aptitude on the plain

Although Poodles were used only to establish the foundation breeding stock, their hunting skills are preserved in the present-day breed. By associating them with the Pointer's exceptional aptitude on the plain – a fine nose even at long distances, the ability to search an extensive area quickly, firm pointing - it was possible to produce a versatile hunting dog.







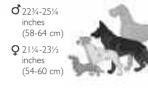
Hungary Rövidszörü Magyar Vizsla

Vizsla

Strength and beauty

Other name: Hungarian Vizsla

Morphology: Braccoid



vizslas are versatile hunting dogs that are able to work on plains, in woodlands and in water. Their typical qualities include an outstanding nose, a firm point, remarkable retrieving skills and an innate ability to remain on scent even when swimming, which they clearly enjoy. Their easy-going nature means they are well suited to living indoors.

Grooming:	1		
Continental poin dogs, continental	•	FCI	АКС
pointing dog type		кс	скс

Did you know? Vizslas are lively, friendly, even-tempered and easy to train. Their outstanding ability to maintain contact with their owner is one of their key qualities.



Competitive advantage

The Vizsla's ancestors arrived in Europe with the Magyar tribes and it is depicted in documents dating back to the 14th century. Its importance as a hunting dog increased markedly from the 18th century, and Vizslas were very successful in pointing dog competitions in Hungary in the early 19th century.

Strength and beauty

Vizslas are lightly-built, lean dogs that do not carry any excess weight. They epitomise strength and beauty in perfect harmony.



THEVIZSLA IN BRIEF

Head: Clean, noble and well-balanced.

Ears: Fine, hanging close to the cheeks, ending in a rounded V.

Body: Pronounced, muscular withers; strong, very muscular, firm, straight back; short, broad, firm, muscular loins; broad, sufficiently long croup.

Tail: Reaching the hock, carried straight or slightly sabre-fashion, covered with dense coat, raised level in motion.

Colour: Various shades of russet gold and dark sandy gold.

Coat: Short and dense, coarse and hard to the touch.



Slovakian Wirehaired Pointer

Excellent retrievers on land and water

Slovakian Wirehaired Pointers are particularly hardy, solid and versatile dogs that can work on plains, in woodland and in water, particularly after the gunshot, searching for and retrieving injured game. These obedient dogs are easy to train. Slovakia Slovenský hrubosrstý Stavač



Built for work

Slovakian Wirehaired Pointers are efficient working dogs of moderate strength, yet nobly built. The base coat colour of wiry hair is "grey".

THE SLOVAKIAN WIREHAIRED POINTER IN BRIEF

Head: Sufficiently long, lean, without folding, proportionate to the body.

Ears: Proportionate length, set widthways above eye level, rounded.

Body: Well-built, rather tall, straight back; high neck with head carried high.

Tail: Moderately strong, set rather high, carried downwards at rest, level in action.

Colour: Brown-shaded sandy ("grey") with lighter and darker shadings without white markings or with white markings on legs or chest; also "grey" with big or small markings, possibly speckled.

Coat: Undercoat of short, firm down that is generally shed in summer; and harsh, straight, close top-coat measuring around 4 cm.







Did you know?

Slovakian Wirehaired Pointers have not been bred for very long. They are almost exclusively found in their native country. Breeders are looking for a solidly-built dog without heaviness.

Italian Spinone

A wiry Italian

N aturally sociable, docile and patient, Italian Spinones are skilful hunters on any terrain. These tireless dogs will happily get in among thorns or enter icy water if it means getting the job done. Excellent retrievers as well as pointers, they move quickly with an extended trot.





Italy Spinone Italiano

FCI AKC

кс скс

Morphology: Braccoid

(60-70 cm)

70½-81½ lbs (32-37 kg)

Q 22³/₄-25¹/₂ inches

61³/₄-66¹/₄ lbs (28-30 kg)

Grooming: Monthly

Continental pointing dogs, griffon type

(58-65 cm)



Did you know? In a survey of dog lovers in Italy, the Italian Spinone came

out as an ideal companion dog, which does not detract from its hunting skills.

Artists' model

Wire-haired Italian dogs, thought to be the ancestors of Italian Spinones, have been described through the centuries, including by Selicourt in 1683, the author of a book about hunting. In the Middle Ages, these dogs were often depicted by great artists, most famously by Andrea Mantegna in a 15th century fresco at the Palazzo Ducale in Mantua.

Hardy and vigorous

Italian Spinones are solidly built, robust, hardy and vigorous, with powerful bones and well-developed muscles.



THE ITALIAN SPINONE IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from the side the skull is oval, from the front it takes the form of a two-sided roof with a highly developed occipital protuberance.

Ears: Practically triangular, almost always carried hanging, rising only slightly. **Body:** Virtually square-shaped; withers not raised too high; slightly convex loins with well-developed muscles breadthways; broad, long, very muscular, oblique croup; ample, deep chest descended to the elbows or lower. **Tail:** Thick, especially at the base, carried level or hanging.

Colour: Pure white, white with orange markings, white speckled with orange, white with brown (chestnut) markings, roan or brown roan (chestnut).

Coat: Stiff, harsh, dense, rather close, no undercoat.

Stabyhoun

Frisian spaniel

Stabyhouns are loyal, docile and calm companion dogs that are prized for their intelligence, obedience and vigilance. They are also very easy to train, without a shred of shyness or aggression. These versatile dogs can hunt on any terrain and retrieve from water; ducks are one of their specialities.



Rare outside their homeland

They appear to be descended from spaniels which entered the country during the Spanish occupation (1568-1648). Their native region is Friesland, in the northeast of the Netherlands. Relatively rare outside their homeland, the Stabyhoun population stands at several thousand.

Frisian force

Stabyhouns are strongly built spaniels of regular proportions, neither too heavy nor too fine. They have a squareshaped body and a coat of long hair.



Continental pointing

dogs, spaniel type

Netherlands Stabyhoun

Morphology: Braccoid

C Ideally 20¾ inches (53 cm)

Q Ideally 193

Grooming: Monthly

FCI

inches (50 cm)





Did you know? *The feathering on the ear is a*

distinctive characteristic of Stabyhouns: fairly long at the base, tapering gradually, with the final third covered in short hair.



THE STABYHOUN IN BRIEF

Head: Lean, proportionate to the body, longer than it is broad, skull and muzzle of same

Ears: Set rather low, medium length, trowel-shaped.

Body: Powerful body; straight, fairly long back; strong loins; slightly sloping croup; broad chest viewed from the front.

Tail: Long, reaching to the point of the hock, not set high.

Colour: Black, brown or orange with white markings.

Coat: Long and smooth on the torso, possibly wavy on the croup, short on the head.

407

Germany
 Weimaraner

Weimaraner

Other name: Weimar

Morphology: Braccoid 23%-27½ inches (59-70 cm) 66-88 lbs (30-40 kg) 9 22½-25½ inches (57-65 cm) 55-77 lbs (25-35 kg) Grooming: Monthly Continental pointing FCI AK

Continental pointing
dogs, continental
pointing dog typeFCIKC

FCI AKC KC CKC

Over a century of pointing

Weimaraners are versatile, docile dogs with a well-balanced character and a real passion for hunting. They can take on pests and game, displaying great perseverance and working very systematically, without being excessively lively. They are reputed for their remarkable sense of smell. They are also good guard dogs, although they will not show aggression. Confident when pointing and working in water, they are very good at working after the shot.



The oldest German pointer

Stud book registration was introduced in 1890 in a move towards planned, controlled breeding. The long-haired variety was added to the short-haired type early in the 20th century, but it has never been widespread. Since those initial registrations 120 years ago, cross-breeding with other dogs, especially pointers, has been avoided, which makes Weimaraners the oldest of the German pointing breeds.

Lean and muscular

These medium to large hunting dogs are suited to the work of a pointer: dry, very muscular, but pleasingly built, with clear physical distinctions between males and females.





Duhayen/Royal Canii



THE WEIMARANER IN BRIEF

Head:

Aristocratic expression, skull in harmony with the size of the dog and the dimensions of the face.

Ears: Broad and fairly long, reaching approximately 2.5 cm from the point of nose.

Body: Well-defined withers, firm, level and muscular back without a dip, well developed, deep chest that is not too broad.

Tail: Set a little low, below the topline, lower than other comparable breeds, powerful and well-coated.

Colour: Silver, roe, mouse grey and all intermediate shades.

Coat: Two varieties: short-haired with a thick, very dense, smooth, short topcoat that is nevertheless longer and denser than that of most comparable breeds; long-haired, with a soft, long topcoat, with or without undercoat.

Did you know?

Despite their relatively obscure origins, one thing we do know about Weimaraners is that they were bred selectively by the Duke of Weimar, who employed them to hunt and gave them their name.



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The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.



Retrievers, flushing dogs and water dogs

United States 🔴

American Water Spaniel

American Water Spaniel



Morphology: Braccoid



An American rarity

The demeanour of American Water Spaniels indicates intelligence, a desire to please and friendliness. These energetic dogs expend a great deal of energy on the hunt, showing eagerness while remaining controllable. Developed in Wisconsin in the early 19th century, this is a rare breed much appreciated by hunters on the Third Coast in the Great Lakes region.

Did you know?

The American Water Spaniel was developed in the United States as an all-round hunting dog to retrieve game from lightweight boats or canoes and work ground with relative ease.



Plenty of protection from the elements

American Water Spaniels are muscular, medium-sized dogs with a marcel to curly coat. It is important that they are the right size and well-proportioned. They are solidly built and full of strength and quality, with the substance and bone needed to support their musculature, without any sign of clumsiness. The coat is also a key point as with all waterdogs. The number of waves or curls can vary depending on the region. The undercoat must be sufficient to protect against weather, water and punishing cover.

THE AMERICAN WATER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: In proportion to the overall look, moderate length, attractive, alert, self-confident expression denoting lively intelligence.

Ears: Lobular, long, broad, leather extending to the nose.

Body: Well-developed, sturdy solid loins that are not too compact; well-developed chest.

Tail: Moderate length, curved like a rocker, lively, moderate feathering. Colour: Solid liver, brown or dark chocolate, some white on toes and chest.

Coat: Ranging from marcel (uniform waves) to close curls.





THE BARBET IN BRIEF

Head: Hair falls onto the bridge of the nose; long, well-furnished beard; very abundant moustache covering the bridge of the nose.

Ears: Long, flat, broad and covered with long hair forming strands.

Body: Solid back with well sustained topline; short, strong, arched loins; rounded croup when viewed from the side, harmoniously prolonging the line of the loins; broad, deep chest. **Tail:** Raised slightly, carried above the topline in action, set low, forming a gentle hook at the tip.

pleasure.

Barbet

Unbeaten in the water

Barbets are even-tempered, very sociable and very fond of their owner. They love playing in water, even

when it is cold, which they splash in for work or for

Colour: Solid black, grey, brown, fawn, pale fawn, white or more or less pied.

Coat: Long, woolly, curly, sometimes forming strands, furnished, naturally covering the whole body.

FCI - Water dogs

France Barbet

đ 22¾-25½

inches (58-65 cm)

(53-61 cm)

Grooming: Weekly

Q 21-24

Morphology: Braccoid

No problem with the cold

This very old breed is described in several different sources as early as the 16th century. Common throughout France, where it was used to hunt waterfowl, the Barbet is a medium-sized dog with a thick, woolly coat to protect it from the cold and the damp. The breed gets its name from its distinctive facial hair: "barbe" is French for beard.

Did you know?

Barbets are used to hunt wildfowl. Like all waterdogs, they are more than simply retrievers: they will locate and flush out game hiding in aquatic vegetation, and retrieve it once it has been shot. They are not afraid of the cold, entering the water regardless of the weather.





Portuguese Water Dog

Champion swimmer and diver

ortuguese Water Dogs are impetuous, determined, proud, simple and tireless. These dogs of severe, alert and penetrating expression possess excellent sight and smell. They are exceptionally intelligent, able to understand any commands and obey them with pleasure. In 2009, a Portuguese Water Dog moved into the White House, when the President's daughters were presented with a puppy they named Bo.



Purely Portuguese

Portugal Cão de Agua Portug

> Morphology: Braccoid 0 191/2-221/2 inches (50-57 cm)

42-55 lbs

(19-25 kg)

O 17-20¹/₂ inche (43-52 cm)

> (16-22 kg) Grooming: Monthly

Water dogs

mooring.

Did you know? As extraordinary swimmers and divers, Portuguese Water

keen eye out, jumping in and even diving to retrieve any fish that slip the hook or net. They will also swim out to retrieve a broken net or loose

ions for fishermen, both out at sea and for guarding their boats and

351/4-481/2 lbs

Portuguese Water Dogs have lived and worked all along the Atlantic coast of Portugal for centuries, but with the modernisation of fishing, their population has been restricted to the Algarve, which is considered to be the modern breed's native region. Portuguese Water Dogs are medium-sized, well-balanced, robust and very muscular, thanks to their regular swimming forays.



