

Ètica o estètica

Treball de Deontologia i Veterinària Legal

Curs 2009 - 2010

Adriana Rubio Casals
Alba Solé Moga

ÍNDEX:

INTRODUCCIÓ	p 2
ORÍGENS	p 3
PRINCIPALS RACES AFECTADES	p 5
OTOPLÀSTIA ESTÈTICA	p 12
CAUDECTOMIA	p 17
GRAVETAT DE LES INTERVENCIIONS	p 20
LEGISLACIÓ ESPANYOLA	p 21
LEGISLACIÓ EUROPEA	p 24
QÜESTIONARI TIPUS POBLACIÓ	p 30
QÜESTIONARI TIPUS VETERINARIS	p 32
QÜESTIONARI TIPUS CRIADORS	p 34
RESULTATS QÜESTIONARIS	p 36
Qüestionari població	p 36
Qüestionari veterinaris	p 38
Qüestionari criadors	p 42
CONCLUSIONS	p 45
ANNEX I	p 49
ANNEX II	p 49
ANNEX III	p 50
BIBLIOGRAFIA	p 52

INTRODUCCIÓ

El títol del treball, “ètica o estètica”, reflecteix la idea inicial a partir de la qual basem el nostre treball, és la idea en que es centra i, alhora, sobre la qual pretenem aprofundir una mica més.

Aquesta idea va sorgir després de converses entre nosaltres, coneguts, gent del carrer,... ja que quan surts al carrer, veus molts gossos amb les orelles i/o cua tallades, sobretot en determinades races, en que s’ha arribat a un extrem tal que una gran part de la població no directament relacionada amb el món dels gossos, creu que són trets característics d’aquella raça perquè tos els gossos de la mateixa que veu al carrer, televisió,... mostren una mateixa aparença i, de fet, es sorprenen quan els expliques que no són així, sinó que és el propietari qui ho ha escollit i que, si no haguessin estat sotmesos a determinats processos quirúrgics (menors, però en definitiva quirúrgics, ja que precisen d’una anestèsia, asèpsia, tècnica i cures postoperatòries) tindrien la cua i orelles llargues.

La primera qüestió que ens hem de preguntar aleshores és perquè la societat ha adoptat aquesta pràctica, quin és el seu origen i si realment, com veurem que molts pretenen, és per benefici de l’animal o per una simple qüestió estètica.

Així doncs, al llarg del nostre treball mirarem d’abordar l’origen d’aquesta pràctica, l’opinió que mereix en diferents sectors de la població i, també, la vessant ètica i legal.

Adriana Rubio Casals i Alba Solé Moga
NIU 1159860 NIU 1156334
DNI 53289477H DNI 38875962M

ORÍGENS

Quin és el motiu pel qual es tallen les orelles i/o cua de gossos de determinades races?

Les hipòtesis o motius que hem anat trobat al llarg de la nostra recerca són múltiples i variats però, els arguments que més es repeteixen són:

- Per mantenir els estàndards racials:
Les races canines a les quals habitualment se'ls amputa la cua, han estat seleccionades al llarg de moltes generacions en funció de qualitats específiques pel que fa a la conformació, però, en aquest procés, no s'ha tingut en compte la longitud, forma o portar de la cua o les orelles. Això ha fet que els gossos que han patit un millor procés de selecció tinguin una conformació molt bona però tinguin una cua o orelles massa llargues com per lluir-les de manera adequada a no ser que se'ls apliquin aquests procediments de caudectomia o otectomia. Així doncs, l'estètic seria el principal motiu en que es basaria aquesta primera hipòtesi.
- Per raons d'higiene:
Sobretot en aquelles races de gossos amb pèl llarg i espès com poden ser el Yorkshire Terrier o el Old English Sheepdog, més conegut com Bobtail (per la forma com queda la seva cua un cop amputada), per tal d'evitar que el pèl del voltant de la base de la cua s'enredi i s'embruti amb els excrements. Aquest seria el principal motiu que justificaria l'amputació segons aquesta hipòtesi i, en determinades races (com els exemples esmentats) pot tenir un fonament, però no creiem que sigui generalitzable a totes les espècies ja que un gos de raça Bòxer, per exemple, no creiem que tingui aquest problema.
- Per evitar que es facin mal:
Com sabem, hi ha determinades races de gossos que tenen com a principal aptitud la caça, el treball,... i sobretot les races de caça, han de moure's a través de vegetació espessa, boscs, esbarzers,... on poden, fàcilment, enganxar-se la cua o les orelles i lesionar-se donant lloc a ferides molestes pel dolor i l'abundant sagnat que produeixen.
Aquesta hipòtesi també té la seva lògica però, són molts els gossos caçadors als que no se'ls amputen les orelles (Pointer, Drahthaar, Cocker, Basset Hound, Setter anglès i irlandès, Braco, Bretó Espanyol, Labrador Retriever) i, a molts d'aquests, els caçadors, actualment, tampoc els amputen la cua tot i la cua llarga i peluda dels Setters (fàcil d'entendre que es pugui enredar per tot arreu).
- Per qüestions de salut:
Hi ha criadors que, referint-se a la otectomia, recomanen la realització d'aquesta intervenció atribuint-li motius beneficiosos per l'animal. Alguns d'aquests són el proporcionar una major exposició del canal auditiu i disminuir, per tant, el risc d'otitis, infeccions,... (tot i que, segons la nostra opinió, això també implica un major risc d'entrada d'espigues i altres cossos estranys degut a l'ambient en que treballen aquests gossos) i un altre, seria

el d'evitar la formació d'otohematomes pel sacseig de les orelles que, segons diuen, és molt dolorós.

Altres criadors però, indiquen que és millor deixar-les naturals però seleccionar els individus que les tinguin més petites i lleugeres per evitar problemes en els gossos de raça pastor, caçador,...

- Una altre hipòtesi molt controvertida és la referent a aquelles races que solen ser catalogades com a races de gossos perillosos i que, sovint, són les emprades com a gossos de guarda i defensa o per a gossos que es barallen. En aquest cas hi hauria dues raons paral·leles per les quals resultaria convenient tallar les orelles i cua a aquests gossos. La primera és una qüestió merament estètica i que afecta a l'amputació de les orelles ja que, aquesta pràctica, dóna una aparença més feroç a l'animal (fet que interessa per tots dos tipus de gossos, ja que l'objectiu no deixa de ser que "facin por", és la imatge que s'espera que donin aquests gossos). La segona, fa referència tant a l'otectomia com a la caudectomia, però sobretot en els gossos de baralles, ja que el fet de participar en un baralla sense aquests "annexes" es avantatjós per a l'animal que té un punt dèbil menys on ser atacat pel rival.

Estem d'acord, doncs, en que potser hi ha alguns casos en que els motius que porten a realitzar aquestes intervencions no són merament estètics sinó que també hi intervenen (tot i que possiblement de manera bastant minoritària) altres dels motius esmentats i que no deixen de ser bàsicament per a major comoditat dels propietaris. Com veiem però, els cànons estètics semblen ser el principal motiu en l'actualitat.

PRINCIPALS RACES AFECTADES

A continuació, trobarem un resum sobre els estàndards racials de les principals races afectades per caudectomies i/o otoplàsties estètiques de la AKC (American Kennel Club), fet que també concorda amb els estàndards de la FCI (Fédération Cynologique Internationale), que és bastant similar.

American Staffordshire Terrier:

Orelles: es prefereixen sense tallar, tot i que també s'accepten tallades.

Quan no estan tallades haurien de ser curtes. Es penalitzen les orelles totalment caigudes.

Cua: curta en comparació amb la mida, d'implantació baixa i acabada en punta fina. No ha d'estar enrotllada, sobre el llom o amputada.



Aprovat: 10 de juny de 1936.

Bobtail (Old English Sheepdog):

Orelles: de mida mitjana, es porten caigudes planes al costat del cap.

Cua: quan no és natural (normalment) s'amputa prop del cos (bob tailed).

Aprovat: 10 de febrer de 1990.

Efectiu: 28 de març de 1990.



Boston Terrier:

Orelles: les orelles han de ser petites i dutes dretes, ja siguin naturals o tallades, i han de situar-se el més properes al crani possible per ajustar-se a la forma del cap.

Cua: d'implantació baixa, curta fina i cònica, recta o una mica cargolada, però no s'ha de dur per sobre de l'horitzontal ni ha d'estar amputada. Es prefereix que no excedeixi en més d'un quart la distància de la zona d'implantació al tars.

L'amputació de la cua és motiu de desqualificació.

Aprovat: 9 de gener de 1990.

Efectiu: 28 de febrer de 1990.



Boxer:

Orelles: insertades als punts més alts del costat del crani. Normalment es tallen llargues i esmolades (especialment evident quan estan alerta) però també s'accepten les orelles sense tallar, en aquest cas haurien de ser de mida moderada, primes i amb una caiguda llisa, tocant les galtes i, marcant un plec molt clar quan estan alerta.

Cua: d'inserció alta. Les cues no amputades haurien de ser severament penalitzades. (Tot i no ser un motiu de desqualificació directa).

Aprovat: 11 de febrer de 2005.

Efectiu: 30 de març de 2005.



Pastor de Brie:

Orelles: han de ser altes, fermes a la base. La llargada natural de les orelles hauria de ser igual o lleugerament inferior a la meitat de la longitud del cap. Quan es tallen s'haurien de portar sempre alçades i paral·leles i, quan estan en alerta, mirant cap endavant.

Cua: no ha d'estar tallada, s'ha de portar baixa i recta (sense desviar-se a dreta o esquerra).

L'amputació de la cua és motiu de desqualificació.

Aprovat: 8 de febrer de 1975.

Reformat: 12 de gener de 1992.



Cocker Americà:

Orelles: lobulars, llargues, i no més altes que la línia de la part inferior de l'ull.

Cua: tallada, implantada a la part alta de la línia del dors o lleugerament superior.

Aprovat: 12 de maig de 1992.

Efectiu: 30 de juny de 1992.



Cocker Anglès:

Orelles: lobulars, llargues, i no més altes que la línia de la part inferior de l'ull.

Cua: tallada, implantada a la part alta de la línia del dors; es porta seguint la línia horitzontal.

Aprovat: 11 d'octubre de 1988.

Efectiu: 30 d'octubre de 1988.



Dòberman:

Orelles: normalment tallades i portades erectes.

Cua: tallada a nivell de la 2^a vèrtebra, de manera que sembli una continuació de la columna vertebral. Es porta lleugerament per sobre de l'horitzontal quan el gos està alerta.

Aprovat: 6 de febrer de 1982.

Reformat: 6 de novembre de 1990.



Pinscher:

Orelles: d'implantació alta i erectes quan estan tallades. Si no estan tallades es pleguen en forma de V.

Cua: normalment tallada entre la 2^a i la 3^a vèrtebra. Es porta lleugerament sobre l'horitzontal.

Aprovat: 7 de novembre de 2005.

Efectiu: 1 de gener de 2006.



Pointer:

Orelles: grans i d'implantació alta, a nivell dels ulls, que s'estenen fins les comissures labials.

Cua: d'implantació alta i ferma. Ha de ser amputada deixant el 40% de la seva longitud. Ha d'estar caiguda i, en moviment, pujar fins a l'horitzontal.

Aprovat: 11 d'agost de 1992.

Efectiu: 30 de setembre de 1992.



Schnauzer gegant:

Orelles: quan es tallen han de tenir una forma i longitud idèntiques a les puntes i han d'estar perpendiculars al crani i mirant endavant. No han de ser excessivament llargues. Quan no es tallen tenen forma de botó en V i són de mitjana longitud i gruix, implantació alta i propera al cap.

Cua: s'implanta lleugerament elevada i s'hauria d'amputar a nivell de la 2^a, com a molt 3^a vèrtebra. Es recomana que quedi aproximadament entre una vegada i mitja a tres polzades de llarg a la maduresa.

Aprovat: 11 d'octubre de 1983.



Schnauzer miniatura:

Orelles: quan es tallen han de tenir una forma i longitud idèntiques a les puntes i han d'estar perpendiculars al crani i mirant endavant. No han de ser excessivament llargues. Quan no es tallen tenen forma de botó en V i són de mitjana longitud i gruix, implantació alta i propera al cap.

Cua: inserció de cua lleugerament alta i portada dreta. Ha de mesurar entre una i dues polzades.

Aprovat: 9 de febrer de 1991.

Efectiu: 27 de març de 1991.



Schnauzer miniatura:

Orelles: quan es tallen han de tenir una forma i longitud idèntiques a les puntes i han d'estar perpendiculars al crani i mirant endavant. No han de ser excessivament llargues. Quan no es tallen tenen forma de botó en V i són de mitjana longitud i gruix, implantació alta i propera al cap.

Cua: inserció de cua alta i portada dreta. Es talla deixant tan sols el tros suficient perquè sobrepassi la línia dorsal quan la longitud del pelatge és l'adequada.

Aprovat: 15 de gener de 1991.

Efectiu: 27 de febrer de 1991.



Gran Danès:

Orelles: d'implantació alta, mida mitja i gruix moderat que es dobleguen cap endavant a la zona propera a la galta a nivell del crani. Si es tallen, la longitud ha d'estar en proporció a la mida del cap i s'han de portar erectes.

Cua: d'implantació lleugerament elevada, com si fos una continuació de la columna vertebral. Ha de ser ampla a la base i anar disminuint de manera progressiva fins arribar als garrons. En repòs ha de caure recta i, en excitació pot presentar una lleugera curvatura, però mai per sobre del nivell de l'esquena.

L'amputació de la cua és motiu de desqualificació.

Aprovat: 8 de març de 1999.

Efectiu: 28 d'abril de 1999.



Mastí Napolità:

Orelles: poden ser retallades o sense retallar, però solen ser retallades formant un triangle equilàter, per raons de salut. Si no es retallen, són de mida mitjana, de forma triangular i no s'estenen més enllà de la vora inferior de la gola.

Cua: situada lleugerament inferior a la línia superior. Ampla i gruixuda a la base i va disminuint gradualment cap a la punta. En repòs penja recta o fent una lleugera S i en moviment s'aixeca lleugerament per sobre de l'horitzontal.

S'amputa 1/3 de la cua. En repòs, la cua penja recta o en lleuger "S".

Una cua inferior a 1/3 de la longitud des del punt d'inserció fins al garró és motiu de desqualificació.

Aprovat: 13 de gener de 2004.

Efectiu: 1 de maig de 2004.



Norfolk Terrier:

Orelles: orelles petites i caigudes en forma de V, molt expressives. La punta és lleugerament arrodonida i queda a nivell de les galtes, sense sobrepassar l'extrem exterior de l'ull. És dobleguen a l'alçada del crani.

Cua: amputada a una longitud mitja, de manera que quedi d'una longitud suficient per garantir un perfil equilibrat. Recta i d'inserció alta.

Aprovat: 13 d'octubre de 1981.

Reformat: 23 de Marc de 1990.



Pastor dels Pirineus:

Orelles: s'accepten tan tallades com naturals. Les naturals son més aviat curtes, fixades a la part superior del cap i amb una base ampla. Quan es tallen, es fa en línia recta per tal de mantenir-les alçades.

Cua: s'accepta tallada i natural. Ha d'ajustar-se al pendent de la gropa.

Aprovat: 11 d'abril de 2006.
Efectiu: 1 de gener de 2007.



Parson Russell Terrier:

Orelles: petites i caigudes en forma de V, de gruix moderat i properes al cap. La punta de les orelles apunta cap als ulls.

Cua: tallada de manera que la punta quedi aproximadament al nivell del crani.

Aprovat: 13 de juliol de 2004.
Efectiu: 29 de setembre de 2004.



Rottweiler:

Orelles: de mida mitjana, penjants, de forma triangular, penjant cap endavant amb la vora interna que s'estén amb força contra el cap i acaba aproximadament a mitjans de la galta.

Cua: tallada curta, a prop del cos, deixant una o dues vèrtebres. El conjunt de la cua és més important que la longitud ja que, configurada correctament, fa l'efecte d'allargament de línia superior. Es porta lleugerament per sobre de l'horitzontal quan el gos està excitat o en moviment.

Aprovat: 8 de maig de 1990.
Efectiu: 28 de juny de 1990.



Welsh Corgi:

Orelles: dretes, fermes, i de mida mitjana, disminuint lleugerament a un punt arrodonit. Una línia traçada des de la punta del nas a través dels ulls fins a la punta d'oïda, ha de formar un triangle equilàter aproximadament.

Cua: tallada el més curt possible. Una cua de fins a dues polzades de llarg està permès, però si es porta més alta tendeix a fer malbé el contorn de la fila superior.

Aprovat: 13 de juny de 1972.

Reformat: 28 de gener de 1993.



Welsh Terrier:

Orelles: en forma de V, petites, però no massa fines. La tapa està just a sobre de la línia superior del crani. Les orelles acaben amb la punta caiguda prop de la galta o cap a les cantonades exteriors dels ulls quan el gos està en repòs. Les orelles es mouen lleugerament cap amunt i cap endavant quan està atent.

Cua: tallada a una longitud aproximadament al mateix nivell (en una línia imaginària) amb l'occipital. L'arrel de la cua es fixat molt amunt a l'esquena i es porta en posició vertical.

Aprovat: 10 d'agost de 1993.

Efectiu: 29 de setembre de 1993.



Yorkshire Terrier:

Orelles: petites, en forma de V i erectes. No molts separades.

Cua: tallada a mitja longitud i portada lleugerament superior al nivell de l'esquena.

Aprovat: 10 de juliol de 2007.

Efectiu: 1 d'octubre de 2007.



* Veure l'annex I al cd per disposar de la informació de tots els estàndards racials.

OTOPLÀSTIA ESTÈTICA

Objectiu:

L'objectiu d'aquesta cirurgia és satisfer les especificacions de raça determinades pels estàndards racials.

Estàndards:

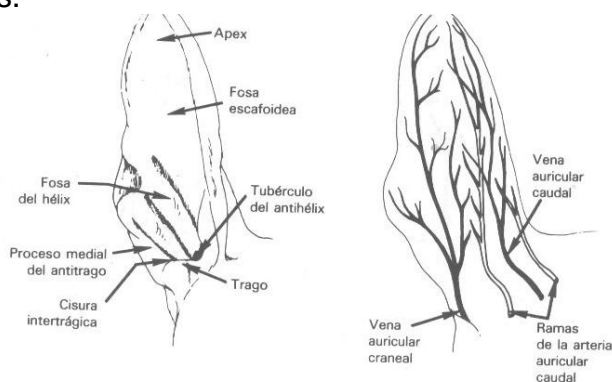
No totes les orelles es tallen igual, sinó que hi ha variacions justificades en funció de la raça, forma i longitud de la orella i sexe del animal. Les orelles es tallen rectes, més estretes i de 3-6 mm més curtes; es deixa poca bossa i els cartílags tragus i antitragus es tallen fins que quedin el més unit possible al cap. A les races amb un cap ample se'ls poden deixar les orelles més grans i amples (exemple Bòxer vers Dòberman). És important tenir en compte la corpulència dels progenitors per fer-se una idea de l'aspecte que tindrà el cadell quan sigui adult i fer-li una otoplàstia que no resulti antiestètica en un futur.

Consideracions generals:

- Estat general: és important que el cadell estigui en bon estat general, desparasitat, vacunat i ben nodrit, ja que l'estrès de l'anestèsia i de la intervenció poden suprimir les respostes del sistema immune i augmentar la susceptibilitat a la infecció.
- Edat: es pot realitzar l'otoplàstia a partir de les 8 setmanes fins 9-12 mesos d'edat, tot i que no és recomanable esperar tant ja que amb l'edat disminueixen les probabilitats d'èxit. És important tenir en compte les recomanacions establertes per cada raça.

Raça	Edat	Longitud de les orelles
Schnauzer	10 setmanes	2/3
Bòxer	9-10 setmanes	2/3 - 3/4
Dòberman	8-9 setmanes	3/4
Gran Danès	9 setmanes o 8-10 kg	3/4
Boston Terrier	4-6 mesos	Tall complet.

- Anestèsia: es recomana la inducció amb barbitúrics de curta acció com el tiopental seguida de la intubació i el manteniment de l'anestèsia amb isofluorà, i a més a més, s'administra sulfat d'atropina. Cal evitar la injecció local d'adrenalina (objectiu de controlar l'hemorràgia) a la zona d'incisió degut als seus efectes sistèmics.
- Bon coneixement anatòmic de la regió per tal de realitzar una bona cirurgia i evitar complicacions.



Tècnica quirúrgica:

Existeixen unes plantilles de tall d'orelles però no acostumen a donar bons resultats, ja que són difícils de col·locar i no sempre s'obté el tall desitjat. També és important disposar d'unes tisores de cartílag amb un tall fi per obtenir un tall precís.

Es col·loca el gos en decúbit esternal i amb el cap elevat mitjançant la col·locació d'una tovallola a sota, es prepara el pavelló auditiu i el cap col·locant els panys per tal de fer la cirurgia asèptica. Es subjecta el cap col·locant una cinta sobre el musell i posem uns taps de cotó al canal auditiu extern.

Es realitza una incisió cutània triangular just per sota del tragus i antitragus, al punt on l'orella s'uneix al cap; aquest punt anatòmic identifica el punt on l'orella es confon amb el cap. Amb l'orella estesa s'utilitza un regla per mesurar el límit anterior de l'orella i es fa una petita senyal a la longitud desitjada. S'estenen les dues orelles ajuntant les seves puntes i es fa una senyal a l'altre orella per assegurar una longitud idèntica.

Es tiba d'una orella cap endavant i es manté tensa per evitar que es formin plecs al cantell de la incisió, es col·loquen pinces intestinals de Doyen a l'orella de manera que s'estenguin aproximadament 2/3 partes de la longitud desitjada fins al cartílag del tragus. Tenir en compte que el cantell extern de la pinça ha de quedar igualat amb la punta de l'orella i el plec natural de l'orella distalment. Després d'haver col·locat les pinces a les dues orelles es comparen per comprovar que la posició és idèntica i s'efectua un tall recte des de la porció proximal de la unió del terç mig i distal dirigida cap al cantell de la pinça intestinal mitjançant una fulla de bisturí. La incisió finalitza abans d'arribar als cantells arrodonits de la pinça intestinal, a la unió del terç mig i distal de l'orella. Es retiren les pinces i es pincen els vasos que sagnen amb mosquits (no lligar els vasos). Normalment es secciona una branca de l'artèria auricular caudal a mitja distància entre la punta de l'orella i el cartílag del tragus.

El terç de la incisió es fa amb les tisores de cartílag. Amb la part de l'orella que quedarà erecta en posició normal, es considera la incisió fins confondre el terç distal de l'orella amb el cap del gos utilitzant un tall llis i uniforme, fins que s'arribi a la incisió cutània inicial del tragus. Es tallen els cantells rugosos i s'elimina part dels cartíl·lags tragus i antitragus per assegurar un aspecte uniforme. Es talla l'altre orella de forma similar, es comparen les dues orelles i, en cas que sigui necessari, es fan els ajusts necessaris (normalment al terç distal del tall).

La sutura de la pell sobre la porció de cartílag tallada i el defecte distal a aquests

cartíl·lags es fa mitjançant punts simples. La incisió principal es tanca mitjançant una sutura no reabsorbible contínua simple, començant a la porció ventral de la incisió. Aquesta sutura només passa a través dels cantells cutanis. La col·locació és de dins cap a fora, ja que d'aquesta manera la pell laxa de la part externa del cartílag s'enrotlla

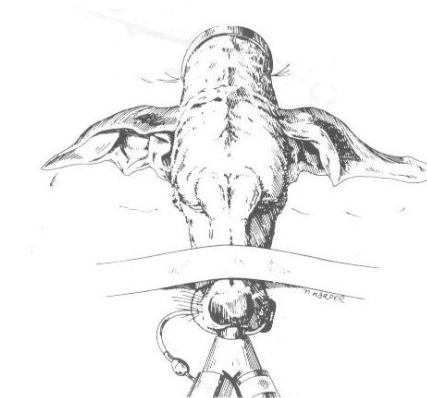
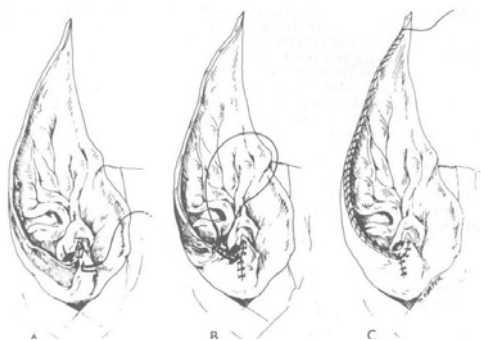
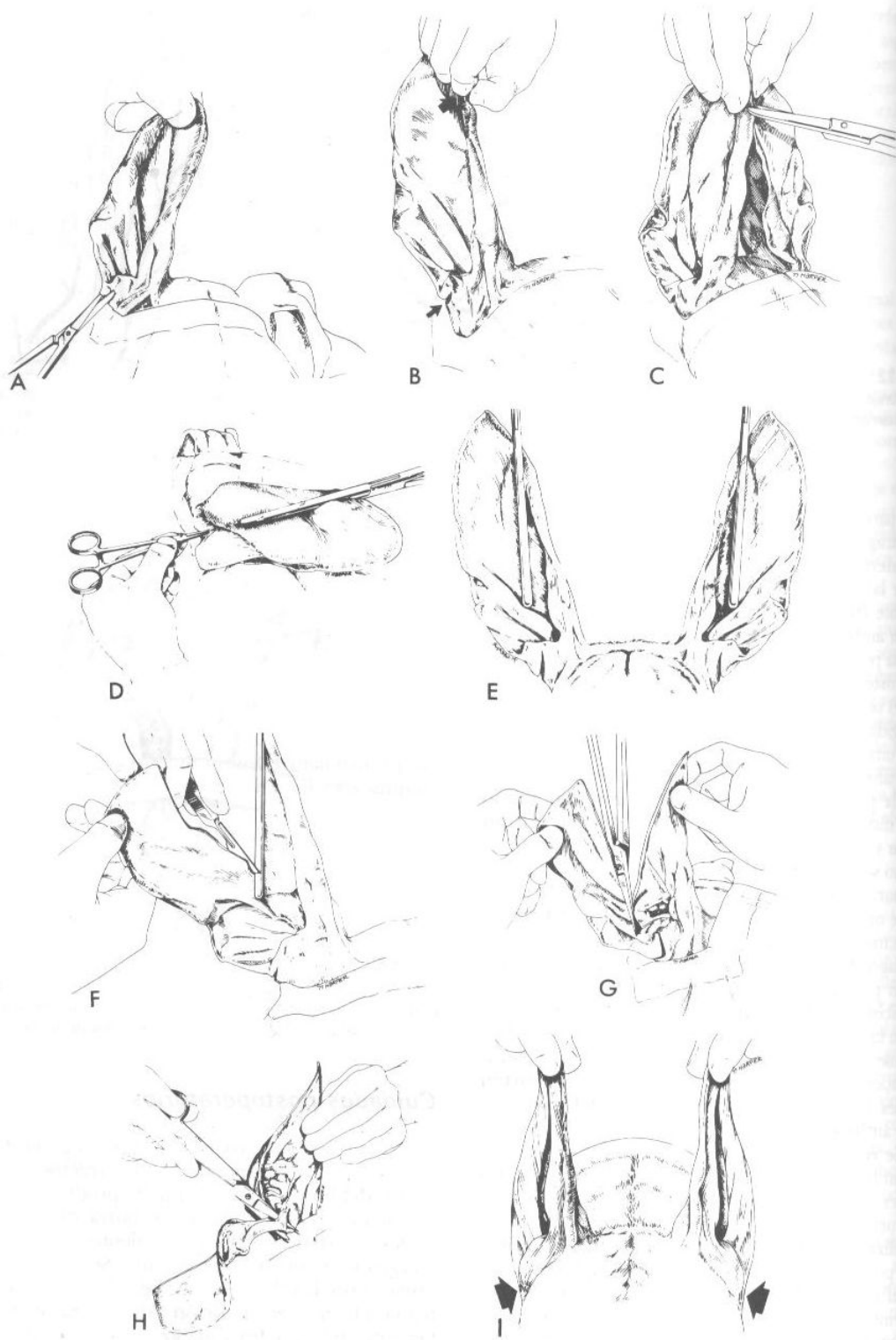


Fig. 147-23. Posición correcta de la cabeza para evitar una presión indebida en el área cervical. El saco de arena no debe colocarse demasiado caudalmente de forma que no aplique demasiada presión sobre el área auricular.

sobre la pell del cartílag i permet una cicatrització més ràpida i menor formació de cicatriu. La sutura es nua entre 6-12 mm de la punta de l'orella. Els punts es col·loquen de forma laxa i els de la punta de l'orella es deixen sense nuar per permetre l'edema postoperatori.