THE PORTUGUESE WATER DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Well-proportioned, strong and broad.

Ears: Set above eye level, carried close to the head with the rear edge slightly lifted away, thin, heartshaped.

Body: Broad, inconspicuous withers; straight, short, broad, very muscular back; short loins well coupled to the croup, which is well-formed and slightly sloping; broad, deep chest.

Tail: Carried ring-shaped when the dog is alert, important for swimming and diving.

Colour: Self-coloured in various shades of white, black or brown or a combination of black and brown with white.

Coat: Abundant weather-resistant coat over the entire body without undercoat. Two varieties: long and wavy, or short and curly.

414

Chesapeake Bay Retriever

Water power from the North-East



Chesapeakes are calm, intelligent dogs with a bright and happy disposition. They are naturally affectionate and instinctively protective. The breed has many qualities including courage, a good work ethic, keenness, a fine nose, intelligence and a love of water. However, their general disposition and, above all, character are key when it comes to breeding.

 Other name: Chesapeake

 Morphology: Braccoid

 2.3-26 inches

 (58-66 cm)

 65-80 lbs

 (29.5-36kg)

 P 21-24 inches

 (25 - 32kg)

 Grooming:

 Monthly

 FCI
 AKC

 KC
 CKC

United States Chesapeake Bay Retriev

THE CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, round head with medium stop; long, powerful jaws to accommodate large waterfowl.

Ears: Small, set well up on the head, hanging loosely.

Body: Medium length, neither cobby nor roached, almost hollow topline viewed from underneath as the flanks are well tucked up, hindquarters are a little higher than shoulders.

Tail: Medium length and thickness at the base, straight or slightly curved.

Colour: Blending as well as possible with its natural surroundings in any shade of brown, sedge or dead-grass. Self-coloured dogs are preferred.

Coat: Double coat comprising a short, rough, wavy topcoat and a dense, fine, woolly undercoat abundant-ly impregnated with natural oil.

Icebreaker

As proficient on land as in the water, Chesapeakes were developed along the bay of the same name to hunt waterfowl in the least inviting weather and water conditions. They often have to work strenuously and even break through ice to retrieve game. They often cope with winds, tides and long cold swims.

Very clear yellow or amber eyes is a distinctive breed characteristic, as is a double coat, which tends to wave on the shoulders, neck, back and loins.







Did you know? Both topcoat and undercoat are impregnated with oil to protect the skin from cold water and ensure quick drying after a dip.

415

United Kingdom Clumber Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

o Ideally

Q Ideally 65 lbs

80 lbs

(36 kg)

(29.5 kg)

Grooming: Monthly

Flushing dogs

Clumber Spaniel

Tempered strength

Iumber Spaniels are more distant than other spaniels, but not at all aggressive. This is one of the rarest breeds, although their suitability to home life, their patience and their boundless friendliness suggest they should be more popular.





Sense and proportion

Did you know?

short legs, Clumber Spaniels

forward in a straight line at front and back without effort.

Clumber Spaniels are stoical, big-hearted and highly-intelligent dogs. Their determination enhances their natural abilities. Silent workers, they make good use of their excellent senses. They are also steady and assured companions, exuding kindness and dignity. Their origins remain a mystery, although one theory suggests they are the result of a cross between a Saint-Bernard and a spaniel.

Active

These well-balanced, heavy-boned dogs wear a pensive expression. They are active animals, embodying great strength.



THE CLUMBER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Square, solid, medium length, heavy brows, deep stop.

Ears: Large, vine leaf-shaped, wellcovered with straight hair.

Body: Long, heavy and close to the ground; straight, broad, long back; muscular loins; deep chest; well-sprung ribs; well let-down underline in flank.

Tail: Set low, well-feathered, strong at the base, carried level with the back.

Colour: Plain white with lemon markings preferred on the body, orange is accepted, light head markings and freckled muzzle are also accepted.

Coat: Abundant, close, silky, straight, well-feathered legs and chest.

American Cocker Spaniel



Short and sweet

E ven-tempered and never timid, American Cocker Spaniels have become more popular in the home than in the field. These extroverts are loved by everyone, and their compact size means they can go almost anywhere.

The smallest of the hunting dogs

American Cocker Spaniels are perfectly proportioned with a finely chiselled head on a strong, compact body. Of ideal size, they stand well up at the shoulder on straight forelegs, with a topline sloping down slightly to strong, muscular, moderately bent hindquarters. American Cocker Spaniels are capable of reaching considerable speeds and have a great deal of endurance.





Did you know?

This is the smallest breed in group 8, but a star of the show ring with a remarkable gait. The right balance between front and back is essential, because American Cocker Spaniels drive themselves forward with strong, powerful hindquarters. The shoulders and legs need to be perfectly built, so that they can reach forward without constraint in a full stride that counterbalances the force from the rear. American Cocker Spaniels must cover the ground with a coordinated, regular and effortless action.



THE AMERICAN COCKER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Proportionate to the body, creating an intelligent, alert, gentle and appealing impression.

Ears: Fine, long lobular, well-feathered.

Body: Topline slightly slopes down to muscular quarters; strong back; deep chest that is no higher than the elbows; deep, well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Continuation of the topline or slightly higher, never straight up like a terrier's or so low as to indicate timidity.

Colour: Solid black, also including black with tan points; any solid colour other than black (ASCOB),

from light cream to dark red including brown and brown with tan points; parti-colours of two or more solid, well-broken colours, one of which must be white (black and white, red and white, brown and white, and roan, including any of these colours with tan markings).

Coat: Short and fine on the head but medium-length on the body with sufficient undercoat to provide protection.

United States Cocker Spaniel

Other name: Cocker Spaniel

FCI AKC

кс скс



Flushing dogs

United Kingdom Curly Coated Retriever

Curly Coated Retriever

Other name: Curl

Curlilocks

ntelligent, balanced, reliable, brave, friendly, self-assured and independent: seven





The biggest and the rarest of the retrievers

Curly Coated Retrievers are strong, well-built dogs with a certain degree of elegance. The characteristic coat of the biggest and the rarest of the British retrievers is said to come from two of its alleged ancestors: the Irish Water Spaniel and the Poodle. However, the origins of Curly Coated Retrievers are unknown - contrary to those of the other members of its family. First shown in the mid 19th century, they were among the first land and water retrievers in Britain, but they were soon overtaken in popularity by other members of the family.







Did you know?

According to the specialists, Curly Coated Retrievers have ancestors as diverse as Large Rough Water Dogs, Tweed Water Spaniels, Lesser Newfoundlands, Irish Water Spaniels and a whole range of continental breeds, including Wetterhouns from the Netherlands, Barbets and Poodles from France, plus many more.

THE CURLY COATED RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Wedge-shaped from the front and the side, but proportionate to the body.

Ears: Rather small, set slightly above eye level, close to the head, covered with small curls.

Body: Strong, level topline; short, solid, powerful loins; deep chest with well-sprung ribs; slightly tucked-up flanks.

Tail: Flows from the topline, reaching approximately to the hock.

Colour: Black or liver.

Coat: Thick mass of small, close, tight curls on the body from the occiput to the tip of the tail. Smooth elsewhere.

Deutscher Wachtelhund

Full-blooded hunter

Q 17¾-20½ inch eutscher Wachtelhunds are lively and very enthusiastic hunters. Friendly and self-assured in their natural environment, biddable and highly adaptable, they are never timid or aggressive, keeping close to the trail over long distances, especially when trained and handled appropriately. Due to their versatility, they can be employed to track wounded or lost game, and retrieve and flush in undergrowth, heavy woodland and water.

Did you know? Deutscher Wachtelhunds continue to this day to be bred by and for hunters as a flushing dog and versatile hunting dog.



Quails in a quandary

The history of hunting describes dogs very similar to Deutscher Wachtelhunds that were used centuries ago to flush game. The word "Wachtelhund" has a long history too, but controlled breeding only began at the



Flushing dogs

beginning of the 20th century. Deutscher Wachtelhunds are mediumsized, long-haired flushing dogs with very well-developed muscles, solid bones and a noble head. Generally longer than they are high, they must not appear long-legged.



THE DEUTSCHER WACHTELHUND IN BRIEF

Head: Flat, moderately broad skull with no visible occiput, moderately developed stop.

Ears: Set high and broad, flat without a twist, hanging directly behind the eye, never thick, fleshy or flabby.

Body: Strong, well-defined withers; short, firm back without any dip behind the withers; highly muscular loins that look broad; slightly sloping croup.

Tail: Carried level with the topline or downwards at rest; slightly raised and vigorously wagged when the dog is alert or excited.

Colour: Solid brown, more rarely red; brown roan, more rarely red roan.

Coat: Strong, close, most often wavy, also sometimes curled (astrakhan) or long, flat with thick undercoat.

Germany Deutscher Wachtelhund

Other name: German Spaniel Morphology: Braccoid

0 19-211/4 inches

(48-54 cm) 391/2-55 lbs (18-25 kg)

(45-52 cm) 391/2-55 lbs

(18-25 kg)

Monthly

FCI

Grooming:

English Cocker Spaniel

The art of leadership

aturally cheerful, tail wagging constantly, English Cocker Spaniels are typically bustling dogs, especially on a trail, which they follow without concern for heavy cover. They are affectionate and gentle with those they know, but full of life and natural exuberance, only ever truly happy when they are on the go.











Short and compact

Cheerful, energetic and well-balanced, English Cocker Spaniels are the most well known and most widespread of the spaniels. These short, compact dogs - about as long as they are tall at the withers are very healthy and full of life.

THE ENGLISH COCKER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Well-developed, cleanly chiselled skull, neither too fine nor too heavy, well-defined stop.

United Kingdom

English Cocker Spaniel

Other name: Cocker Spanie

Morphology: Braccoid

0 151/2-16 inches (39-41 cm)

(12.5-14.5 kg)

Q 15-151/2 inches

(38-39 cm) 28-32 lbs

(12.5-14.5 kg)

Grooming Weekly

Flushing dogs

national success.

Did you know?

English Cocker Spaniels lead the spaniel pack. They enjoy an above-

popularity and well-deserved inter-

28-32 lbs

Ears: Lobular, set low, covered with long, straight, silky hairs.

Body: Strong and compact, with firm, straight topline, gently sloping from the short, broad loins to the base of the tail; well-developed chest.

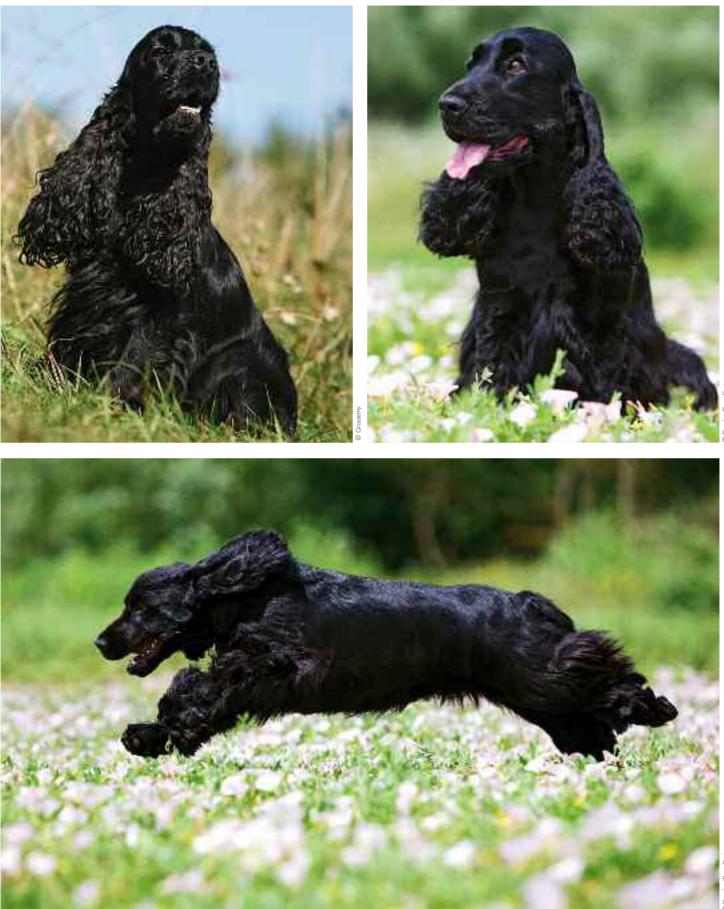
Tail: Slightly curved, medium length, proportionate to the size of the dog and proportionate to the rest of the body.

Colour: Varied (white is not allowed in solid colours, except on the chest).

Coat: Flat and silky, never wiry nor wavy, not too abundant and never curly.



420



United Kingdom

English Springer Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

 \vec{O} and QApproximately 20 inches

(51 cm)

English Springer Spaniel

Back to the source

nglish Springer Spaniels are symmetrically built, compact, strong, cheerful and active. The longest-legged of the British land spaniels, they are friendly and easy to live with, naturally docile, never timid or aggressive.





Did you know?

English Springer Spaniels have a gait all of their own. They swing their forelegs forward straight from the shoulder, so the feet are thrown forward in an easy, effortless way. The hocks should drive well under the body, following the line of the forelegs. When moving at a slower tempo they may pace, which is typical of the breed.



gins from which all other British spaniels are said to be descended. They were originally used to find and spring game for net, falcon or greyhound, but nowadays they are employed to find, flush and retrieve. They are highly valued in many countries as their physique allows them to infiltrate marshes and bushes.

English Springer Spaniels are members of an old breed of pure ori-

THE ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly wide, medium-length skull, slightly rounded, rising from the foreface, with a brow or stop divided by fluting between the eyes.

Ears: Lobular, fairly close to the head, good length and width, set at eye level, nicely feathered.

Body: Strong, neither too long nor too short, with strong muscular

loins that are slightly arched and well-coupled, and a deep, welldeveloped chest.

Made for the marshes

Tail: Set low, never higher than the back, well-feathered, lively action.



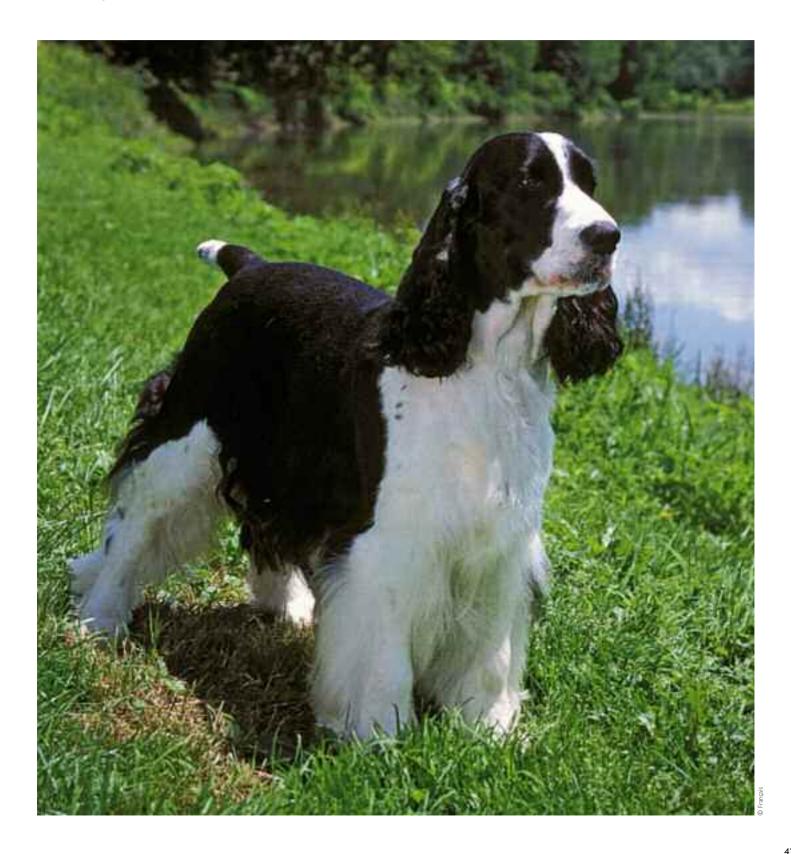
with tan markings. Coat: Dense, straight and weather resistant, never coarse.







Its morphology differs greatly depending on its use: breeding, field trials or simply an exceptional companion.



United Kingdom Field Spaniel

Field Spaniel

A fetching spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

o and **Q** Approximately 18 inches (45.75cm) 40-55 lbs (18-25 kg)

Grooming: Weekly

Flushing dogs



FCI AKC

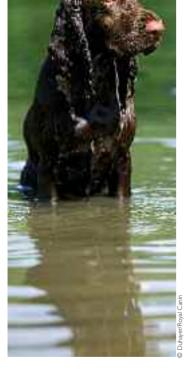
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Field Spaniels are well-balanced, noble, upstanding hunting dogs that are built for endurance. They are renowned for being exceptionally docile, active, sensitive and independent, but they express their love of life – as well as their bubbly, mischievous side – in close regular contact with their owner.

Bigger, more powerful than the Cocker

Closest of all the spaniels to the Cocker, but bigger and more powerful, Field Spaniels are probably descended from the Black and Tan Spaniel crossed with other breeds. These natural retrievers have a very good nose and pull out all the stops, even on difficult terrain, making the most of their intelligence and versatility.





Did you know? *Field Spaniels love wide-open*

spaces, so urban life is not for them. They are wonderful companions in the countryside and ideal hunting dogs, with great flushing and retrieving skills.



THE FIELD SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Conveys the impression of high breeding, character and nobility.

Ears: Moderately long and broad, set low, well-feathered.

Body: Strong, straight, muscular back and loins; deep, well-developed chest with moderately wellsprung ribs. **Tail:** Set low and never carried above the topline, nicely feathered, lively action, reaches to around the hock.

Colour: Black, liver or roan, or any of these with tan markings.

Coat: Long, flat, glossy and silky, never curly, short or wiry, but dense and weatherproof.

424

Flat Coated Retriever



The water-lover

Flat Coated Retrievers are medium-sized dogs that are powerful but not heavy, racy but without any sign of weediness. Generously endowed with natural gun dog instincts, they are lively, self-assured and kind.



United Kingdom

Flat Coated Retriever

A born hunter

Flat Coated Retrievers share a range of characteristics with other retrievers, including sociability with humans and other dogs, natural retrieving skills and a love of water. They were first bred in the United

Kingdom in the 19^{th} century, based on stock from Newfoundland as well as setters. Labrador blood was also put into the mix to add retrieving skills and natural beauty.





Did you know?

Before being given its present name, the breed was known as the Wavy Coated Retriever. As such, it made its debut in the show ring at the first-ever dog shows in England in 1860.

THE FLAT COATED RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Long and well-moulded with flat skull of moderate width.

Ears: Small and well-set, close to the side of the head.

Body: Short, square loins, deep, fairly broad chest with well-defined brisket.

Tail: Short, straight, well-set, carried cheerfully but never above the topline.

Colour: Black or liver only.

Coat: Dense, fine to medium texture, good quality, as flat as possible.



United Kingdom Golden Retriever

Morphology: Braccoid

0 22-24

Q 20-22 inches (51-56 cm)

Grooming: Weekly

Retrievers

(56-61 cm)

Golden Retriever

Going for gold

Golden Retrievers have a host of qualities to justify their worldwide popularity. Friendly and affectionate, their proverbial gentleness explains their success as a family dog, which shows no sign of waning.







Juhayen/Cogis

times, notably with a now extinct breed, the Tweed Water Spaniel.

The breed club was formed in 1913 thanks to the dynamism of a certain Mrs Charlesworth.

Did you know?

Golden Retrievers are loved and trusted family dogs all over the world, but they are also versatile sporting and working dogs. In sports they excel in disciplines as varied as obedience and agility. They are used as search and rescue dogs and guide dogs. They are also outstanding trackers and retrievers on the hunt.



THE GOLDEN RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Balanced, wellchiselled with a broad skull lacking in coarseness, well set on the neck.

Ears: Medium-sized, set just about at eye level.

Body: Balanced, with level topline, strong, muscular, short loins, deep brisket.

Tail: Set and carried level with the back, reaching the hock but not curled at the tip.

Colour: Any shade of gold or cream, not red or mahogany, some white hairs are permitted on the chest.

Gold that glitters

Nous, bought

While the Labrador is the

undoubted star of the retriever family, in some countries it has

to bow to the supremacy of the

Golden Retriever. The origins of

the breed go all the way back to a yellow retriever by the name of

Tweedmouth in 1865 and subsequently crossed a number of

by Lord

Coat: Flat and wavy with good feathering; dense, water-resistant undercoat.



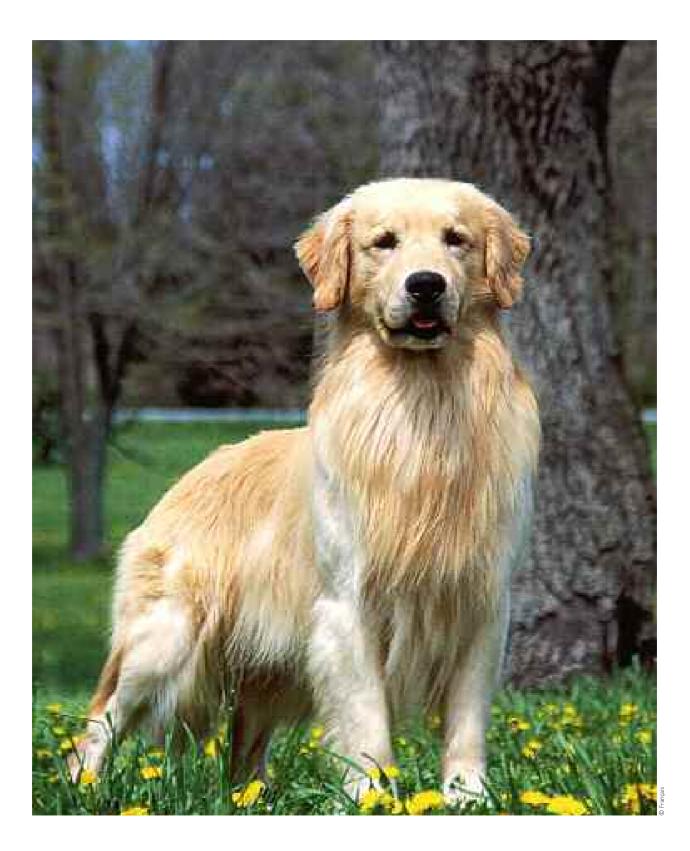




426



A little taller and heavier than its British cousin, although it is less powerful. The coat is generally darker and the hair finer to the touch.



Irish Water Spaniel

Other names: Whiptail, Rat-Tail Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

Grooming Weekly

Water dogs

BRIEF

Ireland Irish Water Spaniel



A rat's tale

rish Water Spaniels are proud, bold and spirited dogs which combine great intelligence with impressive stamina, vitality and loyalty. They are good family dogs with a "sense of humour", but are reserved with strangers.



FCI AKC кс скс

THE IRISH WATER SPANIEL IN

Head: Skull and head of good size, high, domed skull of good length and fair width to accommodate a large brain. Topknot of long loose curls forming a well-defined peak between the eyes.

Ears: Very long, lobe-shaped, set low, hanging fairly close to the cheeks, covered with long twisted curls of hair.

Body: Strong, very muscular, of good size, general barrel-shaped appearance accentuated by the curve of the ribs.

Tail: Smooth, strong and thick at the base, where it is covered for 3-4 inches (7.5-10 cm) with short curls.

Colour: Rich, dark liver with purplish tint or bloom peculiar to the breed and sometimes referred to as puce-liver.

Coat: Dense, tight, crisp ringlets with natural oiliness.

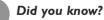


Persian perhaps?

Although the breed's precise origins are obscure, Irish Water Spaniels are generally felt to be descended from Persian dogs which travelled to the Emerald Isle via Spain. The first reference to "waterdogs that pursue water flow" dates from 1600, so we know that dogs with waterproof coats were used in Ireland even before the introduction of the shotgun.

Irish Water Spaniels find it easy to adapt to most forms of shooting and hunting, often pointing and willingly retrieving even in heavy cover. Their build and nature make them the traditional dog of choice for hunting water game.





The only objective evidence of the Irish Water Spaniel's lineage is its most striking feature, the rat's tail. This has led to the breed also being known as the Whiptail or the Rat Tail Spaniel. No similar dog has one, implying that the breed had an indigenous Irish ancestor.

Kooikerhondje

A man, a dog and a duck

Kooikerho built, they ha coloured and these spaniel are characte alertness.

Kooikerhondjes are very energetic sporting dogs that are still used today in duck decoys. Harmoniously built, they have shiny coats that are attractively coloured and well-feathered. Cheerful but not noisy, these spaniels are very dependent on their owner. They are characterised by sociability, gentleness and constant alertness. 1.11

Other name: Kooik

Netherlands

Kooikerhondie

A baronial breed

Kooikerhondjes are members of a Dutch breed that was only officially recognised in 1971, five years after the Dutch kennel club approved the provisional standard. Thanks to the efforts of Baron Van Hardenbroek to secure the breed's future, sufficient numbers of good-quality puppies are now being born in the Netherlands. Duck decoys are a Dutch specialty: humans, dogs and tame decoy ducks work together to catch wild ducks.