Cures postoperatòries:

Són molt importants per mantenir la posició erecta de les orelles i per evitar els efectes indesitjables (contracció del cantell de la orella o lesions antiestètiques) que es poden produir com a conseqüència de la cicatrització del cantell del tall.

Per tal d'evitar aquests problemes s'han de tensar les orelles sobre el cap amb l'ajuda d'un esparadrap de manera que obtinguem una bona posició. És important examinar atentament les orelles en busca d'exsudats, olor i mala posició.

S'ha d'instruir als propietaris a que col·loquin els embenat sobre les orelles dels cadells, tot i que el veterinari haurà de fer una inspecció periòdica.

Els mètodes més satisfactoris per subjectar les orelles durant la fase postoperatòria:

- Esparadrap i vena de gassa enrotllada: després de la intervenció es netegen les orelles de sang i es col·loquen les venes de gassa dins de



Fig. 147-26. Gasa de 4 x 4 firmemente plegada en forma de cono colocada en el canal auditivo externo. Alrededor de la oreja se colocan tiras cortas de esparadrapo de una pulgada. Se coloca una tira de esparadrapo alrededor de la parte superior de la cabeza en forma de 8 para mantener las orejas en posición erecta.

l'orella, enrotllades en forma de conus, de manera que omplin la base de l'orella. Es col·loca una tira de gassa al costat de la línia de sutura per evitar que la cinta contacti amb la incisió i amb l'orella en posició erecta, s'aplica l'esparadrap sobre l'orella en forma de cua de milà. Col·loquem una tira d'esparadrap al voltant de la part superior del cap en forma de vuit, al voltant de la base de les orelles, per mantenir-les paral·leles.

Aquest tipus d'embenat s'utilitza durant

dues setmanes de manera que queda

col·locat 3 dies i el quart es treu, es torna a col·locar 3 dies i el quart es torna a treure... Els punts es treuen als 7-10 dies .

En el cas de que en aquestes dues setmanes les orelles no es mantinguin erectes les enrotllarem en la posició oposada en la que es cauen i deixarem l'esparadrap fins a 5 dies.

- Tub de cartolina: 7-10 dies després de la intervenció traiem els punts i mantenim les orelles erectes mitjançant un tub de cartolina d'un tampó (tampax), amb el tap de cotó al seu lloc i l'extrem del cotó col·locat a la base de l'orella. Es tensa l'orella sobre el cap i es col·loquen dues tires d'esparadrap per fixar l'orella al tub. Una tira es col·loca al voltant de la base de l'orella i l'altre a prop de la punta.



A les dues setmanes es retiren els tubs de cartolina i per omplir la cavitat de la base de l'orella s'utilitza un tros d'espuma amb un tros de cinta adhesiva de doble cara. Tornem a posar una tira d'esparadrap al voltant de la base de l'orella perquè quedi ben subjecte l'espuma i una altra tira al punta perquè quedi erecta i enrotllada. Aquestes espumes les deixarem tot el temps que sigui necessari canviant-les sempre que estiguin brutes, l'orella estigui inflamada o sigui necessari per comprovar l'evolució. Cada cop que es canviïn els esparadraps també es netejaren les orelles.

- Vasos de Styrofoam: immediatament després de la intervenció, mentre el gos encara està sota els efectes de l'anestèsia es col·loca sobre el cap una fèrula amb tres vasos Styrofoam uns dins de l'altre. Fem una osca als vasos a la base de les orelles per acomodar el cartílag escutiforme. Es col·loca una cinta adhesiva de doble cara sota la part lateral de la copa, sobre la base i sota l'altre costat. S'aplica elasticon (Johnson and Johnson) als cantells anteriors i posteriors del vasos per evitar-ne el seu lliscament i la fricció d'aquest sobre el cap. S'aplica Skin Bond a la superfície medial i lateral de les orelles que es tensen cap a dalt i s'adhereixen a la fèrula de vasos. Finalment, es col·loca una tira d'esparadrap verticalment a cada orella i sobre la part superior de l'orella per fixar-les a la posició desitjada. Les orelles es deixen a la fèrula de vasos fins que estan completament cicatritzades. Durant aquest període, aplicarem pomada antibiòtica als cantells de les orelles per facilitar l'eliminació de les crostes. Després de retirar la fèrula s'utilitzen els tubs de cartolina per subjectar les orelles. Els tubs es tallen prou llargs perquè ocupin l'espai des del tubercle del antihèlix fins a l'extrem de l'orella. Col·loquem un esparadrap amb forma de vuit a la base de les orelles.



Complicacions:

Durant la recuperació, és important controlar les hemorràgies per evitar hematomes postoperatoris. Els punts han de ser justos però no tensos.

El problema més greu, segons els propietari, és la pèrdua de posició erecte de les orelles. Els problemes més comuns són la desviació medial i lateral de la punta de l'orella. Pot requerir-se una subjecció externa durant 20 setmanes i, tot i així, pot ser que les orelles quedin caigudes. Aleshores l'últim recurs és la correcció quirúrgica d'aquestes desviacions.

A causa dels suports utilitzats al interior de l'orella són freqüents les otitis externes que requereixen tractament.

A més a més, cal tenir en compte les complicacions que apareixen a causa de l'anestèsia general. Bàsicament, els problemes anestèsics poden associar-se a: problemes humans (ex. la sobredosi d'algun fàrmac), problemes de l'equip anestèsic (ex. que l'equip tingui fugues), i problemes relacionats amb ABC que són les vies aèries, la respiració i la circulació. Altres complicacions són la hipotèrmia, hipertèrmia, reaccions al·lèrgiques, ...



Fig. 147-27. Posición de la cabeza para la intervención. La sujeción se efectúa colocando una bolsa de arena bajo la cabeza. Obsérvese la desviación lateral de la oreja izquierda y la desviación medial de la oreja derecha (flechas).

CAUDECTOMIA:

Objectius:

Les cues s'eliminen per diverses raons mèdiques (neoplàsies, traumatismes,...) però habitualment es per motius estètics. Quan es fa per motius estètics, el millor es fer-ho els primers dies de vida, quan l'hemorràgia i l'estrès són mínims, la cirurgia en animals més grans és més complicada i requereix de més cures postoperatòries.

Estàndards racials:

La longitud de la cua varia en funció de la raça. Si és possible, però, es recomana consultar als propietaris sobre les seves preferències.

Tail Docking Guidelines

BREED	LENGTH*
Sporting Breeds	
Brittany spaniel	Leave 1 inch
Clumber spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
Cocker spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length (approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ inch)
English cocker spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
English springer spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
Field spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
German shorthaired pointer	Leave $\frac{2}{5}$ of length
German wirehaired pointer	Leave $\frac{2}{5}$ of length
Sussex spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
Vizsla	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ of length
Weimaraner	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ of length (approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches)
Welsh springer spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of length
Wirehaired pointing griffon	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
Working Breeds	
Bouvier des Flanders	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
Boxer	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (two vertebrae)
Doberman pinscher	Leave $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (two vertebrae)
Giant schnauzer	Leave 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (three vertebrae)
Old English sheepdog	Leave one vertebra (close to body)
Rottweiler	Leave one vertebra (close to body)
Standard schnauzer	Leave 1 inch (two vertebrae)
Welsh corgi (Pembroke)	Leave one vertebra (close to body)
Terrier Breeds	
Airedale terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length†
Australian terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{5}$ of length
Fox terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length†
Irish terrier	Leave $\frac{3}{4}$ of length
Kerry blue terrier	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of length
Lakeland terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length
Miniature schnauzer	Leave $\frac{3}{4}$ inch
Norwich terrier	Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of length
Sealyham terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of length
Soft-coated Wheaten terrier	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length
Welsh terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of length†
Toy Breeds	
Affenpinscher	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ inch (close to body)
Brussels griffon	Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of length (approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ inch)
English toy spaniel	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length (approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches)
Miniature pinscher	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (two vertebrae)
Silky terrier	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ of length (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch)
Toy poodle	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of length (approximately 1 inch)
Yorkshire terrier	Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ of length (approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch)
Nonsporting Breeds	
Miniature poodle	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of length (approximately 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches)
Schipperke	Close to body
Miscellaneous Breeds	
Standard poodle	Leave $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of length (approximately 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches)
Cavalier King Charles spaniel (optional)	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ of length with white tip
Spinoni Italiani	Leave $\frac{2}{3}$ of length

*When docking is performed at less than 1 week of age.

†The tip of the docked tail should be approximately level with the top of the skull when the puppy is in show position.

Tècnica quirúrgica:

Tradicionalment, quan els cadells tenen pocs dies d'edat (3-5 dies), la cua es pot extirpar sense anestèsia, però per evitar el dolor i l'estrès es pot utilitzar anestèsia local amb o sense sedació. Normalment es col·loca un anell amb lidocaïna a la base de la cua (dosi menor de 10 mg/kg perquè sinó podria ser tòxica). En canvi, si es vol fer analgèsia amb sedació es pot administrar diazepam intranasal (0,1 mg/100g) seguit als 3 minuts de hidroclohidrat de ketamina intranasal (1 mg/100g) i, llavors es col·loca l'anestèsic local a la base de la cua als 5 minuts.

Es neteja la cua amb desinfectant i es subjecta el cadell amb el palmell de la mà. Es nua un tros de gassa a la base de la cua com a torniquet, es selecciona l'àrea d'amputació, es retrau la pell de la cua amb els dits (per deixar marge de pell per tancar el monyó) i s'extirpa la cua amb tisores (això es pot fer perquè a aquesta edat les vertebres coccígies són toves). Mai s'ha de tallar entre vertebres, sinó que l'amputació s'ha de fer tallant pel mig d'una vertebra.

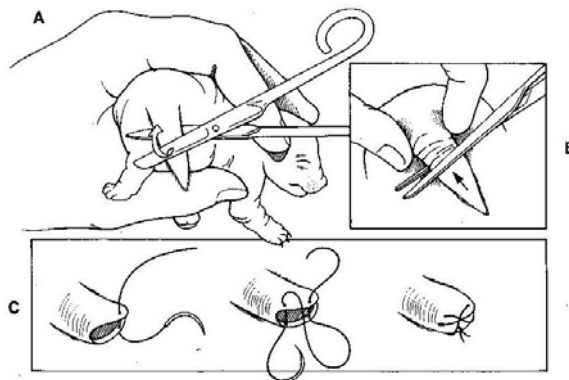


FIG. 15-50

Caudectomy in a puppy. **A**, Retract the tail's skin toward the tail head and immobilize the tail between the thumb and index finger. **B**, Rotate the scissors toward the tail head to push the skin toward the body. Transect the tail through the desired intervertebral space. **C**, Appose the skin edges with approximating sutures.

També es pot un primer tall que separa la meitat de la cua per crear un penjoll lateral de pell i un segon tall que es fa en oposició al primer, per eliminar la cua i crear un segon penjoll de base proximal. Aquests penjolls cutanis es suturen sobre el monyó amputat mitjançant un punt simple reabsorbible. Aquesta sutura ajuda a controlar l'hemorràgia i prevé la cicatrització sense pèl, que és poc estètica sobretot en animals de pèl curt. El torniquet es retira passats 10-15 minuts i la sutura es deixa fins que es reabsorbeixi o la llepi la mare. No solen haver-hi complicacions.

Si la caudectomia no es fa durant la primera setmana de vida hauria de ser posposada fins les 8-12 setmanes i realitzar-la mitjançant anestèsia general.

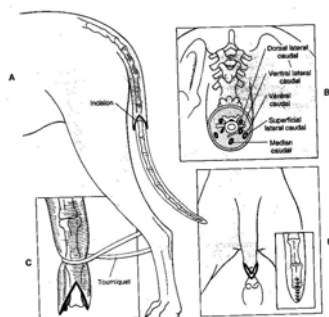


FIG. 15-51

Partial caudectomy in an adult. **A**, Retract the tail's skin toward the tail head and make a double Y incision in the skin distal to the desired transection site. **B**, Rotate the medial and lateral caudal arteries and veins. **C**, Transect the soft tissue distal to the desired intervertebral space. **D**, Appose the skin edges with approximating sutures. A proximally placed tourniquet causes hemorrhosis. **D**, Appose soft tissue and skin with approximating sutures.

En gossos de més d'una setmana de vida, el procediment és similar però requereix de l'ús d'anestèsia general o epidural, l'ús de serres per tallar el cos vertebral, lligadura dels vasos i cera d'ós per controlar les hemorràgies i més cures postoperatòries (sutura, embenat,...) per evitar la formació de seromes, hematomes, etc. En aquest cas, hi ha més complicacions.

Complicacions:

Quan l'amputació es fa en cadells de menys 1 setmana no solen haver-hi complicacions, com a molt una lleugera irritació com a conseqüència de les lèpades de la mare.

En canvi, quan es fa en animals més grans poden aparèixer complicacions com: infecció, dehiscència, fístules recurrents, traumatismes de l'esfínter anal o rectal, cicatrius... Aquestes fan que a vegades sigui necessària una nova amputació per alleujar la irritació i millorar l'estètica. Normalment, aquestes complicacions poden evitar-se procurant que la pell no quedi molt tensa i vigilant no produir cap traumatisme durant la cirurgia.

GRAVETAT DE LES INTERVENCIONS

Aquestes dues cirurgies explicades anteriorment, comporten un grau de dolor determinat. L'otoplàstia estètica comporta un dolor major que la caudectomia. Per fer-nos una idea sobre la gravetat de les intervencions segons el dolor que provoquen podem consultar la taula següent. En aquesta taula podem apreciar que el dolor de l'orella és variat segons els procediments realitzats. La otoplàstia estaria situada entre el dolor molest i el mig-moderat. En canvi, la caudectomia realitzada amb anestèsia local es situaria en irritació - dolor molest; si no es realitza amb anestèsia el dolor augmentaria a moderat-greu.

IRRITACIÓN Y/O DOLOR MOLESTO	DOLOR DE MEDIO A MODERADO	DOLOR DE MODERADO A GRAVE	DOLOR GRAVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangre seca • Ezcema por orina • Irritación por la rasuradora • Cateterización I.V • Distensión de vejiga • Reparación de otohematomas • Laceraciones superficiales • Algunos procedimientos perirectales • Procesos oculares (entropion, distiquiasis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endoscopia con biopsia • Limpieza/ extracción dental • Traqueotomía • Cateterización arterial • Biopsias musculares • Otohematoma • Fracturas estabilizadas de radio/cúbito o tibia/peroné • Orquidectomia • Laparotomías caudales (cistotomía, ovariosterectomía) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quemaduras o ulceraciones localizadas • Ulceración corneal • Catarata • Enucleación • Evisceración • Mandibulectomía • Laminectomías torácicas o lumbares • Mastectomía • Laparotomías craneales (hernia diafragmática, GDV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quemaduras o ulceraciones extensas • Pancreatitis • Maxilectomía • Reparación total de la cadera • Laminectomías cervicales • Cirugía de las fosas nasales • Amputación del miembro torácico o lumbar • Ablación del oído • Toracotomía (sobretudo en abordaje esternal)

LEGISLACIÓ ESPANYOLA

La legislació espanyola de protecció animal és molt dispar entre les diferents CCAA, perquè, tot i tenir una base en comú, cada una té les seves pròpies competències en molts dels aspectes que a aquesta qüestió es refereixen, com per exemple pel que fa a les mutilacions.

A continuació podem veure la legislació que regeix cada comunitat autònoma pel que fa a les mutilacions:

- Andalusia:
Llei 11/2003 article 4.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...]d) Practicarles mutilaciones con fines exclusivamente estéticos o sin utilidad alguna salvo las practicadas por veterinarios en caso de necesidad [...]»
- Aragó:
Llei 11/2003 article 3.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto en caso de necesidad médico-quirúrgica, por exigencia funcional o por castraciones, siempre con control de facultativos competentes [...]»
- Principat d'Astúries:
Llei 12/2002 article 6.2.
Prohibició de maltractaments:
« [...] 1. Se prohíben los malos tratos a los animales.
2. Reglamentariamente se desarrollarán las medidas apropiadas para asegurar su protección frente a los malos tratos o las utilizaciones abusivas y para evitarles sufrimientos innecesarios derivados de las manipulaciones inherentes a las diferentes técnicas de crianza, manejo, estancia, transporte y sacrificio de los animales objeto de esta Ley [...]»
- Illes Balears:
Llei 1/1992 article 3.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] h) Practicar mutilaciones a los animales, excepto las controladas por facultativo competente en caso de necesidad o para darles la presentación habitual de la raza. [...]»
- Canàries:
Llei 8/1991 article 4.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] h) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por veterinarios en caso de necesidad, por exigencia funcional o para mantener las características de la raza [...]»
- Cantàbria:
Llei 3/1992 article 2.2.

- Prohibicions:
« [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto: Las efectuadas o controladas por los veterinarios, las realizadas para mantener las características de la raza, o las que correspondan a ventajas de tipo fisiológico y/o de manejo [...]»
- Castella – La Mancha:
Llei 7/1990 article 2.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por los veterinarios en caso de necesidad, exigencia funcional o para mantener las características de la raza [...]»
 - Castella i Lleó:
Llei 5/1997 article 4.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por veterinarios en caso de necesidad, por exigencias funcionales, por aumento indeseado de la población o para mantener las características propias de la raza [...]»
 - Catalunya:
Llei 22/2003 article 5.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] e) Practicarles mutilaciones, extirparles las uñas, cuerdas vocales y demás partes u órganos, salvo las intervenciones hechas con asistencia veterinaria en caso de necesidad terapéutica, para garantizar su salud o para limitar o anular su capacidad reproductiva. Por motivos científicos o de manejo, podrán realizarse dichas intervenciones previa obtención de la autorización de la autoridad competente. [...]»
 - Comunitat Valenciana:
Llei 4/1994 article 4.
Prohibicions:
« [...] e) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por veterinarios [...]»
 - Extremadura:
Llei 5/2002 article 2.2.
« [...] f) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por los veterinarios en caso de necesidad, o por exigencia funcional, o para mantener los estándares raciales [...]»
 - Galicia:
Llei 1/1993 article 21.
Es consideren infraccions greus:
« [...] Mutilarlos sin necesidad o sin el adecuado control veterinario. [...]»
 - Comunitat de Madrid:
Llei 1/1990 article 2.2.
Prohibicions:

- « [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por los veterinarios en caso de necesidad, o por exigencia funcional [...]»
- Regió de Murcia:
Llei 10/1990 article 2.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] h) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto la intervención veterinaria en caso de necesidad o por exigencia funcional [...]»
 - Comunitat Foral de Navarra:
Llei Foral 7/1994 article 2.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] e) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por los veterinarios en caso de necesidad o por exigencia funcional [...]»
 - País Basc (Euskadi):
Llei 6/1993 article 4.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...] d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las controladas por veterinarios en caso de necesidad, por exigencia funcional o para mantener las características de la raza. [...]»
 - La Rioja:
Llei 2/2000 modificació de 5/1995 article 1.2.
Prohibicions:
« [...]d) Practicarles mutilaciones, excepto las efectuadas o controladas por los veterinarios en caso de necesidad o por exigencia funcional, o para mantener las características estéticas [...]»

Les CCAA més estrictes són: Andalusia, Aragó i Catalunya.

Les CCAA de Galícia, Madrid, Múrcia i Navarra permeten una interpretació més lliure, ja que a cap lloc es diu si mantenir les característiques que marca l'estàndard racial poden considerar-se una necessitat o no.

Un altre cas és el de la CA de València que és la menys exigent de totes, ja que simplement requereix el control veterinari per realitzar qualsevol tipus de mutilació.

A la CA del Principat d'Astúries no hem trobat cap prohibició explícita pel que fa a les mutilacions, en comptes d'això hem trobat la prohibició de maltractaments. En aquest cas, s'hauria de definir que es consideren maltractaments ja que, tal i com està redactada la llei, la seva interpretació queda molt oberta i pot haver-hi un ampli ventall d'interpretacions. Nosaltres entendríem que sí que es poden realitzar mutilacions sempre que sigui amb control veterinari.

* Veure la legislació completa de protecció animal a l'annex II (CD).

** Veure declaració dels drets dels animals a l'annex III.

LEGISLACIÓ EUROPEA

Actualment no hi ha cap directiva europea o reglament comunitari contra la pràctica de mutilacions en els animals domèstics. L'únic tractat internacional en que es fa referència al problema ètic que suposen aquestes pràctiques és el Conveni Europeu per a la Protecció d'Animals de Companyia (CAHPA), creat pel grup consultiu dels Estats d'Europa Occidental. La signatura dels estats membres del Consell d'Europa es va obrir el 13 novembre 1987.

El text està elaborat per un comitè ad hoc d'experts i presentat al Comitè de Ministres del Consell d'Europa.

És important tenir en compte que aquest conveni, signat a Estrasburg no constitueix un text legal en si, sinó que simplement és un model d'allò que, segons els experts, hauria de reflexar-se en un text legal vinculant per a tota Europa.

Conveni Europeu per a la Protecció dels Animals de Companyia CETS N °: 125

Article 10: Les operacions quirúrgiques;

L'article s'ha redactat amb la finalitat de posar l'accent en la prohibició de les intervencions quirúrgiques que es realitzen principalment per raons estètiques o de conveniència personal del titular i / o de l'obtentor.

1. Les operacions quirúrgiques per tal de modificar l'aparença d'un animal de companyia o per a altres fins curatius, estarà prohibida i, en particular:
 - a. L'amputació de cues.
 - b. L'amputació d'orelles.
 - c. L'extirpació de les cordes vocals.
 - d. L'extirpació de les ungles.

2. Les excepcions a aquestes prohibicions només seran permeses:
 - a. si un veterinari considera necessari els procediments curatius ja sigui per raons mèdiques o veterinàries per al benefici de qualsevol animal en particular;
 - b. per impedir la reproducció.

3. Les operacions en les que l'animal hagi de patir o en les quals és probable que experimenti un dolor intens es duran a terme sota anestèsia, només per un veterinari o sota la seva supervisió.
En aquelles operacions en les quals no es requereixi anestèsia podran ser realitzades per una persona competent d'acord amb la legislació nacional.

Tot i els constants intents per aconseguir una llei de protecció animal encara avui, a desembre de 2009, només hi ha el **Pla d'acció pel benestar dels animals 2006-2010** i que, bàsicament, fa referència a animals d'experimentació i de granja. El més aplicable als animals domèstics (en el nostre cas el gos) seria quan fa referència al tracte que s'ha de dispensar als animals respectant les 5 llibertats bàsiques dels animals:

1. No patir molèsties.
2. No patir gana ni set.
3. No patir por ni angoixa.
4. No patir dolor, ferides ni malaltia.
5. Llibertat per expressar el seu comportament natural.

Pel que fa a la legislació europea la informació amb la que comptem data de 2002:

- Àustria:
A Àustria, la protecció dels animals no està regida per una única llei nacional sinó que hi ha lleis diferents per cada regió federal. Segons l'acord de l'article 15aB tots els països federals d'Àustria van acordar el 2000 com a termini per decidir les noves lleis de protecció dels animals en un termini determinat. Això significa que, en algunes parts d'Àustria es permet tallar la cua mentre que en d'altres està prohibit.
- Bèlgica:
L'amputació de la cua es permet fins a 01.01.2006. S'ha de dur a terme utilitzant el mètode quirúrgic i, sempre que es faci durant els primers 4 dies de vida no serà necessària anestèsia ni sedació.
La llei de Bèlgica en relació a l'amputació de la cua (Reial Decret de 17 maig 2001):
 1. De conformitat amb l'article 2 d'aquesta A.R. i en l'article 17 (a) de la llei del 14 d'agost de 1986, (com es descriu en la llei de 4 de maig de 1995 que modifica aquest), "que són (d'ara endavant) prohibides" per dur a terme l'animal vertebrat una "o diverses intervencions" que impliquen l'amputació o la "lesió d'una o més parts importants" del seu cos".
 2. Segons l'article 1 de les intervencions sobre els animals vertebrats, (enumerades en l'apèndix amb l'AR des del 17.05.01) s'autoritza en les condicions esmentades (de conformitat amb el mateix article 17 (a). § 2,3 ° de la llei del 14.08.86).
- Bielorússia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense restriccions.
- Croàcia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense restriccions i no sembla que hi hagi moviments a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Dinamarca:
L'amputació de la cua només és permet en 5 races, que són: Weimaraner, Vizsla, German Wirehaired Pointer, German Shorthaired Pointer alemany i Epagneul Breton. Diuen que es permetria amputar la cua als gossos d'aquestes races, per raons mèdiques, ja que la majoria d'ells són utilitzats com a gossos de caça i es malmeten la cua tot el temps. No es permet amputar la cua de gossos d'altres races.
La cua pot ser amputada per un veterinari dins dels primers 4 dies després del naixement.

Des de principis de 2002 també s'ha permès portar gossos amb cues tallades a les proves oficials (test de treball, prova d'assaig de camp, l'obediència, agilitat,...) a Dinamarca, però no s'acceptaran gossos nascuts després de l'1 de juny de 1996 que tinguin la cua amputada i no pertanyin a cap de les 5 races esmentades, sense importar que el gos s'hagi importat d'un país on aquesta pràctica està permesa.

Els gossos que tinguin la cua amputada poden ser utilitzats com a reproductors però perquè els cadells puguin registrar-se a Dinamarca ha de tenir un 1r premi de qualitat en algun concurs i, si té la cua amputada no hi podrà participar si no és d'una raça permesa, pel que el Kennel Club Danès no en registrarà els cadells.

- Estònia:

L'amputació, tant de cues com orelles, està prohibida des de l'1 de juliol de 2001.

L'amputació està permesa en cas que sigui necessària per evitar lesions (gossos de caça). No obstant això, la llista de races de gossos de caça només va ser aprovada pel Estonian Kennel Union Council el 2 de maig de 2002 i posteriorment enviada al Ministeri de Medi Ambient.

Els gossos amb la cua tallada poden ser mostrar-se en tots els concursos aprovats per la Estonian Kennel Union i utilitzar-se en la reproducció sense restriccions.

No es disposa d'estadístiques relatives a les lesions a la cua en gossos de caça amb la cua sense amputar.

- Finlàndia:

L'amputació de la cua no està permesa (en cap raça). Els gossos amb la cua amputada només podran presentar-se a concursos si han nascut abans de l'1 de gener de 2001. No hi ha cap tipus de permís especial, tot i que siguin gossos que venen de països on aquesta pràctica encara és permesa.

Els gossos amb la cua tallada poden utilitzar-se en la reproducció sense restriccions.

No es disposa d'estadístiques relatives a les lesions a la cua en gossos de caça amb la cua sense amputar.