Duhayen/Royal Car

Kooïkerhondjes are active little dogs. Almost square-bodied, they carry their head high. Their coat is coloured, and the tail well feathered.

Did you know?

This outstanding retriever and waterdog is an old breed with a history going back to the 17th century but which almost
 disappeared completely in the early 20th century. A female from Friesland called Tommie, purchased by Baron Van Hardenbroek in 1939, is the mother of the present-day breed.

THE KOOIKERHONDJE IN BRIEF

Head: Fairly broad, moderately rounded skull, clearly visible but moderate stop.

Ears: Medium-sized, set just above eye level from the tip of the nose to the corner of the eye, close to the cheeks, with long feathered tips preferred.

Body: Strong, level back, deep chest, sufficiently sprung ribs.

Tail: Carried level with or just above the line of the back, never curled, well feathered with white plume.

Colour: Distinct patches of dominant clear orange-red on white.

Coat: Medium length, straight or slightly wavy, not curly or close.



Lagotto Romagnolo

Other name: Romagna Water Dog

Italy

agotto Romagnolo



Did you know? The topcoat and, even more so, the undercoat are waterproof. The coat requires particular care as it tends to felt without a full clipping at least once a year. Felted hair must be removed regularly.

A nose for truffles

agotto Romagnolos have a natural gift for searching and their very fine nose has made them efficient truffle dogs. Having lost their hunting instinct, they are not distracted from their work by the smell of game. Lagottos are obedient, undemanding, alert and affectionate dogs that grow very attached to their owner and are easy to train. They are also very good companion dogs and well-suited to guard duties.



Water dog out of its element

This long-established breed was employed as a retriever waterdog in the lowlands of Emilia-Romagna in the Po Delta and Ravenna marshes. The great marshlands were drained over the course of the centuries to be used as arable land, so the Lagotto became an excellent truffle dog in the flat, open countryside of Romagna.

Warm woollies

These hardy, medium to small dogs are well-proportioned and powerfully built, with a dense, curly coat with a woolly texture.



THE LAGOTTO ROMAGNOLO IN BRIEF

Head: Viewed from above: moderately strong and shaped like a trapezoid. The upper axes of the skull and chest

Ears: Medium-sized in proportion to the head, triangular with rounded tip, fairly broad at the tip, set just above the zygomatic arch.

diverge slightly.

Body: Compact and strong, as long as height to the withers.

Tail: Set medium-high, tapering to the tip, reaching the hock; carried sabre-style at rest, high in action.

Colour: Solid off-white, white with brown or orange patches, brown roan, solid brown (in various shades), solid orange.

Coat: Woolly texture, somewhat rough on the surface, forming very tight ring-shaped curls with the undercoat shining through.



Nova Scotia Duck **Tolling Retriever**

Other names: Toller, Tolling Retriever, Little Red Duck Dog









Water off a duck's back

gent, very receptive dogs with a great deal of stamina. Strong and able swimmers, they are naturally tenacious retrievers on land and in water, ready to spring into action at a moment's notice. Playfulness and a passion for retrieving are essential aspects of their tolling ability.



Agile and determined

Canada 🔴

Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever

Bred selectively in Canada since the early 19th century to toll (lure) and retrieve water game, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers are powerful medium-sized dogs of compact build. Well-proportioned and muscular, they are medium- to heavy-boned, yet extremely agile, highly alert and very determined. Many Tollers look rather sad, but when they set to work their aspect changes to express intense concentration and excitement.



THE NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Clean-cut, slightly wedgeshaped.

Ears: Triangular, medium-sized, set high and well back on the skull.

Body: Level topline; short, straight back; solid, muscular loins; deep chest reaching to the elbows.

Tail: Broad at the base, prolonging the very slight natural slope of the croup, with abundant feathering.

Colour: Various shades of red to orange. White markings usual in at least one of the following places: tip of tail, feet not extending beyond the pasterns, chest and blaze.

Coat: Medium length, soft topcoat; dense, even softer undercoat; a water-repellent double coat is indispensible as the dog must be

Spanish Water Dog



Master of many trades

Spanish Water Dogs are hardy animals of medium weight. They are well-proportioned and attractive in appearance. These natural athletes have well-developed muscles thanks to regular exercise, which they adore. They can be very good sheepdogs, gun dogs or even fishers. Spanish Water Dogs are loyal, obedient, cheerful, hard-working, watchful and well-balanced.





Old Turk

The descendants of Spanish Water Dogs have lived on the Iberian Peninsula for a very long time. The breed has the same origins as the old Barbets. It is most widespread in Andalusia, where it is used as a sheepdog as well as a companion for water game hunters and fisher folk. Locally, it has been commonly known for centuries as the "Turk". Spanish Water Dogs have adapted to the humidity and drought in marshland regions, particularly their coat. Sight, hearing and smell are particularly well-developed.

Spain Perro de Agua Españo Morphology: Braccoid 0 171/2-193/4 inches (44-50 cm) , 39½-40½ lbs (18-22 kg) Q 15¾-18 inche (40-46 cm) 301/2-391/2 lbs (14-18 kg) Grooming: Weekly FCI -Water dogs кс скс



Did you know? Spanish Water Dogs are intelligent dogs which learn very quickly. As a result, they are able to adapt to just about all situations and conditions.

THE SPANISH WATER DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, carried elegantly.

Ears: Set medium high, triangular, hanging.

Body: Robust, straight topline; barely defined withers; straight, powerful back; slightly sloping croup; broad, deep chest. **Tail:** Set medium high, sometimes naturally short.

Colour: Various shades of solid white, black and brown, various shades of bi-coloured black and white or black and brown.

Coat: Always curly and woolly, can form cords when long.



United Kingdom Labrador Retriever

Other name: Labrador, Lab





Labrador Retriever

America's most popular breed

Labrador Retrievers are good-tempered, very agile and active, with an excellent nose, a soft mouth and a passion for water. These loyal, easygoing dogs make wonderfully adaptable companions. Intelligent, keen and biddable, with a strong need to please, they are naturally friendly and lacking in any aggression. Although famed for their retrieving skills, Labrador Retrievers are highly versatile service dogs, working in various fields as guide or search and rescue dogs. However, they remain most popular as a family pet.

First Nations original

Labrador Retrievers are named after Labrador in northeast Canada, but were first bred in the modern sense by the British. The Kennel Club first registered the breed in 1903. British colonists in Newfoundland came across a black dog used by the indigenous population and soon tuned into its utility. Called St. John's Water Dogs, they were to become the ancestors of the breed we know and love today as the Labrador Retriever.



Did you know?

As a distinctive feature, the tail is very thick at the base, gradually tapering to the tip. It is of medium length, and covered in short, thick,
dense hair without feathering, giving it a rounded appearance described as an "otter's tail".



THE LABRADOR RETRIEVER IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, clean-cut, without fleshy cheeks, defined stop.

Ears: Neither large nor heavy, falling against the head, set back.

Body: Level back; broad, short, strong loins; broad, deep chest with well-sprung barrel ribs.

Tail: Carried cheerfully but not curved over the back.

Colour: Completely black, yellow or liver/chocolate; yellows range from light cream to red fox.

Coat: Distinct breed characteristic; short and dense, without waves or feathering, fairly hard to the touch, with water-resistant undercoat.



) Duhayer/Cogis

United Kingdom

Other name: Sussex

Morphology: Braccoid

Sussex Spaniel

Sussex Spaniel

Rare power

Sussex Spaniels possess a natural working ability, giving voice in dense cover. Good natured with humans and other dogs, members of this breed should never be aggressive.



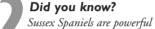
Flushing dogs

 \vec{O} and \vec{Q}

~ 50 lbs (23 kg)

15-16 inches (38-41 cm)

20	0	
	FCI	АКС
	кс	скс



dogs that have been bred since the early 19th century, thanks largely to Augustus Fuller, who selected the best qualities for more than half a century. Nowadays, however, Sussex Spaniels are classified as a Vulnerable British Breed.

Frisky flusher

Sussex Spaniels are solidly built, active and energetic dogs with a distinctive rolling gait that is unlike that of any other spaniel. A star in the field and the show ring, it also has the qualities of an excellent pet.





THE SUSSEX SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Well-balanced with broad skull curving moderately between the ears; neither flat nor appleheaded.

Ears: Thick, fairly large, lobular, set moderately low just above eye level.

Body: Strong, level from withers to hips, with no sign of waistline.

Tail: Gradually tapering to the tip, moderate feathering.

Colour: Rich golden liver evolving into golden at the tip.

Coat: Abundant and flat with no tendency to curl, with ample undercoat for weather resistance.

Welsh Springer Spaniel

Perfect for work or play

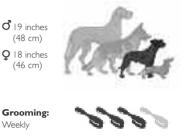
Welsh Springer Spaniels belong to a very old and distinct breed with pure origins. These strong, cheerful and very active dogs are always gentle-natured, without the least aggression or shyness, guaranteeing them their place in the family. Other name: Welsh Springer Morphology: Braccoid

FCI AKC

кс скс

United Kingdom

Welsh Springer Spaniel









A coat that virtually cleans itself

Although Welsh Springer Spaniels are much less widespread than their English cousins, many experts feel the breed is the perfect mix of hunting and show dog. Symmetrical, compact and not leggy, clearly built for endurance and hard labour, they are quick-moving with plenty of vitality, targeting pheasants and hares in water, on land, in undergrowth and in bushes.

This breed has all the qualities for becoming more popular: above-average life expectancy, excellent health and a coat that virtually cleans itself. Welsh Springer Spaniels are excellent companions for children and adults alike.

Did you know? Their ears are small compared to those of other spaniels, gradually narrowing towards the tips in an original shape reminiscent of a vine leaf.

THE WELSH SPRINGER IN BRIEF

Head: Skull of proportionate length, slightly domed, well-chiselled under the eyes, clearly defined stop.

Ears: Set moderately low, hanging close to the cheeks.

Body: Strong, muscular, not too long, proportionate to the length of the legs.

Tail: Feathered and proportionate to the body, lively in action.

Colour: Rich red and white.

Coat: Straight or flat, silky texture, dense, never wiry or wavy.



Netherlands Wetterhoun

Other name: Wetterhoun

Morphology: Braccoid

♂ Ideally 23¼ inches (59 cm) ♀ Ideally 21½ inches (55 cm)

	Grooming: Monthly	20		0
	Water dogs		FCI	-
\mathbf{O}	water dogs		-	-





Frisian Water Dog

Rare versatility

Frisian Water Dogs are quiet, strong-willed animals that are aloof with strangers, making them ideal guard dogs. These powerful water dogs are suited to various disciplines. They specialise in otters in marshland, but prove just as skilled at trapping moles and other pests in gardens. Because of their temperament, they prefer to deter rather than act.



Bone of contention

Their mysterious origins have triggered in an incredible number of theories. Only the Curly Coated Retriever comes anywhere near it in terms of look and build. In the Netherlands, Frisian Water Dogs were officially recognised as a breed in 1942, but it took another 19 years to attain FCI recognition. Most Frisian Water Dogs are found in their homeland, although nowadays some live in other parts of Europe and in the United States.

Powerfully built

Frisian Water Dogs were once used to hunt otters. They are compact and powerfully built without coarseness or heaviness. Their skin does not form folds in the neck or a dewlap and the lips do not droop.

THE FRISIAN WATER DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Lean, proportionate to the body, strong and powerful.

Ears: Medium length, trowel-shaped.

Body: Very strong with short, straight back; strong loins; only slightly sloping croup; broad chest viewed from the front.

Tail: Long, rolled, carried above or alongside the croup.

Colour: Solid black or brown; or either of these colours with white markings. Ticking or roan in the white is permitted.

Coat: Apart from head and legs, the entire body is covered with thick curls.

Photo opposite page: © Lanceau



442	Japanese Chin	460
443	King Charles Spaniel	461
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	443 444 445 446 448 452 453 454 455 456	443 King Charles Spaniel 444 Kromfohrlander 445 Lhasa Apso 446 Maltese 448 Pekingese 452 Lowchen 453 Pug 454 Russian Toy 455 Shih Tzu 456 Tibetan Terrier

The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.



Companion and toy dogs

France, Belgium Bichon à poil frisé

Bichon Frise

Proud and ebullient

Morphology: Braccoid



Bubbly and intelligent, vivacious and rather energetic, Bichon Frise have all the physical and behavioural qualities of the ideal pet dog, including a great willingness to share their affections.

Grooming: Weekly	20	0	1
Bichons and		FCI	АКС
related breeds	3	кс	скс

Did you know? Bichon Frise became very fashionable in the 17th century, remaining in vogue almost continually until just before World War I. The two World Wars cost the breed dearly, but demand started to rise in the 1950s.







Highly-prized by the aristocracy

The history of the breed goes all the way back to the Romans; indeed, most of its ancestors were Italian. Initially highly-prized by the aristocracy, over the centuries it became a favourite throughout society. Over the past sixty years or so, it has become a very popular pet dog all over the world.