- França:

L'Españiel club i la Société Centrale Canine no han volgut donar resposta a aquesta qüestió durant molt temps i simplement deien que no hi havia problema per amputar la cua almenys fins al 2006, moment fins quan estava permès però, desde fa poc, s'ha prohibit aquesta pràctica.

- Geòrgia:

L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense restriccions i no sembla que hi hagi moviments a favor de la seva prohibició.

- Alemanya:

El govern alemany ha aprovat la llei per a la protecció dels animals en 25./26. 03.1998, d'1 de juny 1998 segons la qual es prohibeix l'amputació de la cua excepte en els gossos utilitzats per caçar.

Des de l'1 de maig de 2002, està prohibit mostrar els gossos amb cues tallades (nascuts després de l'1 de juny de 1998) en totes les fires d'Alemanya. Els gossos amb la cua amputada només es podran mostrar, si s'amputa d'acord amb la llei de protecció animal (indicació veterinària, i gossos de caça).

- Gibraltar:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa i també es permet mostrar els gossos amb cua o orelles amputades en els concursos.
- Gran Bretanya:
El 1991, el Govern del Regne Unit va modificar la Llei dels Veterinaris. Només els veterinaris qualificats estan autoritzats a amputar.
El novembre de 1992, després del trasllat del Govern, el Consell del Real Col·legi de Veterinaris va dictaminar que la pràctica de l'amputació de la cua als gossos no era ètica, excepte per raons terapèutiques, tot i això, l'amputació no era il·legal i alguns veterinaris estaven disposats a realitzar l'operació.
La declaració oficial del Kennel Club diu el següent:
L'amputació de la cua dels gossos és una operació que ara només pot ser legalment realitzada per un veterinari. En vista del fet que l'amputació és legal la decisió relativa és el que correspon als veterinaris. El Kennel Club permet que les races habitualment amputades es mostrin amb o sense les cues sempre que es compleixin els estàndards racials.
Des d'abril de 2007 hi ha una nova llei de protecció animal (Animal Welfare Acts) que prohibeix l'amputació de la cua excepte en determinades races.
- Grècia:
L'amputació de la cua es permet sense cap restricció. Almenys el 98% dels gossos de les races que habitualment s'amputen les cues estan amputats. No hi ha moviments a favor de la prohibició.
- Irlanda:
L'amputació de la cua és una pràctica legal a Irlanda i, tot i que molts veterinaris es neguen a practicar-la, molts criadors la practiquen. No sembla que hi hagi moviments a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Islàndia:
L'amputació de la cua està prohibida des de novembre de 2001, no hi ha excepcions, i aquesta llei és per a totes les races. Els gossos amb la cua amputada es poden presentar a concursos sense cap restricció.
- Itàlia:
No hi ha cap regulació legal pel que fa a l'amputació de cua i orelles.
- Lituània:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa i no sembla que hi hagi moviments a favor de la seva prohibició.

- Holanda:
L'amputació de la cua està prohibida per a totes les races des de l'1 de setembre de 2001.
Els gossos amb la cua amputada només poden ser mostrats si el gos havia nascut abans de l'1 de setembre de 2001.
Tenen el mateix problema que a Dinamarca ja que per registrar els cadells, molts clubs, exigeixen premis en concursos dels progenitors (que si tenen la cua amputada no podran ser mostrats).
- Noruega:
L'amputació de la cua està prohibida per a totes les races a Noruega.
Els gossos amb la cua amputada només podran ser mostrats si han nascut abans de l'1 de gener de 2000.
- Polònia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció i no sembla que hi hagi moviment a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Portugal:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa en aquelles races en que l'estàndard ho determini. Tot i signar la convenció europea contra la crueltat animal, Portugal va fer-ho amb una clàusula especial pel que fa a aquesta qüestió.
- Romania:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció i no sembla que hi hagi moviment a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Rússia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció i no sembla que hi hagi moviment a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Suïssa:
L'amputació de cua i orelles a Suïssa està prohibit a no ser que sigui per raons mèdiques des de l'1 de juny de 2002. Els gossos nascuts a partir d'aquesta data que tinguin les orelles o la cua amputada, encara que siguin importats de països on aquesta pràctica és permesa, tindran problemes per inscriure's al registre del Swiss Kennel Club.
- Eslovàquia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció i no sembla que hi hagi moviment a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Eslovènia:
Segons la llei de protecció animal, a la qual es fa una menció especial a aquest afer, el tall de la cua està permès en gossos de raça pura i el realitza el veterinari als 4-5 dies de vida de l'animal. No hi ha moviments a favor de la seva prohibició.
- Suècia:

L'amputació de la cua està prohibida per llei en totes les races de gossos desde l'any 1989.

No és pot mostrar cap gos amb la cua amputada (encara que sigui per raons mèdiques) a no ser que sigui un gos importat d'algun país on aquesta pràctica estigui permesa.

- Ucraïna:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció.

- Iugoslàvia:
L'amputació de la cua està permesa sense cap tipus de restricció.

Cal destacar però, que avui en dia, aquesta situació ha canviat en molts països i tot i que ens ha estat molt difícil trobar les fonts legislatives de cada país, tenim constància que a la majoria de països de la CEE aquestes pràctiques estan prohibides.

Pel que fa a la possibilitat d'una llei europea referent a aquesta qüestió, ens vam posar en contacte amb *Eurogroup for Animals* des d'on, molt amablement, ens van respondre el següent: "*Unfortunately ear cropping and tail docking of dogs is not regulated by the European Union. As the EU does not possess the authority to legislate in areas relating to companion animals, there are no prospects of an EU-wide ban. For this reason, any legislation banning this practice would have to take place at a national level (hereby possibly pre-empting the need for regional bans in Spain).*

We know that national bans on this practice do exist, for instance in Finland and Sweden, but at present don't have a clear overview of the countries (or number of European countries) that have a ban in place."

En definitiva el que diu es que no hi ha cap tipus de regulació europea referent a aquestes pràctiques ja que la protecció animal relativa als animals de companyia és un afer que es deixa a lliure elecció dels estats membres.

QÜESTIONARI TIPUS POBLACIÓ

Srs./Sras.,

Les rogamus respondan las preguntas del siguiente cuestionario, para poder realizar una investigación de campo sobre la evolución de la sensibilidad, relacionada con la cirugía estética en mascotas.

Les agradecemos la atención prestada.

Cuestionario sobre corte de cola y orejas en perro:

Edad:.....

Sexo: Muier Hombre

1.- ¿Tiene mascota?

Perro Gato Otros:.....

En caso de que no tenga perro, pase a la pregunta número cinco (5)

2.- ¿Sabe que hay unos estándares raciales para las diferentes razas de perro?

Sí No

3.- ¿Si tiene perro, de qué raza es?
.....

4.- ¿Tiene la cola o las orejas cortadas?

Sí No

En caso de respuesta afirmativa:

4.1.- Se lo realizó usted Lo compró así

En caso de que lo realizara usted:

4.2.- ¿Por qué razón lo hizo?.....

5.- Muestre su postura frente al corte en:

5.1- Cola: A favor En contra

5.2- Orejas: A favor En contra

6.- ¿Conoce el motivo por el que se realiza?

No Estético Terapéutico Otros:.....

7.- ¿Cree que puede conllevar algún riesgo o complicación?

Sí No

En caso de respuesta afirmativa:

7.1.-¿Cuáles?:.....

8.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

Sí No

9.- ¿Sabe si hay algún tipo de legislación al respecto?

Sí No

En caso de respuesta afirmativa:

9.1.-¿ Sabe si es igual para todas las comunidades autónomas?:

Sí No

10.- En caso de que la legislación varíe para cada comunidad autónoma, ¿Cree debería haber una legislación única para toda España?

Sí No

QÜESTIONARI TIPUS VETERINARIS

Srs./Sras.,

Nos dirigimos a ustedes porque somos unas estudiantes de veterinaria que estamos realizando una investigación de campo sobre la diferente situación legal de la otectomía y la caudectomía en determinadas razas de perros. Y para ello querríamos recoger la opinión de los expertos en la materia.

Les agradecemos la atención prestada.

Cuestionario:

Edad:.....

Sexo: Muier Hombre

Comunidad autónoma:

1.- ¿Conoce las características de los distintos estándares raciales para las diferentes razas de perro?

Sí No

2.- Muestre su postura frente al corte en:

2.1- Cola: A favor En contra

2.2- Orejas: A favor En contra

3.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

Sí No

4.- ¿Cree que debería haber una legislación única para toda España?

Sí No

En caso de respuesta afirmativa:

4.1.- ¿Cree que la legislación debe prohibir estos procedimientos?

Sí No Otro:.....

5.- En relación a su práctica laboral, usted realiza:

5.1.- Caudectomía: Sí No Si estuviera permitido lo haría

5.2.- Otectomía: Sí No Si estuviera permitido lo haría

6.- ¿Conoce algún criador que practique estos procedimientos, sin supervisión veterinaria?

6.1.- Caudectomía: Sí No

6.2.- Otectomía: Sí No

7.- ¿Le parece indicado que los criadores realicen estos procedimientos, sin supervisión veterinaria?

7.1.- Caudectomía: Sí No

7.2.- Otectomía: Sí No

8.- Valore el grado de interés de sus clientes por estos procedimientos:

8.1.- Caudectomía: Alto Medio Bajo

8.2.- Otectomía: Alto Medio Bajo

9.- A lo largo de su experiencia laboral, ha observado una tendencia a:

9.1.- Caudectomía: Aumentar Disminuir Mantenerse

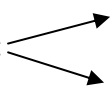
9.2.- Otectomía: Aumentar Disminuir Mantenerse

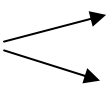
10.- ¿Esta tendencia afecta a todas las razas por igual o cree que hay diferencias entre razas?

10.1.- Caudectomía: Igual Diferente

10.2.- Otectomía: Igual Diferente

11.- Si cree que hay diferencias entre razas, ¿podría poner algún ejemplo?:

10.1.- Caudectomía:  Ha aumentado en:
Ha disminuido en:

10.2.- Otectomía:  Ha aumentado en:
Ha disminuido en:

12.- Si tiene algún comentario u observación referente al tema que hemos tratado, le ruego que lo indique a continuación:

QÜESTIONARI TIPUS CRIADORS

Srs./Sras.,

Nos dirigimos a ustedes porque somos unas estudiantes de veterinaria que estamos realizando una investigación de campo sobre la diferente situación legal de la otectomía y la caudectomía en determinadas razas de perros. Y para ello querríamos recoger la opinión de los expertos en la materia.

Les agradecemos la atención prestada.

Questionario:

1.- Muestre su postura frente a:

5.1- Caudectomía: A favor En contra

5.2- Otectomía: A favor En contra

2.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

Sí No

3.- Según el estándar racial de la FCI i del AKC, son preferibles la cola y las orejas no recortadas, es decir, naturales. Pero si observamos las fotografías de los mejores perros de la raza que ustedes representan, la mayoría tienen las orejas o la cola cortada. ¿Cuál es su opinión/preferencia?

Nos gustan más cortadas Nos gustan más naturales

4. – ¿Cree que el cortar las orejas/cola influye positivamente en los concursos morfológicos, a pesar de que los estándares raciales indiquen que son de preferencia naturales, es decir, no cortadas?

Sí No

5. - ¿Cuál cree que es la preferencia de los criadores de la raza que ustedes representan?

5.1.-Orejas: Cortadas Naturales

5.2.- Cola: Cortada Natural

6.- ¿Cree que debería haber una legislación única para toda España?

Sí No

En caso de respuesta afirmativa:

6.1.- ¿Cree que la legislación debe prohibir realizar otectomías y caudectomías sin causa justificada?

Sí No Otro:.....

7.- ¿Que le parece que la legislación indique la necesidad de supervisión por parte de un veterinario para realizar una caudectomía o otectomía?

7.1.- Otectomía: A favor En contra

7.2.- Caudectomía: A favor En contra

8.- ¿Cree que los criadores realizan estos procedimientos sin supervisión por parte de un veterinario?

8.1.- Cola: Sí No

8.2.- Orejas: Sí No

9.- Si tiene algún comentario o observación referente al tema que hemos tratado, le ruego que lo indique a continuación:

RESULTATS QÜESTIONARIS

A continuació, podem veure els resultats de les enquestes realitzades.

Questionario població:

Edad media: 38,8

Sexo: 38% homes i 62% dones

1.- ¿Tiene mascota?

El 53% tiene mascota, el 68% de éstos tiene perro.

2.- ¿Sabe que hay unos estándares raciales para las diferentes razas de perro?

El 77% de los encuestados que tienen perro, conocen los estándares raciales.

3.- ¿Si tiene perro, de qué raza es?

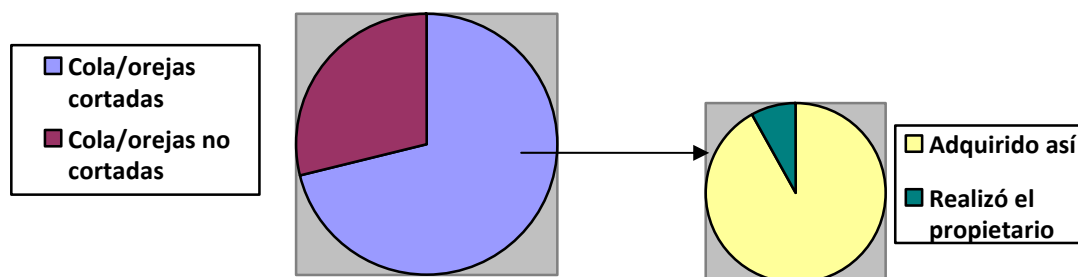
Encontramos diversidad de razas.

4.- ¿Tiene la cola o las orejas cortadas?

El 71% de los que tienen perro, tienen la cola o las orejas cortadas.

El 92% fueron adquiridos así.

El 8% que lo hicieron una vez adquirido, el motivo expuesto fue que eran perros de caza que necesitaban corte de cola.



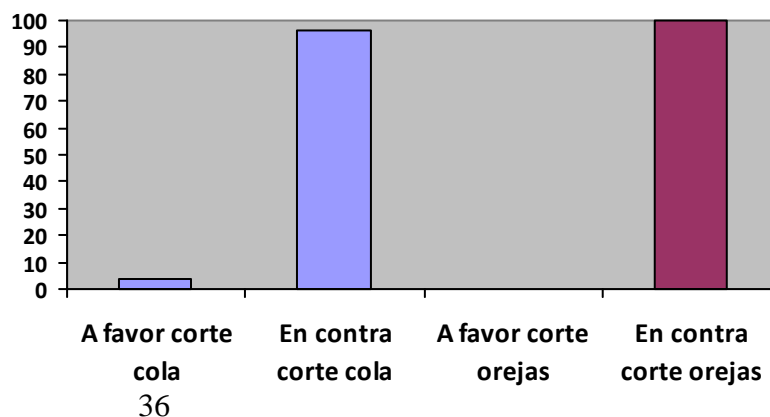
5.- Muestre su postura frente al corte en:

5.1- Cola:

4% a favor / 96% en contra

5.2- Orejas:

0% a favor / 100% en contra

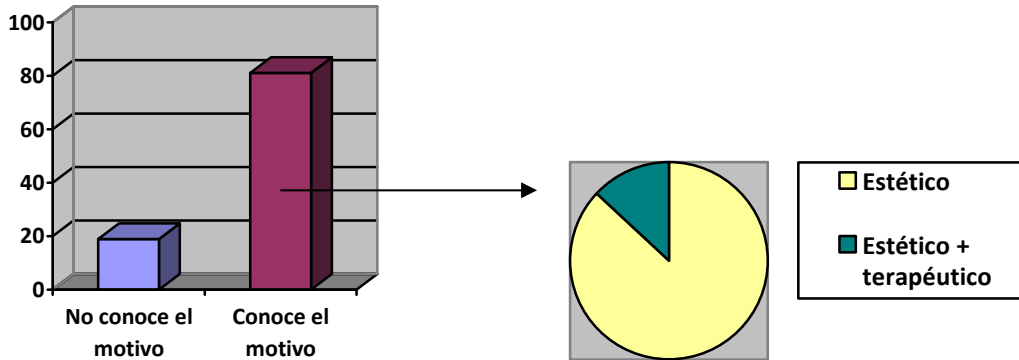


6.- ¿Conoce el motivo por el que se realiza?

Un 19% no conoce el motivo.

Del 81% que lo conoce:

- 87% cree que es estético
- 13 % cree que es estético pero también terapéutico.

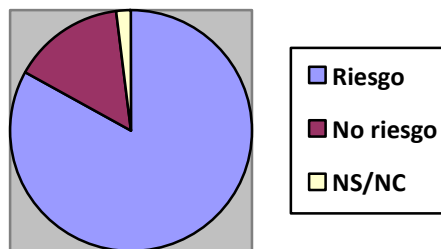


7.- ¿Cree que puede conllevar algún riesgo o complicación?

El 83% cree que sí conlleva algún riesgo. Entre las respuestas destacan los riesgos anestésicos y de infección.

Un 2% NS/NC.

Un 15% cree que no implica ningún riesgo.



8.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

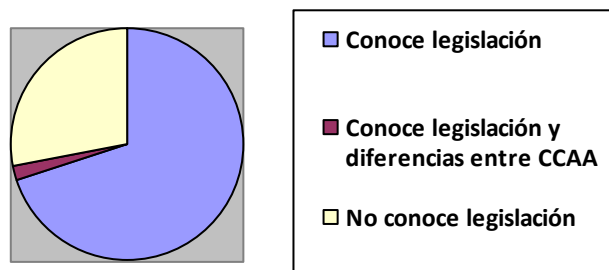
El 100% cree que la estética no lo justifica.

9.- ¿Sabe si hay algún tipo de legislación al respecto?

El 70% no conoce la legislación.

Un 28% conoce la legislación pero no la distinta situación para cada comunidad autónoma.

Un 2% que lo conocen todo bastante bien.



10.- En caso de que la legislación varíe para cada comunidad autónoma, ¿Cree debería haber una legislación única para toda España?
El 96% cree que debería haber una legislación única a nivel nacional.

Cuestionario veterinarios:

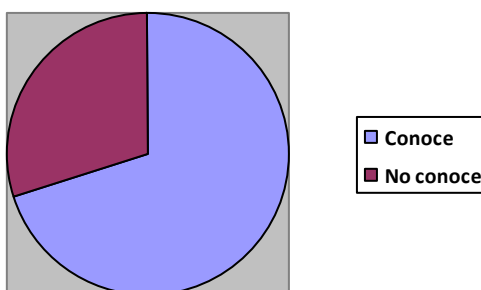
Edad media: 34,3

Sexo: 50% hombres i 50% mujeres

Comunidad autónoma: Cataluña, País Vasco, Andalucía y Castilla-León.

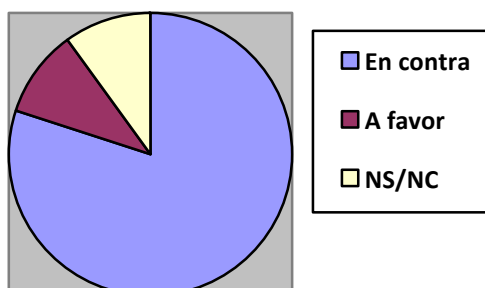
1.- ¿Conoce las características de los distintos estándares raciales para las diferentes razas de perro?

Un 70% conoce los estándares y un 30% no.

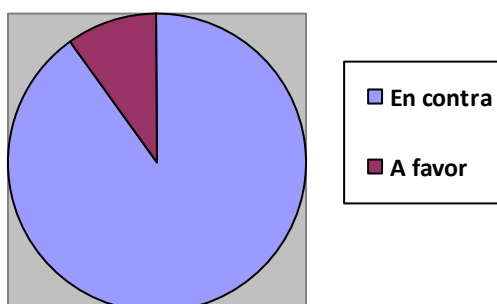


2.- Muestre su postura frente al corte en:

2.1- Cola: 80% en contra, 10% a favor y 10% NS/NC



2.2- Orejas: 90% en contra, 10% a favor.



3.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

El 90 % no cree que la estética lo justifique, mientras que el 10% sí.

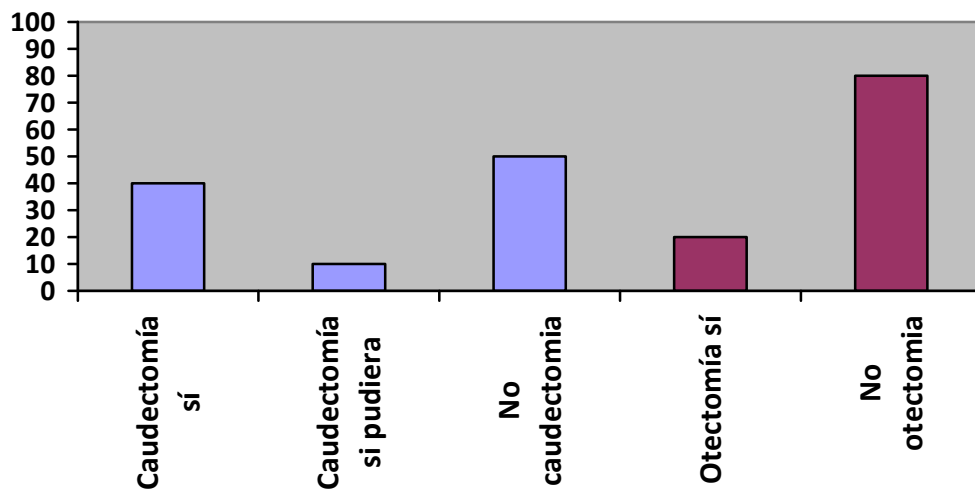
4.- ¿Cree que debería haber una legislación única para toda España?

El 80 % cree que debería haber una legislación única a nivel nacional. De éstos, el 80% cree que deberían prohibirse estas prácticas.

5.- En relación a su práctica laboral, usted realiza:

El 40% realiza caudectomías, un 10% la realizaría si pudiera y un 50% no las realiza.

El 20% realiza otectomías y un 80% no las realiza.

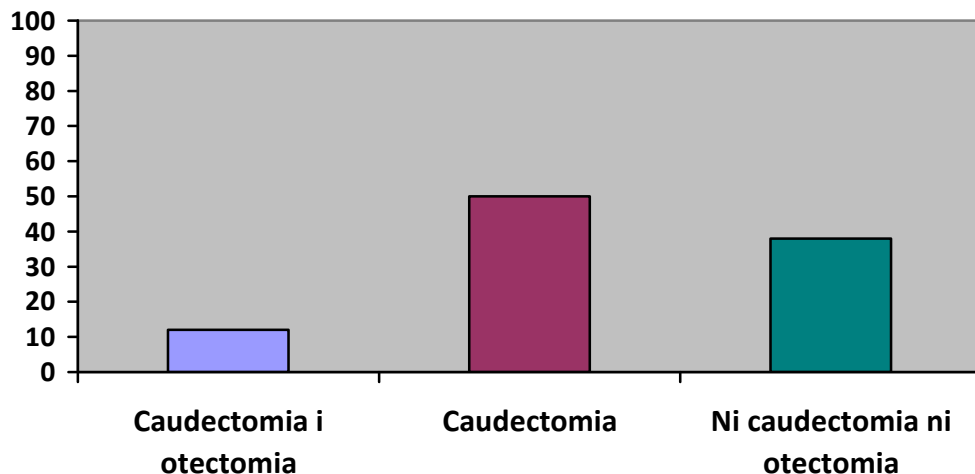


6.- ¿Conoce algún criador que practique estos procedimientos, sin supervisión veterinaria?

Un 12% conoce criadores que realizan tanto otectomías como caudectomías.

Un 50% conoce criadores que sólo realizan caudectomías.

Un 38% no conoce criadores que realicen estas prácticas.



7.- ¿Le parece indicado que los criadores realicen estos procedimientos, sin supervisión veterinaria?

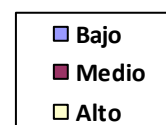
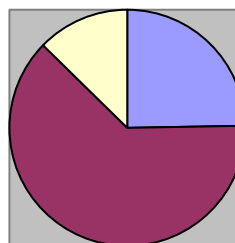
Al 88% de los veterinarios no les parece apropiado que los criadores realicen estos procedimientos.

A un 12% no le parece mal que los criadores realicen el corte de cola pero están en desacuerdo con que realicen el corte de orejas.

8.- Valore el grado de interés de sus clientes por estos procedimientos:

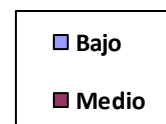
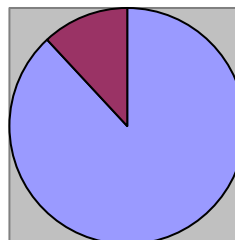
Caudectomía:

- Un 63% valora como medio el grado de interés de sus clientes en relación a estos procedimientos.
- Un 25% lo valora como bajo.
- El 13% restante lo valora como alto.



Otectomy:

- Un 12% valora como medio el grado de interés de sus clientes en relación a estos procedimientos.
- Un 88% lo valora como bajo.



9.- A lo largo de su experiencia laboral, ha observado una tendencia a:

Caudectomía:

El 50% ha observado una tendencia a mantenerse de estas prácticas y el 50% restante cree que ha se observa una tendencia a la baja.

Otectomy:

El 100% coincide en una disminución en la realización de estas prácticas.

10.- ¿Esta tendencia afecta a todas las razas por igual o cree que hay diferencias entre razas?

El 50% creen que existen diferencias entre razas en lo que a las tendencias se refiere.

El 38% cree que las tendencias afectan a todas las razas por igual.

El 12% cree que estas tendencias difieren entre razas cuando se trata de la caudectomía pero no de la otectomy.

11.- Si cree que hay diferencias entre razas, ¿podría poner algún ejemplo?:

Un 38% de los veterinarios que han respondido al cuestionario han puesto ejemplos y la línea general es:

	Caudectomia		Otectomia	
	Ha aumentado en	Ha disminuido en	Ha aumentado en	Ha disminuido en
Veterinario 1	Perros de raza	Perros mestizos		En todos los perros
Veterinario 2	Bóxer			Bóxer y Pitbull
Veterinario 3		Cocker		Gran Danés

12.- Si tiene algún comentario u observación referente al tema que hemos tratado, le ruego que lo indique a continuación:

Algunas de las opiniones recibidas son las siguientes:

«Pensamos que tanto el corte de rabo a los 8 días de vida como el corte de orejas realizados bajo anestesia y en condiciones, por parte de profesionales veterinarios, no son procedimientos ni crueles ni extremadamente dolorosos.

La cuestión estética no deja de tener su importancia relativa, aunque hemos de reconocer que estos procedimientos ya se realizaban hace siglos cuando precisamente no había exposiciones “estéticas”. Su fin era meramente práctico, para la prevención de patologías y heridas.

Por experiencia personal y profesional de 22 años ninguno de mis perros ni ningún perro de mis clientes con rabo y/o orejas cortadas han tenido otitis, otopneumomas, heridas ni otras patologías en las zonas a las que hacemos referencia. He practicado la peluquería canina por más de 15 años y las razas con oreja integra que precisan peluquería son expuestas a cortes con la maquinilla frecuentemente.

Por todo esto y según mi experiencia personal, tanto la caudectomía como la otectomía son prácticas que no deberían estar sujetas a modas ni a legislaciones sino que cada profesional y cada propietario tuviese la opción de tomar su propia decisión y tener unos profesionales a su alcance para realizarlo, caso de decidirse por esta opción, con todas las garantías. Estamos en contra de la legislación excesiva del estado y a favor de la libertad de elección.