Happy go lucky

Bichon Frise are lively little dogs with expressive eyes and a happy-go-lucky, playful character.



THE BICHON FRISE IN BRIEF

Head: Skull feels rather flat, although the furnishings make it appear round; longer than the muzzle; stop not very well defined.

Ears: Hanging, well-furnished with long, finely curled hair.

Body: Broad, very muscular, slightly arched loins; slightly rounded croup; well-developed chest; pronounced sternum.

Tail: Normally carried raised and graciously curved in line with the spine, without being rolled.

Colour: Pure white.

Coat: Fine, silky, very loose corkscrew, resembling the coat of a Mongolian goat, neither flat nor corded, 3 to 4 inches (7-10 cm) long.

Havanese

Mediterranean or Caribbean?

avanese are exceptionally bright and easy to train as alarm dogs. Affectionate, naturally cheerful, friendly, charming and quite the jester, they love to play with children.







Did you know?

Cutting hair with scissors is only permitted on the feet. Hair on the forehead may be shortened to prevent it from falling into the eyes, and hair on the muzzle may be tidied up, although leaving it natural is preferred.

Morphology: Braccoid Ø and Q 9-11 inches (23-28 cm) Grooming: Weekly FCI AKC KC CKC

Cuba Bichon Havanais

Imported by Italian captains

Originally from the western Mediterranean, the breed spread all along the Spanish and Italian coasts. It appears that these dogs were taken to Cuba by Italian sea captains. Most of the dogs were tobacco coloured, which led to the mistaken assumption that they were native to Cuba's capital, Havana.

Elastic gait

Havanese are sturdy little dogs with short legs and a lively, springy gait. They have abundant, soft, long hair, which should preferably be wavy.

THE HAVANESE IN BRIEF

Head: Medium length, with broad, flat or very slightly domed skull, scarcely raised forehead.

Ears: Hanging along the cheeks, forming a discreet fold that raises them slightly, lightly rounded at the tip.

Body: Level topline, arched slightly at the loins; sloping croup; well sprung ribs; belly well tucked-up.

Tail: Carried high, either in the shape of a crook or preferably rolled over the back, furnished with featherings of long silky hair.

Colour: Rarely pure white all-over, various shades of fawn (slightly blackened overlay permitted), black, Havana brown, tobacco, reddish brown; patches in these colours permitted. Any shade of tan markings permitted.

Coat: Very long: 4 to 7 inches (12-18 cm) in adults, soft, flat or wavy, perhaps forming curly strands; woolly undercoat not very well-developed, often absent.



Bolognese

Royal stamp of approval



ltaly Bolognese

> Bolognese are small dogs with a stocky, compact body covered with long and fluffy, pure white hair. Although generally not very active, these very serious dogs are enterprising all the same. They are docile and very attached to their human companions.



Did you know?

After receiving two dogs from a Duke of the House of Este, Philip II, King of Spain from 1556 to 1598, wrote to thank him for the "most royal gift one could give an emperor".

Exceptionally endearing

The origins of the Bolognese are confused with those of the Maltese, because their ancestors are the same small dogs described by Aristotle (384-322 BC) as *Melitaei Catelli*. These very endearing dogs wear such a serious expression when they look at you. They are known for their intelligence, their observant nature and their calm disposition, which they radiate to everyone around them.

THE BOLOGNESE IN BRIEF

Head: Medium length, reaching 1/3 height at withers, width between the zygomatic arches is equal to length.

Ears: Long, hanging, rather rigid at the base, so that the upper part of the pinna is detached from the skull, making the head look much broader than it is.

Body: Squarely built, the length of the torso from the point of the

shoulder to the point of the buttocks is equal to height at the withers.

Tail: Set in line with the croup, curving over the back.

Colour: Pure white, without patches or nuances.

Coat: Long on the body, but shorter on the face, rather fluffy, not close, but in flocks, no fringes.

Boston Terrier

The American gentleman

Boston Terriers are lively, highly intelligent dogs that have a well-earned reputation as great companions. They convey an impression of determination, strength and activity with great style, moving effortlessly and with grace. The balance between colour and white markings is a particularly distinctive characteristic of the breed.



Morphology: Molossoid



FCIAKCKCCKC

Small molossian-type

Did you know?

The gait of the Boston Terrier is sure-footed. Forelegs and hindlegs move straight ahead in perfect rhythm, pacing with ease and power.







Proportional representation a must

Boston terriers are sturdy dogs that should never appear either spindly or coarse. The balance between bone and muscle must enhance the dog's weight and overall build. Particular attention should be given to balance, expression, colour and white markings to ensure an overall elegant look. The short, well-knit body together with the unique square head and jaw and the striking white markings produce an exceedingly dapper and charming American original.

THE BOSTON TERRIER IN BRIEF

Head: Square skull, flat on top, free from wrinkles, abrupt brow, well-defined stop.

Ears: Small, carried erect, set as close as possible to the corner edges of the skull.

Body: Appearing short and square, with level topline, short

back, croup slightly curved towards the base of the tail.

Tail: Set on low, short, fine, tapering to the tip, straight or corkscrew, never carried downwards.

Colour: Brindle, "seal" or black with mandatory white muzzleband, white blaze between the eyes, white marking on the forechest. **Coat:** Short, smooth, glossy, fine texture.



France

Morphology: Molossoid

o and **Q** Height proportionat

to weight

≤ 31 lbs

Grooming:

Twice annually

Small molossian-type

(14 kg)

≥ 17½ lbs (8 kg),

Bouledogue Français

French Bulldog

Mini molosser that's going places

ike all molosser types, French Bulldogs are thought to be descended from Epirian and Roman molossers. Their relatives include the Bulldog, the Medieval Alaunt and other similar French types. Today's breed is the product of crossbreeding in working class neighbourhoods of Paris in the 1880s, when they lived among the butchers and coachmen of the Halles market. But their physique and happy disposition soon earned them a place in high society and among the artistic community. From then on, they thrived.



Game and sporty

FCI AKC

кс скс

The French Bulldog is a typical, small-sized, molosser-type breed with a lot of muscle, a compact structure and solid bones. These powerful dogs must have the appearance of alert, active, intelligent animals. They are outgoing, cheerful, playful, athletic and, above all, affectionate with their adult companions and children.







Did vou know?

The first breed club was founded in Paris in 1880, with the first registration following five years later. The first standard dates from 1898, when the breed was officially recognised in its homeland.

THE FRENCH BULLDOG IN BRIEF

Head: Very strong, broad and square, with skin forming almost symmetrical folds and wrinkles. Characteristically contracted maxilla-nasal region, where the skull incorporates into its width what it has lost in length. Eyes set low, far enough from the nose and especially the ears, fairly large, round and protruding slightly, dark without a trace of white (sclera) when viewed from the front, alert expression.

Ears: Medium size, broad at the base, rounded at the tip, set high but not too close together, carried erect.

Body: Topline rises gradually at the loins, falling sharply towards the tail. Short, broad loins; broad, muscular back; sloping croup; deep, cylindrical chest; very rounded barrel ribcage; broad forechest.

Tail: Short, set low on the croup, close to the buttocks, thick at the

base, naturally knotted or kinked, tapering at the tip.

Colour: Uniformly fawn, brindled or otherwise, or with limited patching (pied).

Coat: Smooth, dense, glossy, soft.



France

Caniche

o and Q

Standard Poodle: > 15 inches (38cm) and < 231/2 inches (60cm) Medium Poodle: > 13 inches (35cm) and ≤ 17 inches (45cm) Miniature Poodle: > || inches (28cm) and ≤ 13 inches (35cm) Toy Poodle: > 91/2 inches (24cm) ≤ II inches (28cm) Morphology:

Br	accoid	3	D.	5
	rooming: aily	20	5	0
Po	odle		FCI	АКС
	oule		кс	скс

Poodle

French clip art

Doodles have the appearance of intelligent companions, always alert and active, harmoniously built and exuding elegance and pride. Their reputation for loyalty and vivacity, their capacity for learning and training and their above-average life expectancy explain why they are greatly prized as companion dogs.







Did you know?

What's in a name? Poodle comes from the German name for the breed, Pudel. In German, puddeln is a verb which means "to splash". In France, the word for Poodle is Caniche, based on the word cane, which means "female duck". So, whichever way you look at it, Poodles are linked to water.

Duck hunter

Many experts feel that Poodles are the classic companion dog. They come in a variety of sizes, colours and coat textures, including the lesser-known corded coat. Originally, Poodles were used for wildfowling. They are primarily descended from an old breed of waterdog, the Barbet, with which they share many characteristics. Breeders worked hard to produce original individuals of uniform colour and their efforts have been duly rewarded: since the beginning of the 20th century, Poodles have ranked as the world's favourite French dog.



Miniature poodle





The Miniature Poodle is a smaller version of the Medium Poodle, with the same proportions and no signs of dwarfism.

The Toy Poodle is a smaller version of the Miniature Poodle with the same proportions, meeting all requirements of the breed standard. Any sign of dwarfism is excluded, only the occipital crest may be somewhat less pronounced.





THE POODLE IN BRIEF

Head: Distinguished, rectilinear, proportionate, well-chiselled, without heaviness but also without being too fine.

Ears: Flat, broadening from the base, rounded at the tips, covered with very long, wavy hair.

Body: Moderately developed withers, short back with harmonious, strong topline, firm, muscular loins, rounded croup that does not fall away.

Tail: Hanging at rest; raised obliquely in action.

Colour: Solid black, white, brown, grey, orange fawn (apricot) or red fawn.

Coat: Curly coat: abundant, fine, woolly, very frizzy, elastic, resistant to pressure, dense, well-furnished, uniform length, forming even curls. Corded coat: abundant, fine, woolly, dense, forming characteristic cords, measuring no less than 7 inches (20 cm).

PERMITTED SHOW CLIPS

Lion clip

Clipped hindquarters up to the ribs, muzzle, above and below the lower eyelids, cheeks, forelegs and hindlegs except cuffs and bracelets and optional patterns on the hindquarters, tail except for a round or oblong pompom at the end, mandatory moustache. Trousers – unclipped hair on the forelegs – are permitted.

Modern clip

Unclipped legs are permitted provided the following instructions are observed:

Clipped lower forelegs from the nails to the tip of the dewclaw, lower hindlegs to equivalent height. Machine clipping is limited to toes. Head and tail as above. This style accepts short hair, no longer than 1/2 inch (1 cm), under the lower jaw (the lower line running parallel to the jaw). A goatee is not permitted. No pompom on the tail.



Shortened coat: on the body to produce a "shot silk" effect, at least 1/2 inches (1 cm) long on the line of the back. The length increases gradually on the ribs and high on the legs.

Neatened coat on the head, with topknot at a reasonable height, and down behind the neck to the withers, without a break to the clipped part of the feet, along a slightly slanting line from the top of the chest. From the top of the ears along no more than one third of its length, the coat may be shortened with scissors or clippers in the direction of the hair. The lower part should be covered in increasingly long hair from top to bottom, ending in fringes that may be levelled.

Alternatively, neatened coat on the legs, with "trousers" marking a neat transition to the clipped part of the

feet. The hair length gradually increases from bottom to top, measuring 1½ to 2¾ inches (4 to 7 cm) on the shoulder and thigh, depending on the size of the dog, avoiding any bouffant effect. The trousers at the back must bring out the Poodle's typical angulation. Any deviation from these standards disqualifies the dog. The outline produced by any clip should never influence show rankings, all dogs of the same class must be judged together:

English clip

Lion clip with patterns on the hindquarters (bracelet and cuffs), optional topknot (no hairspray or other substance allowed to keep it in place), optional moustache, lack of demarcation on hindquarters is permitted.

Poodles without permitted clip cannot be judged in shows or official events but are not disqualified from breeding programmes.

Poodle with corded coat







The Standard Poodle must be larger than the medium Poodle, developed by careful breeding, but with the same characteristics.

© Labat/Rov.



United Kingdom Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

of and Q 12-18 lbs (5.4-8.2 kg





Α	king	returns	

avalier King Charles Spaniels are sporting, affectionate and absolutely fearless. Since the late 1990s, their cheerful, friendly nature, free of any aggression, has made these dogs very popular.







Did you know?

An American Toy Spaniel enthusiast called Roswell Eldridge was responsible for the emergence of the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel. He offered a substantial amount of money to anyone who could produce an old-fashioned type as portrayed in 16th-, 17th- and 18thcentury paintings. The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club was established in 1928.



Sadness and curiosity

Active, graceful and well-balanced, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels have a particularly gentle expression, with big dark eyes that exude both sadness and curiosity. The breed was not officially recognised in the U.K. until 1945. Prior to that, it had been considered to be the same as the King Charles Spaniel (English Toy Spaniel).