PD: Estamos en contra de las peleas de perros. »

« Llevamos mucho tiempo que no hacemos este tipo de cirugías, puesto que está prohibido por ley en Andalucía. Desconozco como está la ley fuera de Andalucía, pero me parece bien que lo hayan prohibido. Solo por estética no se deben amputar rabos ni orejas. YA NOS ACOSTUMBREMOS a ver este tipo de perros así, ya que lo que les mueve a realizar este tipo de cirugías es:”el ver raro!” a una determinada raza con rabo/orejas. A mi particularmente me parecen más bonitos y me parecería mal que cambiaran las leyes.

Espero que mi aportación os ayude. »

« Se debería prohibir la caudectomía y la otectomía, salvo casos individuales con problemas patológicos que les afecten. »

« A ver si nos vamos acostumbrando todos a no hacer salvajadas a los animales por cuestiones que no tienen nada que ver con la salud. Por cierto, a ver si averiguas quien es el veterinario cordobés que sigue cortando orejas, porque es para denunciarlo por maltrato animal y por competencia desleal. »

Cuestionario criadores:

Debido a la baja colaboración recibida por parte de los clubes de razas y criadores de distintas razas de perros y de distintos lugares del territorio nacional (sólo nos han respondido al cuestionario 3) no podemos extrapolar los resultados y por tanto, no reflejaremos los datos como tantos por ciento.

Agradecemos la participación de:

- Club Español del American Staffordshire Terrier (CEAST)
- Asociación de Criadores y Amigos del Bobtail de España (ACABE)
- Criador Santos Prieto de Jack Russell Terrier (SP)

A continuación mostramos los resultados obtenidos:

1.- Muestre su postura frente a:

CEAST: A favor de caudectomía y otectomía.

ACABE: En contra de caudectomía y otectomía.

SP: En contra de caudectomía y otectomía.

2.- ¿Cree que la estética es un motivo que lo justifique?

CEAST: Si.

ACABE: No.

SP: No.

3.- Según el estándar racial de la FCI i del AKC, son preferibles la cola y las orejas no recortadas, es decir, naturales. Pero si observamos las fotografías de los mejores perros de la raza que ustedes representan, la mayoría tienen las orejas o la cola cortada. ¿Cuál es su opinión/preferencia?

CEAST: Les gustan más cortadas.

ACABE: Les gustan más naturales.

SP: Les gustan más naturales.

4. - ¿Cree que el cortar las orejas/cola influye positivamente en los concursos morfológicos, a pesar de que los estándares raciales indiquen que son de preferencia naturales, es decir, no cortadas?

CEAST: Si.
ACABE: No.
SP: No.

5. - ¿Cuál cree que es la preferencia de los criadores de la raza que ustedes representan?

CEAST: Cola y orejas cortadas.
ACABE: Cola y orejas naturales.
SP: Orejas naturales y cola cortada.

6.- ¿Cree que debería haber una legislación única para toda España? ¿Cree que la legislación debe prohibir realizar otectomías y caudectomías sin causa justificada?

CEAST: A favor de legislación única pero que no prohíba estas prácticas.
ACABE: A favor de legislación única que prohíba estas prácticas.
SP: A favor de legislación única que prohíba estas prácticas.

7.- ¿Que le parece que la legislación indique la necesidad de supervisión por parte de un veterinario para realizar una caudectomía o otectomía?

CEAST: A favor.
ACABE: A favor.
SP: A favor.

8.- ¿Cree que los criadores realizan estos procedimientos sin supervisión por parte de un veterinario?

CEAST: No.
ACABE: Sí, pero una minoría de criadores.
SP: Sí.

9.- Si tiene algún comentario o observación referente al tema que hemos tratado, le ruego que lo indique a continuación:

ACABE:

«En relación a nuestra raza el antiguo perro de pastor inglés, no se cortan las orejas y con respecto a las colas está prohibido el corte (según criterios de cada

Autonomía), en nuestro caso Catalunya está prohibido, como en la mayoría de países, como Holanda, Alemania, Austria, Bélgica, Luxemburgo, Dinamarca, Países Nórdicos, etc.

Países que aún lo permiten Francia, Portugal, Italia e Inglaterra, pero según noticias fidedignas esto está muy próximo a un cambio de normativas.

El corte de Cola hace que el perro pierda el equilibrio un poco en el balanceo del animal en el movimiento al Trote/Carrera (la cola hace como de timón en un barco).»

CONCLUSIONS

Un cop analitzada la situació actual, pel que fa a la pràctica de l'amputació de cua i orelles en els gossos, hem pogut comprovar que, encara avui en dia, és un tema polèmic i molt controvertit especialment en determinats sectors (tant professionals com de la població) però, especialment, en el nostre sector, el de la veterinària. El fet que en la pràctica diària a la nostra clínica ens trobem amb aquesta situació, suposa un gran dilema ètic i moral per a molts dels professionals ja que es troben, en certa manera, condicionats en funció de la llei autonòmica que regeix en el seu territori havent-se de veure sotmesos, en molts casos, a realitzar aquestes pràctiques per no perdre clients i per evitar pràctiques clandestines, no permeses per la llei, per part d'altres sectors que no tenen la formació necessària. De la mateixa manera que alguns veterinaris poden estar d'acord amb aquestes pràctiques i no poden realitzar-les. Aquesta situació ens mostra, doncs, que els veterinaris es senten desemparats per la manca d'una llei nacional que afecti a tot el territori per igual.

A continuació analitzarem tots aquests aspectes que hem tractat al llarg del treball amb més profunditat.

La controvèrsia d'aquesta pràctica és deguda, bàsicament, al motiu pel qual es realitza, ja que el seu origen actualment, no radica en una necessitat sinó en una simple preferència estètica fomentada per la imatge preconcebuda i la connotació que se li ha donat a determinades races de gossos durant molt de temps. En una societat en que la població ja no sap l'origen pel qual es realitzaven aquestes intervencions en el passat segueix aplicant l'amputació de cua i orelles als seus animals de companyia regida per models estètics de la mateixa manera que la societat els aplica per totes bandes, veiem com aquests no només s'apliquen a la moda, disseny, tecnologia,... sinó que també als nostres companys, les nostres mascotes,... ja que el principal motiu en que solen justificar aquestes pràctiques sol ser l'estètic.

Altres motius que ens intenten vendre per justificar aquestes accions són: raons higièniques, prevenció de lesions en gossos de treball, raons mèdiques (otitis,...), participació en baralles de gossos,... D'aquests, l'únic que ens sembla justificable és en aquells casos que es realitza per motius mèdics sempre i quan sigui una mesura terapèutica més que no pas preventiva (ja que són molt pocs els casos en que arriba a ser necessària l'amputació de l'orella per solucionar una otitis en un gos). També és important destacar l'argument que afecta als gossos de caça ja que si és cert que, el fet de tenir una cua llarga i, en molts casos, peluda, els dificulta la seva feina perquè es fan ferides, s'enganxen,... i creiem que, en aquests casos pot justificar-se la pràctica de l'amputació de la cua.

De fet, si analitzem les races en que més freqüentment s'amputa la cua, podem veure una àmplia coincidència amb aquelles races que solen utilitzar-se com a gossos de caça, pastors,... és a dir, de treball. En canvi, pel que fa a les orelles ens trobem amb que les principals races afectades, més aviat semblen recolzar la hipòtesi estètica ja que són races a les quals pertanyen els principals gossos utilitzats per guarda, defensa,... i aquells considerats potencialment perillosos (susceptibles de ser utilitzats per a les baralles de gossos). Això també es corrobora a partir del fet que un altre dels motius utilitzats per justificar l'amputació de les orelles és la prevenció de les otitis però en el Cocker, una de les principals

races afectades, per les seves grans orelles penjants, rarament es veu afectada per aquesta pràctica.

A aquest nivell, també s'interrelacionen amb tots aquests aspectes els criadors, sector en el qual cada vegada es mostra més la divergència entre una tendència continuista i una nova tendència que busca recuperar l'estètica natural dels nostres gossos. Un clar exemple de cada cas seria el Bòxer com raça que està recuperant el seu aspecte natural (cua i orelles llargues) mentre que l'American Staffordshire Terrier seria una d'aquelles races que, tant criadors com propietaris, es mostren més reticents a renunciar al tall d'orelles.

D'altra banda, la FCI, un dels principals organismes que regula els estàndards racials, està començant a imposar un important canvi en la tendència d'aquestes pràctiques. Un altre organisme important és la AKC, la qual ja està comencen a seguir la mateixa línia de la FCI i per tant, trobem estàndards ja modificats i adaptats a aquesta nova situació i d'altres que estan en procés. Aquest fet és molt important ja que els concursos condicionen molt aquesta pràctica.

Un altre fet que condiciona molt aquestes pràctiques és la legislació. Si analitzem la situació legal a nivell nacional, ens trobem amb una disparitat considerable entre les diferents CCAA degut a que el govern espanyol deixa a lliure elecció la decisió al respecte d'aquests procediments. Aquesta situació porta a que la realitat és que es segueixen veien gossos mutilats pels carrers de qualsevol comunitat autònoma.

Segons la nostra opinió (i pel que podem veure a les enquestes) creiem que s'hauria de promoure un important canvi a nivell legal a favor d'un llei de protecció animal única a nivell nacional; fet ja demanat per diverses associacions i que, com hem pogut veure, és una idea compartida pels professionals del sector.

Aquesta és una situació generalitzada a la majoria de països tan europeus com als Estats Units (diferències entre estats federals), on també s'aprecia un important buit legal referent a aquesta qüestió.

Les opinions rebudes mostren una clara tendència al rebuig d'aquestes pràctiques tot i que, alguns sectors (els quals sovint afecten a races amb estereotips molt determinats) encara mostren el seu posicionament favorable vers el tema.

Aprofundint una mica més en cada un dels sectors enquestats:

La població en general mostra una clara tendència al rebuig d'aquestes pràctiques, fet que queda patent pel fet que tots creuen que l'estètica no és un motiu que ho justifiqui i que concorda amb que tots aquells que tenen gossos amb la cua o orelles tallades els han adquirit així a excepció d'alguns pocs que ho han fet per motius preventius en gossos de caça per tal d'evitar lesions. La majoria mostra una opinió a favor de la implantació d'una llei única a nivell nacional.

Els veterinaris també mostren, majoritàriament, rebuig vers aquestes pràctiques, però hi ha més disparitat d'opinions. Mostren, a més, una clara disparitat d'opinions entre el que implica la caudectomia i la otectomia, donant-se el cas que la majoria no realitzen otectomies ni les realitzarien, mentre que si que són més els que realitzen caudectomies i els que no poden però si poguessin les realitzarien. A més, per a aquest sector, un tema important és el de la legislació ja que el fet de que sigui diferent segons les CCAA fa que hi hagi veterinaris no

massa favorables a les caudectomies que les acabin realitzant. També és interessant el fet que la majoria rebutgen el fet que els criadors facin talls de cues, i sobretot d'orelles i, la meitat dels enquestats, afirma conèixer criadors que, sobretot, fan ells mateixos el tall de cues sense supervisió veterinària. Comentar que, proporcionalment a les enquestes enviades, tampoc hem rebut una gran quantitat de respostes (tot i que la participació ha sigut considerable).

Pel que fa als criadors hi ha més diversitat d'opinions en funció de la raça i mostren unes opinions més "extremistes" ja que tot i la baixa col·laboració que hem rebut per part seva, a les seves pàgines web podem fer-nos una idea de les seves idees i posicionament respecte aquestes pràctiques basant-nos, sobretot, en imatges i determinats comentaris.

Com a conclusió personal, mostrar el nostre posicionament en contra de la realització d'aquestes pràctiques quan es realitzen sota un motiu estrictament estètic degut a que no hi ha cap necessitat de sotmetre l'animal a l'estrès que pot comportar el postoperatori, sobretot pel que fa a l'otectomia, ja que entenem que no es el mateix una otectomia que una caudectomia, ni pels motius que poden portar a la seva realització ni per la dificultat o complicacions quirúrgiques que comporta sempre i quan siguin realitzades per un veterinari i respectant tots els aspectes ètics.

D'altra banda, estem satisfetes pel fet que la resposta general, tant de la població com dels sectors involucrats en aquest món, mostra una clara tendència al canvi, ja que sembla que hi ha una major consciència i un major rebuig vers aquestes pràctiques que comporta una tendència a disminuir i cada vegada són més els propietaris que opten per no tallar la cua o orelles dels seus gossos.

Així doncs, tot i la tendència a la baixa, creiem que s'hauria de tirar endavant amb la implantació d'una llei única a nivell estatal que estableixi clarament els conceptes, condicions,... per a la realització d'aquestes pràctiques.

Esperem que en un futur proper puguem veure més gossos amb les orelles i la cua en el seu estat natural.

Annexes

ANNEX I

Estàndards racials de les races de gossos a les quals es practica la otectomia i la caudectomia, segons la AKC.

(Veure CD adjunt)

ANNEX II

Legislació relativa a la protecció animal (Benestar Animal)

(Veure CD adjunt)

ANNEX III

DECLARACION UNIVERSAL DE LOS DERECHOS DEL ANIMAL

Promulgada por las Naciones Unidas en 1976.

PREÁMBULO:

Considerando que todo animal posee derechos.

Considerando que el desconocimiento y el desprecio de dichos derechos han conducido y siguen conduciendo al hombre a cometer crímenes contra la naturaleza y contra los animales.

Considerando que el reconocimiento por parte de la especie humana de los derechos a la existencia de las otras especies de animales constituye el fundamento de la coexistencia de las especies en el mundo.

Considerando que el hombre comete genocidio y existe la amenaza de que siga cometiéndolo.

Considerando que el respeto hacia los animales por el hombre está ligado al respeto de los hombres entre ellos mismos.

Y considerando que la educación debe enseñar desde la infancia a observar, comprender y amar a los animales,

LA LIGA INTERNACIONAL DE LOS DERECHOS DEL ANIMAL Y LA U.N.E.S.C.O. PROCLAMAN LO SIGUIENTE:

Art. 1º: Todos los animales nacen iguales ante la vida y tienen los mismos derechos a la existencia.