THE CAVALIER KING CHARLES SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Almost flat skull between the ears, shallow stop.

Ears: Long, set high, covered with abundant feathering.

Body: Level back, short loins, moderate chest, well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Length in balance with the body, well set on, carried cheerfully, but never much above the topline.

Colour:

Black and tan: raven black with tan markings, which should be bright, above eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest, legs and underside of tail. White markings are not permitted.

Ruby: a rich red all over. White markings are not permitted.

Blenheim: rich chestnut markings, well broken up on a pearly white foundation. Markings evenly distributed on head, leaving room between the ears for a much-valued lozenge mark or spot, a unique breed characteristic.

Tricolour: black and white well spaced and broken up, with tan marking over eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, inside legs and underside of tail.

Coat: Long, silky, free from curl, slight wave permissible, abundant feathering.



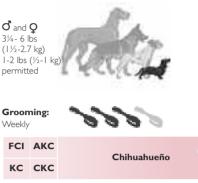
Chihuahua

Tiny but tough

hihuahuas are quick, alert and very courageous dogs built into a compact frame. Thanks to their attractive natural curiosity, they have the intuition to anticipate those close to them. Their endearing feisty character means they have to have the last word, even when faced with much bigger dogs. All told, Chihuahuas make ideal companions.



Morphology: Braccoid



Mexico Chihuahueño









Chinese connection

Bones of dogs with the proportions of the present-day Chihuahua were found in the Pyramids of Cholula in Puebla, Mexico. Some believe that the breed has common roots with, and was crossbred with, Chinese dogs brought by the Conquistadors. Chihuahuas are the smallest dog bred by humans since the early 20th century; one hundred years later, their popularity continues to rise around the world.

Did you know?

This is a very old breed. It lived for a long time in the wilds of the State of Chihuahua before being domesticated by the Toltecs between the 10th and 13th centuries.



THE CHIHUAHUA IN BRIEF

Head: Well-rounded in the shape of an apple, a distinctive characteristic of the breed.

Ears: Large, erect, wide open, broad at the base, tapering gradually to the tip, which is rounded.

Body: Compact, with a level topline, slightly marked withers, a short, firm back, very muscular loins, a broad, strong croup.

Tail: Carriage is an important breed characteristic: in action, it is high, forming a curve or semicircle, with the tip towards the loin region, contributing to its general harmony.

Colour: All shades and combinations are permitted.

Coat: Two varieties: short and long.



FCI AKC

кс скс

Other names: Hairless, Powderpuff

Did you know? Chinese Crested Dogs come in two types: the fine-boned "deer" type and the heavier-boned

"cobby" type.

Morphology: Braccoid

011-13

inches

(5.4 kg)

O 9-12 inches

Grooming: Monthly

Hairless dogs

(23-30 cm)

(28-33 cm) ≤12 lbs

Chinese Crested Dog

An eye-catcher

his little dog will never go unnoticed, especially the Powderpuff variety, which has a fluffy coat. Chinese Crested Dogs are very affectionate and close to their family. Discreet and attentive, they alternate between moments of calm and bouts of mad running. Their dynamism is never far from the surface.







Regular care compulsory

Chinese Crested Dogs are active and graceful animals, with fine to medium bones. The body is either smooth and hairless, except the head, feet and tail, or covered in a veil of fine silky hair. Ideally, the crest begins at the stop, tapering to the neck, preferably comprising long, elegant hairs, although sparse hairs are permitted. The hairless variety requires regular care, including baths virtually every week, with particular attention to dry skin and skin problems caused by regular exposure to the sun.

THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG IN BRIEF

Head: Smooth, without excessive wrinkling, must be graceful, sporting an alert expression.

Ears: Large, erect, with or without feathering, drop ears are permitted in Powderpuffs.

Body: Long to medium-long, supple, with straight back, strong loins, well-rounded, muscular croup

Tail: Long, tapering, fairly straight, neither curled nor twisted to one side, falling naturally at rest.

Colour: All colours and combinations are permitted.

Coat: Fine-grained, smooth skin that is warm to the touch, Powderpuffs have an undercoat of long, fine hair that looks like a veil.



Coton de Tulear

White and radiant

Coton de Tulear are happy, steady-tempered and very sociable with people and other dogs, adapting perfectly to any lifestyle. Their temperament is a primary breed characteristic.



Championed by the French

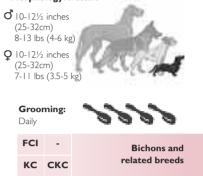
Originally native to Madagascar, specifically to the southern fishing town of Toliara, formerly known as Tuléar, Coton de Tulear wasted little time in establishing themselves as companion dogs in France before the rest of the world, slowly but surely, fell in love with them, too.

Energy and intelligence

These white-coated dogs have dark, round eyes that express live-liness and intelligence.



Madagascar



Did you know? Its coat is one of the breed's main characteristics, even

The cotton-textured hair is soft and supple, never hard or rough.



THE COTON DE TULEAR IN BRIEF

Head: Short, triangular when viewed from above.

Ears: Triangular, set high on the skull, fine at the tip, hanging close to the cheeks.

Body: Longer than it is high, slightly convex topline, only slightly

pronounced withers, firm back, very muscular loins.

Tail: At rest, carried below the hock; in action, curved upwards over the back with the tip towards the nape, withers, back or loins.

Colour: White foundation. Slight lemon or grey colour on ears acceptable; dark pigmentation. **Coat:** Fine, abundant, possibly slightly wavy.



France, Belgium Epagneul Nain Continental

Continental Toy Spaniel

Other names: Phalene, Papillon, Butterfly Dog

Morphology: Braccoid

of and Q ≈ 11 inches (28cm) 2 categories: > 31/4lbs (1.5kg), < 51/2lbs (2.5kg) > 5 |/2 - |0|bs(2.5-4.5kg) Grooming:

Continental toy spaniels	FCI	AKC
Continental toy spanlers	КС	скс

Weekly

Did you know? Ears are a distinctive characteristic of Continental Toy Spaniels. In the Phalene, they are set well above eye level and carried hanging but mobile. They are furnished with wavy hair that can grow very long, giving these dogs a refined appearance. In the Papillion, the ears are set high, with the pinna open and turned to the side. Whatever the variety, the ears must never point upwards like a Spitz type.

European luxury

hese well-appointed dogs, natives of the ancient region of Flanders that extends from Belgium into northern France, are wonderful and very popular companions. They were once royal court favourites, particularly the Papillon variety. They are full of energy but naturally distrustful of people they do not know.





Gracious and proud

Continental Toy Spaniels are small dogs of normal, harmonious build with long hair. They come in two varieties: Phalene and Papillon. These lively and gracious yet robust spaniels carry themselves proudly, moving with elegance and ease. The muzzle is moderately long, but shorter than the skull. The body is slightly longer than height at the withers.



THE CONTINENTAL TOY SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Normally proportioned to the body. Lighter and shorter than large and medium-sized spaniels.

Ears: Set far back; far enough apart to reveal the slight rounding of the skull.

Body: Topline neither too short, too arched nor saddled, without being flat. Solid loins that are slightly arched. Broad, fairly deep chest.

Tail: Set fairly high, rather long, very well-feathered, forming an attractive plume.

Colour: All colours are acceptable on a white foundation, white dominant on body and legs.

Coat: Abundant, shiny, wavy but not curly, not soft but slightly resistant with silky reflections, no undercoat.





Belgium Griffon Belge

Other names: Griffon Belge,

Morphology: Braccoid

of and Q

(3.5-6kg)

Grooming Weekly

Small Belgian dogs

Petit Brabancon

FCI AKC

кс скс

Griffon Bruxellois

Three of the best

hese intelligent, well-balanced dogs are alert, proud and robust.Virtually square, they are nevertheless elegantly built. They have good bone structure and move graciously. Their almost human expression catches the eye. Neither timid nor aggressive, they are very vigilant and deeply attached to their owner.







Carriage guards

All three breeds (Griffon Bruxellois, Griffon Belge and Petit Brabançon) are descended from a small rough-coated dog called a Smousje, which had lived in the region of Brussels for centuries.

In the 19th century, the blood of Ruby King Charles Spaniels and Carlins was introduced to produce a short, black coat, establishing the type we know today. These little dogs were bred to guard carriages and keep stables free from rodents.

The two Griffons are rough-coated and can be distinguished by colour whereas the Petit Brabançon has short hair.

Did you know?

The head is certainly the most distinctive and striking part of the body. It is fairly large compared to the body, sporting an almost human expression. The Griffons have rough, upstanding, tousled hair that is longer below the eyes, on the foreface, cheeks, and chin, forming a moustache and beard.

THE GRIFFONS BELGES IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, round skull, wellrounded forehead, very pronounced stop.

Ears: Carried semi-erect and falling forwards.

Body: Square-shaped and powerful overall, with well-defined withers, a straight, short, strong back, short, muscular loins that are very slightly arched, and a broad croup.

Tail: Set high, carried quite high, with the tip towards the back but not reaching it and not curled.

Colour: Griffon Bruxellois:

Red, reddish; a little black is acceptable on the head.

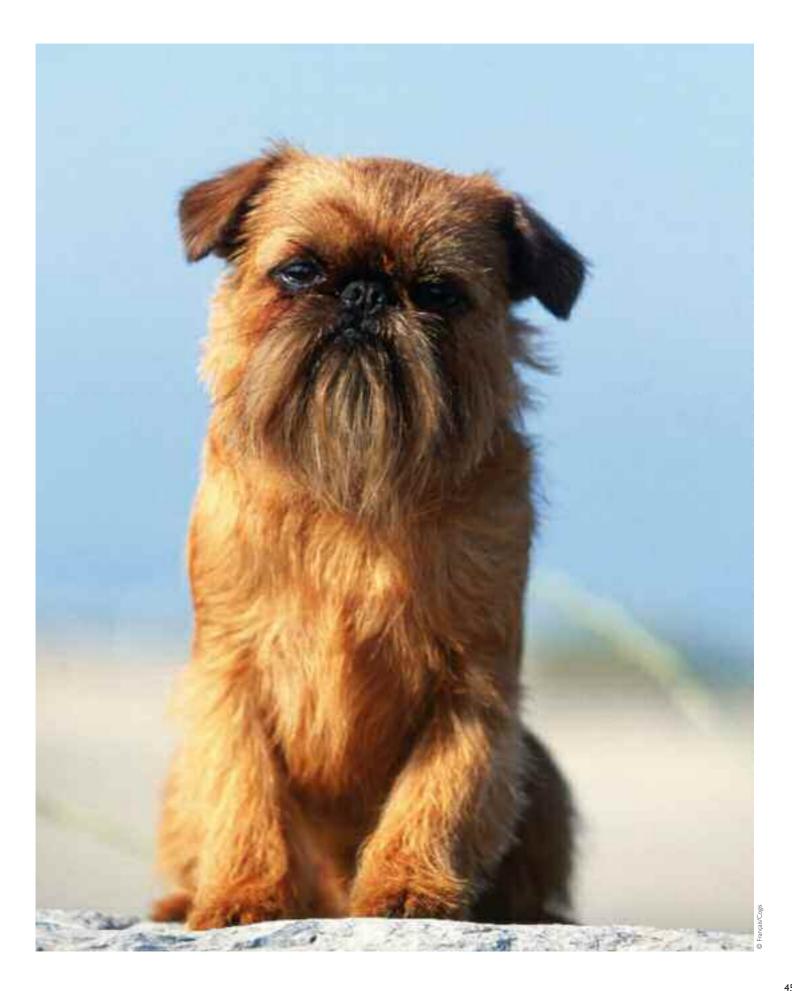
Colour: Griffon Belge: Black, black and tan. Pure. well-sustained tan markings on forelegs from foot to wrist, on back legs from foot to hock, rising on the inside of the legs, on chest, cheeks, chin, and above the eyes, inside the ears, below the tail and around the anus. Black may be mixed with red-brown, although pure black and black and tan are preferred.

Colour: Petit Brabancon: Same

colours as above. Dark mask. A grey mask is acceptable in older dogs.

Coat: The Griffon Bruxellois and Griffon Belge are rough-coated with an undercoat. Naturally harsh, slightly wavy, not curled, trimmed, sufficiently long to allow the structure to be appreciated. If the hair is too long it will destroy the outline. Silky or woolly hair is a serious fault. The Petit Brabançon has short, harsh, close and shiny hair, no longer than ³/₄ inch (2 cm).

Head furnishing: Beard and moustache begin under the line of the nose and eyes and reach from ear to ear, covering muzzle and cheeks with thick hair that is longer than on the rest of the body. Above the eyes, the hair is longer than on the rest of the skull, forming eyebrows.



Japanese Chin

Japanese Chin

🔵 Japan

Other name: Japanese Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid

 Image: Constraint of the second state of the second sta

Chin wagger

The Japanese Chin is very easy to live with. This alert, gentle and charming breed, the most cat-like of the canines, has long been favoured as a companion dog, thanks to its good health and monk-like calm.



Did you know? Ancient texts suggest that the ancestors of the Japanese Chin were presented to the Japanese Court by the rulers of Korea in 732.





THE JAPANESE CHIN IN BRIEF

Head: Broad, rounded, with deep, indented stop.

Ears: Small, triangular, hanging, covered with long hair, set well apart.

Body: Square & cobby; short, straight back; broad, slightly rounded loins; moderately broad and deep chest; moderately sprung ribs.

Tail: Curved or plumed over the back; covered with abundant, long hair.

Colour: White with black or red markings, broad white blaze from muzzle to top of head desirable.

Coat: Silky, straight, long; abundantly covering whole body except face.

Elegance and grace

These elegant, gracious dogs have broad faces and are covered with abundant hair. Height at the withers is equal to body length, although females are slightly longer.

Ladies' lapdog of choice

During the reign of Shogun Tokugawa Tsunayoshi (1680-1709) Chins were bred as an indoor dog in Edo Castle. In 1613, British Captain Searles brought the breed to England and more than two centuries later, in 1853, the American Commander Perry imported several into the U.S.A. Two Chins were even presented to Queen Victoria. By 1868, Chins were the lapdog of choice for upper-class Japanese ladies. When the breed's popularity and numbers waned, individuals had to be imported to restore the breed.

King Charles Spaniel

Royal companion

King Charles Spaniels are happy and intelligent dogs that catch the eye with their distinctive domed head. Typically reserved, King Charles Spaniels this breed is very gentle and affectionate. United Kingdom King Charles Spaniel

Other name: King Charles Spaniel

Morphology: Braccoid















The dog of kings

Very popular with British royalty, this breed was named after King Charles II, when small pet dogs were favoured and only small spaniels had a place at Court.

The King Charles Spaniel has an effortless elegant gait and carries its head proudly because of its arched neck.

THE KING CHARLES SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Large skull in relation to the dog's size, well-domed and full over the eyes, well-defined stop.

Ears: Set low, hanging quite flat against the cheeks, very long and well feathered.

Body: Short, straight back; broad, deep chest.

Tail: Well-feathered, not carried over the back or above the topline, proportionate to the rest of the body.

Colour:

Black and tan: rich, glossy black with bright mahogany-tan markings on muzzle, legs, chest, ear linings and under tail. Small tan markings over the eyes. A white patch on the chest is undesirable.

Tricolour: Pearly white foundation with well distributed black patches, bright tan markings on cheeks, ear linings and under tail. Small tan markings over the eyes. Broad white blaze between the eyes and forehead. **Blenheim:** Pearly white foundation with well distributed chestnut patches. Broad, clear blaze with, in the centre of the skull, a "spot" of clear chestnut the size of a penny.

Ruby: Solid rich chestnut. A white patch on the chest is highly undesirable.

Hair: Long, silky, straight, never curled. Profuse feathering on legs, ears and tail.

Did you know?

King Charles Spaniels are said to be the ancestors of Cavaliers, but they differ in several ways: the head, the short face, the prominent domed skull and the low carriage of their ears, which emphasizes the shape of the skull at specific points.

46 I

Germany
 Kromfohrländer

Kromfohrlander

German exclusivity

that are easy to train, adapting quickly to their cir-

romfohrlanders are family and companion dogs

cumstances but remaining a little aloof with strangers.

Morphology: Braccoid





Did you know? This cross between an English Terrier and a French hound remains a rare breed outside Germany, a country where some 200-250 puppies are

born every year.



g DuhayeriKoyal Canın

A young German

Kromfohrlanders constitute one of the youngest German breeds, only gaining international recognition in 1955. The first person to breed a Kromfohrlander Ilse was Scheifenbaum, who lived near Siegen in North Rhine-Westphalia, close to a place known as Krom Fohr. Its ancestors, the Wire-Haired Fox Terrier and the Grand Griffon Vendéen, have passed on their affable nature, temperament and character. Morphologically, Kromfohrlanders are much closer to the former than the latter. They are also reminiscent of the Parson Russell Terrier.





THE KROMFOHRLANDER IN BRIEF

Head: Slightly rounded skull without frontal protuberance, very slight frontal furrow, well-defined stop.

Ears: Triangular, rounded at the tips, close to the cheeks, very mobile, carried according to mood.

Body: Solid, straight, mediumlength back; loins slightly narrower than the ribcage but well developed; slightly sloping, muscular croup; moderately broad and deep chest.

Tail: At rest, hanging with the tip curved slightly upwards; in action, carried sickle-fashion over the back.

Colour: White foundation with light brown or tan to very dark brown markings in the form of patches of very variable sizes or a saddle.

Coat: Two varieties: rough coat, with thick, rough-textured hair and a characteristic beard; and smooth coat, with thick hair but no beard.

Lhasa Apso

Small but not submissive



Lasa Apsos are named after the capital of Tibet, Lhasa, and a Tibetan horse known for its abundant mane. Although diminutive in size, Lhasa Apsos are assertive dogs that will not be bossed about, and will let intruders know they are there. They are not known as little lion dogs for nothing. China

o Ideally

Morphology: Braccoid





2999

FCI AKC

Tibetan breeds

Luck-bringer

For centuries, these little dogs were reserved for the Tibetans, especially the monks around the capital city. They soon came to be seen as luck-bringers, epitomising mystery and authenticity. They arrived in Europe via the UK in the 1920s, but it was not until their arrival in the United States that they really became a big hit, most notably as show dogs.



Did you know?

Despite their name, Lhasa Apsos are terriers in both morphology (the head is reminiscent of the Skye Terrier) and behaviour (the need to poke their nose into everything). The word terrier does not appear in the name to avoid confusion with Tibetan Terriers.

THE LHASA APSO IN BRIEF

Head: Heavy head furnishings, falling over the eyes, with well-furnished moustache and beard, moderately narrow skull, falling away behind the eyes.

Ears: Hanging with profuse feathering.

Body: Well-proportioned and compact, level topline, strong loins, ribs extending well back.

Tail: Set high, carried over the back but not like a pot hook, often with a kink at the end, well-furnished with hair.

Colour: Golden, sandy, honey, dark grizzle, slate, smoke, particoloured, black, white or brown.

Coat: Long, heavy, straight, hard topcoat, neither woolly nor silky.





Maltese

Mediterranean whites

ively, affectionate, very docile and highly intelligent,

Maltese are excellent companion dogs. These very

Morphology: Braccoid



Italy

Maltese

Did you know?

In his list of contemporary dogs, Aristotle (384-322 BC) included a breed of small dogs he named Melitaei Catelli. It was known in Ancient Rome, where it was the preferred companion of Roman wives and its praises were sung by Strabo in 1 AD. Several Renaissance painters depicted the dog, in fashionable salons of the time with society women.



From Italy actually

Despite the name, Maltese are not from Malta. The name is derived from a word for haven or harbour in one of the Semitic languages, which is also at the root of the word Malta. The ancestors of these little dogs lived in the ports and towns of the central Mediterranean, where they were used to catch mice and rats in warehouses and ships'holds.

THE MALTESE IN BRIEF

Head: The skull is slightly longer than the muzzle and the same length as width at the zygomatic arches.

Ears: Almost triangular, approximately three times longer than broad, hanging close to the sides of the head.

Body: Straight topline through the tail set-on, slight withers, very broad, long croup, ample chest let down below the elbows

Tail: Forming a single large curve, ending between the hips, touching the croup.

Colour: Pure white. Pale ivory/lemon markings permitted.

Coat: Dense, shiny, glossy, falling heavily, silky in texture, very long on the whole body, completely straight without any waves or curls.



Pekingese

Justifiably lionized

ion-like in appearance, Pekingese are companion dogs with a lively, intelligent expression and a proud gait. Never timid or aggressive, these little dogs are fearless, faithful and relatively aloof. Perhaps surprisingly, they are majestically indifferent in initial contacts, because they need to develop trust.

Other names: Lion Dog





Japanese Chin and Pekingese

China 🔴 Pekingese

Beijing breeding

Small, well-proportioned but stocky, Pekingese are very dignified and noble. Legend has it that they are the offspring of a lion and a monkey, and while that may be stretching credulity a little, the breed is an ancient one, mentioned by Confucius five centuries before the Christian era. More recently, French and British soldiers found several of these dogs when they captured the old Summer Palace in Beijing. These were taken back to England where they were used for breeding in Europe. The first standard was published in 1898 and the Pekingese Club was established six years later.

THE PEKINGESE IN BRIEF

Head: Large, broader than deep, with a broad skull that is flat between the ears, pronounced stop

Ears: Heart-shaped, set at skull level, carried close to the head, with long, profuse feathering.

Body: Short, heavier at the front than at the back, with a distinct waist, level topline, broad chest, well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Set high, carried tightly, slightly curved over the back on one side, long feathering.

Colour: All colours and markings are permitted and have equal merit, except albino and liver.

Coat: Long and straight with a profuse mane, not extending beyond the shoulders and forming a collar; harsh topcoat; thick, softer undercoat.



Did you know?

Males are always more lightweight than females, although both are heavier than might be expected given their size. Heavy bones and a robust, well-built body are characteristic of Pekingese.



© Labat/Rouquette



France
 Petit Chien Lion

Other name: Little Lion Dog

Morphology: Braccoid

đ 10-13 inches

(25-33 cm)

Q 10-13 inches (25-33 cm)

Grooming: Weekly

Bichons and related breeds

≃13 lbs (6 kg)

≃13 lbs (6 kg)

Lowchen

French despite the name

owchens are very obedient and affectionate with their human companions. They are attentive and receptive dogs, comfortable in all circumstances, but calm and discreet on command. Their honest, tender gaze expresses interest, as if they are trying to understand what's expected of them.





© Lanceau/Coj

Did you know? Although rare and relatively unknown, Lowchens have a long history. Amiens Cathedral in France, which was built in the 13th century, boasts two perfect specimens cut from stone. The breed's characteristic silhouette is common in 15th-century tapestries.

Mentioned by Linnaeus

Buffon describes the breed precisely in his Natural History, written in the 18th century, stressing its rarity. The Swedish botanist and zoologist Linnaeus (1707-1778) also mentioned it. The breed club was established in France in 1947.

Lively and very alert

Lowchens are intelligent, spirited dogs that sport a lively and very alert expression. They are short but well-proportioned, of robust build with good bones. They carry their head high, with a floating mane in lion clip. Unclipped areas should be totally natural.

THE LOWCHEN IN BRIEF

Head: Relatively short, fairly broad from top of skull to muzzle, carried high.

Ears: Medium length, sometimes reaching to midway along the muzzle when flattened out, hanging, well-furnished.

Body: Straight topline; short, broad, muscular loins; well-developed chest reaching down to the elbows.

Tail: Graciously curved without touching the back, apart from the plume.

Colour: All colours and combinations are permitted.

Coat: Silky, fairly long, wavy, dense, without undercoat.





Made in China

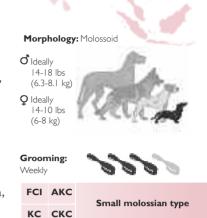
Dugs have great charm, combining dignity and intelligence. Always even-tempered, they have a happy, lively disposition.

Spoils of war

Just like Pekingese, Pugs were first introduced into the West by the British, who found them when storming the Imperial Palace in Beijing in 1860.

Cobby and well-knit

Pugs are decidedly square and cobby in build, packing a lot of dogs into the smallest amount of space. They have a compact form, firm muscles and well-knit proportions.



Did you know?

Pugs are known for the rolling gait of their hindquarters: the powerful action of the forelegs, which are put well forward, combines with the free-moving hindlegs and use of the stifle.









Head: Strong, round but not apple-shaped.

Ears: Thin, small, soft and velvety to the touch. Two types: a rose ear is a small drop ear that folds over backwards to reveal the burr; a button ear has the flap folding forwards with the tip lying close to the skull.

Body: Short and cobby, level topline, neither roached nor dipping, wide chest, good ribs.



Tail: Set high, forming the tightest possible curl over the hip, a double curl is highly desirable.

Colour: Silver, apricot, fawn or black.

Coat: Fine, smooth, soft, short, glossy, not harsh or woolly.



Russkiy Toy

Other names: Russkiy Toy, Moscow Longhaired Toy Terrier Morphology: Braccoid







Co

Continental toy spaniel and Russian toy



Did you know? Russian breeds, apart from Borzois, are typically imposing working dogs, so the Russian Toy is set to become a very popular companion dog.

Re-established in the fifties

THE RUSSIAN TOY IN BRIEF Head: Small compared to the

bones and lean muscles.

body, high skull that is not too broad, clearly pronounced stop. **Ears:** Large, thin, set high, erect.

Body: Square-shaped, elbows slightly over half height at withers, sufficiently high chest.

Tail: Sickle-shaped, not carried below the topline.

Russian Toy

Moscow's new star

ctive and very cheerful, neither timid nor aggressive, Russian

Toys may have a brilliant future ahead of them as small dogs

become increasingly popular. There is a marked difference

between males and

females in terms of behaviour, but not in terms of appearance.

In the early 20th century, the English Toy Terrier was one of the most popular companion dogs in Russia, but breeding virtually ceased during the first three decades after the Russian revolution, threatening the survival of the breed. Efforts were made in the mid-fifties to rectify the situation, but almost all of the dogs used were lacking in pedigree. The standard for these dogs was very different from that of the English Toy Terrier in a number of fundamental ways, and the breed developed along its own lines until it was provisionally accepted by the F.C.I. Russian Toys are elegant, active dogs with long legs, fine

Colour: Black and tan, brown and tan, blue and tan, but also any shade of red, with or without black or brown overlay.

Coat: Two varieties: smooth and long.







© Duhayer/Royal Can



© Duhayer/Royal Canin



Shih Tzu

Flower of Tibet

Character is as important as morphology in Shih Tzu breeding. Intelligent, active and lively, these little dogs are cheerful, good-natured companions that nevertheless like to retain a little bit of independence.



Morphology: Braccoid

Grooming Daily

FCI AKC

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Tibetan breeds







The most popular Tibetan

Although the Shih Tzu is the youngest of the Tibetan breeds, it has become the most popular in many countries. In the United Kingdom the breed was long classified together with Lhasa Apsos. The American Kennel Club did not recognise the Shih Tzu until 1969.

This robust breed's distinctive abundant long coat and proud carriage have really caught people's imagination, as has its chrysanthemum-like face.

Did you know?

While its character is a delight, the Shih Tzu's most evocative feature is its head. It is tousled, with hair falling in the dog's eyes, an abundant moustache and beard, and hair on the muzzle growing upwards, creating a distinctly chrysanthemum-like effect.



THE SHIH TZU IN BRIEF

Head: Broad and round with eyes well apart and a pronounced stop.

Ears: Hanging, so well-furnished they appear to blend into the neck.

Body: Slightly longer than high; level back; well-coupled, sturdy loins; broad, deep chest.

Tail: Heavily plumed, carried cheerfully over the back, approximately level with the skull, producing a balanced outline. **Colour:** All colours are permitted, but a white blaze on the forehead and white at the tip of the tail are highly prized in particolours.

Coat: Long, dense hair, with good undercoat. Tying up the hair on the head is strongly recommended.

China 🔴 Shih Tzu



More sheepdog than terrier

Full of vitality and good-natured, Tibetan Terriers are loyal companions with numerous abilities. Outgoing, alert and intelligent, they are neither fierce, nor pugnacious, nor overflowing with affection for strangers.



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China Tibetan Terrier

Other name: Dhoki Apso

Morphology: Braccoid

ď 14-16 inches

smaller th

the male

Grooming: Weekly

Tibetan breeds

Q Slightly

(36-41 cm)





Herder rather than terrier

Tibetan Terriers are robust, medium-sized dogs that are by and large square in shape. They wear the determined expression of a working dog, having been employed for centuries in their native region not as terriers, for which they have no aptitude, but as sheepdogs. Their instincts for herding and driving are so well-developed that, when out walking with the family, Tibetan Terriers will always turn towards the group. In terms of health, the breed is very sturdy, with an aboveaverage life expectancy.

Did you know? The first Tibetan Terrier to make it out of Asia was César when Dr Agnes Greig was given the puppy as a gift for services rendered to one of her patients in India. When she returned to Britain in the 1930s she took the dog with her, starting her own breeding programme.

Head: Covered with long hairs falling over the eyes. Slight beard on the lower jaw. Ears: Pendant, carried not too close to the head, V-shaped, not too large, heavily feath-

ered. **Body:** Very muscular, compact, powerful. Length from point of shoulder to base of tail is the same as height at the withers. Level back; short, slightly arched loins; horizontal croup.

Tail: Medium length, set fairly high, carried cheerfully, forming a curl over the back, very well-feathered, often with a kink near the tip.

Colour: White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, parti-colour and tricolour; in fact all colours are permitted except chocolate and liver.

Coat: Fine, woolly undercoat. Profuse, fine topcoat that is, however, neither silky nor woolly. Long, either straight or wavy, but not curly.

China Tibetan Spaniel

Tibetan Spaniel

From the top of the world

heerful and self-assured, Tibetan Spaniels are extremely intelligent companion dogs. Although loyal, these alert dogs are aloof with strangers and independent.



Monkey, dog and cat

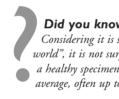
Tibetan Spaniels are small but with a well-balanced general outline. Watch how these little dogs carry themselves and you will be reminded of three different animals: monkeys, dogs and cats. These endearing characters are graceful and highly agile. They also have a reputation as great guards, sleeping with one eye open to ensure they never miss a thing.











Did you know?

Considering it is said to come from the "roof of the world", it is not surprising that the Tibetan Spaniel is such a healthy specimen, with a life expectancy well above average, often up to 15 years.



THE TIBETAN SPANIEL IN BRIEF

Head: Small in proportion to the body, carried proudly, especially in males, where it is masculine but without coarseness.

Ears: Medium-sized, pendant, wellfeathered in adults, set fairly high.

Body: Length from withers to base of tail slightly exceeds height to withers; level back; well-sprung ribs.

Tail: Set high, richly plumed, carried in a curl over the back in action.

Colour: All colours and combinations are accepted.

Coat: Silky topcoat, short on face and front of legs, medium length on body, but close and fairly flat.

Afghan Hound
Azawakh
Polish Greyhound
Deerhound
Spanish Greyhound
Greyhound
Irish Wolfhound

474	Magyar Agar	483
476	Italian Greyhound	484
477	Borzoi	486
478	Saluki	487
479	Sloughi	488
480	Whippet	489
482		

The breeds are arranged alphabetically by their native name. See the index at the back of the encyclopaedia for an alphabetical list by the English name.

Group 10

Sighthounds

Afghan Hound

Morphology: Graioid

Afghanistan

Afghan Hound



	Weekly	0	25	9	
	Long-haired			FCI	АКС
or fringed sightho		thounds		КС	скс

The most glamorous of all the hounds

fghan Hounds have a typical oriental expression and their gaze is said to be piercing. This old hunting breed, renowned for its speed and stamina, specialised in chasing small game such as hares over difficult terrain, alone or in packs, and today's Afghan Hounds retain these instincts.





Very sensitive despite that apparent arrogance

Afghan Hounds give the impression of strength and dignity, power and speed. They can come across as arrogant, because of the way they proudly carry their head, but in fact they are very sensitive and highly attentive to their human companions, with a dislike for raised voices and sudden movement.

Natural coat

The opulent coat is, of course, an eye-catcher. In adults, it is short and close from the shoulder along the back and saddle. It is longer from the forehead going backwards, forming a distinctly silky topknot. The hair on the face is short, but the ears and legs are well furnished, although the pasterns may be bare. The coat should be left to grow naturally and any evidence of clipping or scissoring is penalised.





Did you know?

British soldiers were the first to export this breed from Afghanistan. A dog named Shahzada, one of the first to arrive in the U.K. (around 1835), is on display at the Natural History Museum in London.

THE AFGHAN HOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long skull, not too narrow, with prominent occiput, very well-proportioned, long topknot.

Ears: Set low and well back, carried flat against the head, covered in long, silky hair.

Body: Straight, very muscular back; straight, broad, fairly short loins; fairly prominent, wide-apart hips; deep chest.

Tail: Set low, with ring at the end, raised in action, sparsely feathered. **Colour:** All colours are permitted. Coat: Long, very fine texture on ribs, foreguarters, hindguarters and flanks, short and close on the back,

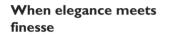
from shoulders to loins, in adults.



Azawakh

African poise

A zawakhs are quick and attentive. Distant, reserved with strangers and sometimes even unapproachable, they are nevertheless gentle and affectionate with those they are willing to accept - a characteristic of the sighthound. Azawakhs need their independence and tranquillity.



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Other names: Idi, Hanshee

Morphology: Graioid

44-55 lbs (20-25 kg) Q 23¹/₂-27¹/₂ inches

(60-70 cm)

(60-70 cm)

Grooming Monthly

Short-haired sighthounds

33-44 lbs (15-20 kg)

Mali

Azawakł

Azawakhs originate from the area around the Azawakh Valley on the border of Mali and Niger. They are particularly slender, elegant animals that give a general impression of great finesse. Their bones and muscles can be seen through their fine, lean tissue and skin.

Lightsome and lithe

Azawakhs are racy-looking dogs with rectangular bodies that move very supply, raising their feet particularly high when trotting and walking, while the gallop is bouncy.



Did you know?

Azawakhs are sighthounds of the Afro-Asian type, which first appeared in Europe as late as 1970. They are bred by the nomads of the sub-Saharan Sahel.



THE AZAWAKH IN BRIEF

Head: Long, fine, lean, chiselled, fairly narrow but not excessively so.

Ears: Fine, always falling, flat, broad at the base, close to the skull, triangular with slightly rounded tip. Never rose ears.

Body: Well-defined withers; short, lean, often arched loins; clearly pro-truding hips, level with or above the withers.

Tail: Set low, long, thin, lean, tapered, with white brush at the tip. **Colour:** Fawn with flecking limited to the extremities, all shades from light sable to dark fawn, black mask possible on the face with inconsistent blaze, white bib and white brush at the tip of the tail.

Coat: Smooth, fine, none on the belly.



Polish Greyhound

Pole star

Provide the state of the state

Polish Greyhounds are self-assured, confident, reserved and courageous. Fast, hardy and very deft during the chase, they react swiftly when needed. Their most striking feature, their expressive eyes, are alert and penetrating, making a major contribution to their overall appearance. Morphology: Graioid



Poland Chart Polski





Seven centuries and counting

Polish Greyhounds, which have existed in Poland since the 13th century, probably descended from Saluki-type Asian sighthounds. The claim that the breed results from a cross between a Greyhound and a Borzoi is unfounded. There are many references to the breed in texts about dogs, with very uniform illustrations.

Recently recognised

This Polish breed has a strong frame and short-coupled body, with clear muscles and powerful jaws. It is suited to the tough Polish climate. Polish Greyhounds had to wait until the fall of the Iron Curtain to be recognised by the F.C.I. in 1989. **Did you know?** Polish Greyhounds are big, powerful, muscular dogs that are much stronger and less fine than other short-coated sighthounds.

THE POLISH GREYHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Strong, lean, long, flat at the top, slight frontal furrow, lateral lines of the skull blend perfectly with the lines of the muzzle.

Ears: Medium size, fairly narrow, may be folded backwards, roofshaped, or, when excited, fully erect or with the tips bent forward slightly.

Body: Small but marked withers; topline straight at the front, gently arched at the back; broad, muscular loins; long, broad, muscular croup that is oblique and sloping gently. Tail: Feathered, long, strong at the base, curved upward at the tip, sickle fashion, or forming a full ring.
Colour: All colours are permitted.
Coat: Elastic to the touch, rather harsh but not wiry.



Deerhound

Scottish aristocracy

eerhounds are gentle, friendly dogs. They are obedient and easy to train because they want to please. These good-natured dogs are never suspicious, aggressive or nervous, carrying themselves with quiet dignity.





United Kingdom Deerhound

Morphology: Graioid

đ At least 30 inches (76 cm)

Q At least 28 inche

(71 cm) ~ 80 lbs (36.5 kg)

∼100 ĺbs (45.5 kg

Grooming Monthly

Rough-haired sighthounds

Scots through and through

Deerhounds look like roughcoated Greyhounds, but bigger, with larger bones. They are reserved companions, outstanding hunters and runners that will not be shaken off.

Historically, there have always been rough-coated sighthounds in Scotland. Cross-breeding and selection have fashioned the Deerhound, which is now an emblematic Scottish breed.

FCI AKC

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Did you know? While Deerhounds are built for speed, with the power and endurance to take down a stag, their general bearing is one of gentle dignity.





THE DEERHOUND IN BRIEF

Head: Long, no stop, with skull more flat than round, broader at the ears, tapering gradually towards the eyes.

Ears: Large, thick but never straight, hanging flat against the head, soft, glossy, mouse-like to the touch.

Body: Reminiscent of the Greyhound but larger and more powerful; well-arched loins, croup sloping to the tail, chest deeper than broad.

Tail: Well covered with hair, long and thick at the base, tapering, almost reaching the ground.

Colour: Dark blue-grey, darker and lighter greys, brindles and yellows, sandy-red or red fawn with black mask and black on the ears, extremities and tail.

Coat: Shaggy but not too much hair, thick, close against the body, ragged, harsh or crisp to the touch.