Art. 2º:

1) Todo animal tiene derecho al respeto.

2) El hombre, en tanto que es especie animal, no puede atribuirse el derecho a exterminar a los otros animales o explotarlos violando este derecho. Tiene obligación de poner sus conocimientos al servicio de los animales.

3) Todos los animales tienen derecho a la atención, a los cuidados y a la protección del hombre.

Art. 3º:

1) Ningún animal será sometido a malos tratos ni a actos de crueldad.

2) Si es necesaria la muerte de un animal, ésta debe ser instantánea, indolora y no generadora de angustia.

Art. 4º:

1) Todo animal perteneciente a una especie salvaje tiene derecho a vivir libre en su propio ambiente natural, terrestre, aéreo o acuático y a reproducirse.

2) Toda privación de libertad, incluso aquella que tenga fines educativos, es contraria a este derecho.

Art. 5º:

- 1) Todo animal perteneciente a una especie que viva tradicionalmente en el entorno del hombre, tiene derecho a vivir y crecer al ritmo y en las condiciones de vida y de libertad que sean propias a su especie.
- 2) Toda modificación de dicho ritmo o dichas condiciones que fuera impuesto por el hombre con fines mercantiles es contrario a dicho derecho.

Art. 6º:

- 1) Todo animal que el hombre ha escogido como compañero tiene derecho a que la duración de su vida esté conforme a la longevidad natural.
- 2) El abandono de un animal es un acto cruel y degradante.

Art. 7º: Todo animal obrero tiene derecho a una limitación razonable del tiempo e intensidad del trabajo, a una alimentación reparadora y al reposo.

Art. 8º: La experimentación animal que implique un sufrimiento físico o psicológico es incompatible con los derechos del animal, tanto si se trata de experimentaciones médicas, científicas, comerciales, como de toda otra forma de experimentación.

Art. 9º: Cuando un animal es criado para alimentación, debe ser nutrido, instalado y transportado, así como muerto sin que ello resulte para él motivo de ansiedad o dolor.

Art. 10º:

- 1) Ningún animal debe ser explotado por diversión del hombre.
- 2) Las exhibiciones de animales y los espectáculos que se sirvan de animales son incompatibles con la dignidad del animal.

Art. 11º: Todo aquello que implique la muerte de un animal sin necesidad, es un biocidio, es decir un crimen contra la vida.

Art. 12º:

- 1) Todo acto que implique la muerte de gran número de animales salvajes es un genocidio, es decir un crimen contra la especie.
- 2) La contaminación y la destrucción del ambiente natural conducen al genocidio.

Art. 13º:

- 1) Un animal muerto debe ser tratado con respeto.
- 2) Las escenas de violencia en las cuales los animales son víctimas, deben ser prohibidas en el cine y en la televisión, salvo si ellas tienen como fin dar muestras de los atentados contra los derechos del animal.

Art. 14º:

- 1) Los organismos de protección y salvaguarda de los animales deben ser representados a nivel gubernamental.
- 2) Los derechos del animal deben ser defendidos por la ley como lo son los derechos del hombre.

BIBLIOGRAFIA:

Llibres:

Fossum, Theresa Welch. Small animal surgery. 3rd ed. St. Louis : Mosby/Elsevier, cop. 2007

Slatter, Douglas H. . Texto de cirugía de los pequeños animales. Volumen I y II. Barcelona [etc.] : Masson, 1989

Pàgines web:

World Small Animal Veterinary Association. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.wsava.org/>

American Veterinary Medical Association. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.avma.org/>

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.peta.org/>

Animal Welfare Institute. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.awionline.org/>

Eurogroup for animals. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.eurogroupforanimals.org/>

Fédération Cynologique Internationale. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.webfci.org/>

American Kennel Club . Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.akc.org/>

Legislació sobre protecció animal. Available from World Wide Web:

- <http://www.derecho.com/l/boe/ley-22-2003-proteccion-animales/>
- <http://www.legislacioncanina.com/legislacion/autonomica/galicia-proteccion-animales.pdf>
- http://noticias.juridicas.com/base_datos/CCAA/ct-l3-1992.t5.html#c2

Asociación de Veterinarios Españoles Especialistas en Pequeños Animales. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.avepa.org/index.html>

Col·legi Oficial de Veterinaris de Barcelona. Available from World Wide Web: <http://www.covb.cat/>

European Convention for the Protection of Pet Animals (Strasbourg, 13.XI.1987)
Available from World Wide Web:

- <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/Treaties/Html/125.htm>
- http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/food_safety/animal_welfare/f82003_es.htm
- <http://www.raco.cat/index.php/RevistaBioeticaDerecho/article/view/124477/172487>

Annex I

Estàndards racials de la **AKC**

A les següents pàgines podem veure una llista de totes les races reconegudes per l'AKC a les quals s'aplica, o es poden aplicar, els procediments d'otectomia i caudectomia i els seus estàndards racials complets, ja que, al treball, tan sols hem destacat els fragments de les races en que més sovint es realitzen aquestes pràctiques al nostre país.

Per a més informació, a la pàgina web: http://www.akc.org/breeds/complete_breed_list.cfm es poden consultar els estàndards racials de qualsevol raça reconeguda per l'AKC i la data en que aquests han estat aprovats.

American Staffordshire Terrier Breed Standard

General Impression

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



Head

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

Neck

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

Shoulders

Strong and muscular with blades wide and sloping.

Back

Fairly short. Slight sloping from withers to rump with gentle short slope at rump to base of tail. Loins slightly tucked.

Body

Well-sprung ribs, deep in rear. All ribs close together. Forelegs set rather wide apart to permit chest development. Chest deep and broad.

Tail

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

Legs

The front legs should be straight, large or round bones, pastern upright. No semblance of bend in front. Hindquarters well-muscled, let down at hocks, turning neither in nor out. Feet of moderate size, well-arched and compact. Gait must be springy but without roll or pace.

Coat

Short, close, stiff to the touch, and glossy.

Color

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

Size

Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 18 to 19 inches at shoulders for the male and 17 to 18 inches for the female is to be considered preferable.

Faults

Faults to be penalized are: Dudley nose, light or pink eyes, tail too long or badly carried, undershot or overshot mouths.

Approved June 10, 1936

Australian Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

A small, sturdy, medium-boned working terrier, rather long in proportion to height with pricked ears and docked tail. Blue and tan, solid sandy or solid red in color, with harsh-textured outer coat, a distinctive ruff and apron, and a soft, silky topknot. As befits their heritage as versatile workers, Australian Terriers are sound and free moving with good reach and drive. Their expression keen and intelligent; their manner spirited and self-assured.



The following description is that of the ideal Australian Terrier. Any deviation from this description must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size - Height 10-11 inches at the withers. Deviation in either direction is to be discouraged.

Proportion - The body is long in proportion to the height of the dog. The length of back from withers to the front of the tail is approximately 1-1½ inches longer than from withers to the ground. **Substance** - Good working condition, medium bone, correct body proportions, symmetry and balance determine proper weight.

Head

The head is long and strong. The length of the muzzle is equal to the length of the skull. **Expression** - Keen and intelligent. **Eyes** - Small, dark brown to black (the darker the better), keen in expression, set well apart. Rims are black, oval in shape. **Faults**: Light-colored or protruding eyes. **Ears** - Small, erect and pointed; set high on the skull yet well apart, carried erect without any tendency to flare obliquely off the skull. **Skull** - Viewed from the front or side is long and flat, slightly longer than it is wide and full between the eyes, with slight but definite stop. **Muzzle** - Strong and powerful with slight fill under the eyes. The jaws are powerful. **Nose** - Black. A desirable breed characteristic is an inverted V-shaped area free of hair extending from the nose up the bridge of the muzzle, varying in length in the mature dog. **Lips** - Tight and dark brown- or black-rimmed. **Bite** - Scissors with teeth of good size.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck - Long, slightly arched and strong, blending smoothly into well laid back shoulders. **Topline** - Level and firm. **Body** - The body is of sturdy structure with ribs well-sprung but not rounded, forming a chest reaching slightly below the elbows with a distinct keel. The loin is strong and fairly short with slight tuck-up. **Faults**: Cobbiness, too long in loin. **Tail** - Set on high and carried erect at a twelve to one o'clock position, docked in balance with the overall dog leaving slightly less than one half, a good hand-hold when mature.

Forequarters

Shoulders - Long blades, well laid back with only slight space between the shoulder blades at the withers. The length of the upper arm is comparable to the length of the shoulder blade. The angle between the shoulder and the upper arm is 90 degrees. **Faults**: Straight, loose and loaded shoulders. **Elbows** - Close to the chest. **Forelegs** - Straight, parallel when viewed from the front; the bone is round and medium in size. They should be set well under the body, with definite body overhang (keel) before them when viewed from the side. **Pasterns** - Strong, with only slight slope. **Fault**: Down on pasterns. **Dewclaws** - Removed. **Feet** - Small, clean, catlike; toes arched and compact, nicely padded turning neither inward nor outward. **Nails** - Short, black and strong.

Hindquarters

Strong; legs well angulated at the stifles and hocks, short and perpendicular from the hocks to the ground. Upper and lower thighs are well muscled. Viewed from behind the rear legs are straight from the hip joints to the ground and in the same plane as the forelegs. **Faults**: Lack of muscular development or excessive muscularity. **Feet** - (See under Forequarters.)

Coat

Outer Coat - Harsh and straight; 2½ inches all over the body except the tail, pasterns, rear legs from the hocks down, and the feet which are kept free of long hair. Hair on the ears is kept very short. **Undercoat** - Short and soft. **Furnishings** - Softer than body coat. The neck is well furnished with hair, which forms a protective ruff blending into the apron. The forelegs are slightly feathered to the pasterns. **Topknot** - Covering only the top of the skull; of finer and softer texture than the rest of the coat.

Color and Markings

Colors: Blue and tan, solid sandy and solid red. **Blue and tan** - Blue: dark blue, steel-blue, dark gray-blue, or silver-blue. In silver-blues, each hair carries blue and silver alternating with the darker color at the tips. Tan markings (not sandy or red), as rich as possible, on face, ears, underbody, lower legs and feet, and around vent. The richer the color and more clearly defined the better. **Topknot** - Silver or a lighter shade than head color. **Sandy or Red** - Any shade of solid sandy or solid red, the clearer the better. **Topknot** - Silver or a lighter shade of body coat. **Faults:** All black body coat in the adult dog. Tan smut in the blue portion of the coat, or dark smut in sandy/red coated dogs. In any color, white markings on chest or feet are to be penalized.

Gait

As seen from the front and from the rear, the legs are straight from the shoulder and hip joints to the pads, and move in planes parallel to the centerline of travel. The rear legs move in the same planes as the front legs. As the dog moves at a faster trot, the front and rear legs and feet may tend to converge toward the centerline of travel, but the legs remain straight even as they flex or extend. Viewed from the side, the legs move in a ground-covering stride. The rear feet should meet the ground in the same prints as left by the front feet, with no gap between them. Topline remains firm and level, without bounce.

Temperament

The Australian Terrier is spirited, alert, courageous, and self-confident, with the natural aggressiveness of a ratter and hedge hunter; as a companion, friendly and affectionate. **Faults:** Shyness or aggressiveness toward people.

Approved August 9, 1988

Beauceron Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Beauceron is an old and distinct French breed of herding dog, developed solely in France with no foreign crosses. Dogs were bred and selected for their aptitude to herd and guard large flocks of sheep as well as for their structure and endurance. Beaucerons were used to move herds of 200 to 300 head traveling up to 50 miles per day without showing signs of exhaustion. The ideal Beauceron is a well balanced, solid dog of good height and well muscled without heaviness or coarseness. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness, exhibiting the strength, endurance and agility required of the herding dog. He is alert and energetic with a noble carriage. A formidable dog with a frank and unwavering expression, he always demands respect wherever he goes. Dogs are characteristically larger throughout with a larger frame and heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are distinctly feminine, but without weakness in substance or structure. The Beauceron should be discerning and confident. He is a dog with spirit and initiative, wise and fearless with no trace of timidity. Intelligent, easily trained, faithful, gentle and obedient. The Beauceron possesses an excellent memory and an ardent desire to please his master. He retains a high degree of his inherited instinct to guard home and master. Although he can be reserved with strangers, he is loving and loyal to those he knows. Some will display a certain independence. He should be easily approached without showing signs of fear.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size: males 25½ to 27½ inches; bitches 24 to 26½ inches at the withers. *Disqualification: Height outside of maximum or minimum limits.* **Proportion:** The Beauceron is medium in all its proportions, harmoniously built with none of its regions exaggerated in shortness or length. The length of body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is slightly greater than the height at the withers. Bitches can be slightly longer than dogs. Correct proportion is of primary importance, as long as size is within the standard's range. **Substance:** Powerful, well built, well muscled, without any sign of heaviness or clumsiness. Dogs lacking substance should be severely penalized.

Head

The head is long, well chiseled with harmonious lines without weakness. The head must be in proportion with the body, measured from the tip of the nose to the occiput it is about 40% of the height at the withers. The height and width of the head are each slightly less than half its total length. The skull and muzzle are of equal length. **Expression:** The gaze is frank, alert, and confident. **Eyes:** The eyes are horizontal and slightly oval in shape. The eyes must be dark brown, never lighter than dark hazel. For the Harlequin, walleye is acceptable. *Disqualification: Yellow eyes. Walleye in the Black and Tan.* **Ears:** The ears are set high, and may be cropped or natural. The cropped ear is carried upright and is neither convergent nor divergent, pointing slightly forward. The well-carried ear is one whose middle falls on an imaginary line in prolongation of the sides of the neck. The natural ears are half pricked or drop-ears, they stand off the cheeks. Natural ears are flat and rather short, their length is equal to half the length of the head. *Disqualification: Natural ears carried upright and rigid.* **Skull:** The skull is flat or slightly rounded near the sides of the head. The median groove is only slightly marked and the occipital protuberance can be seen on the summit of the skull. **Stop:** The stop is only slightly pronounced and equidistant from the occiput and the tip of the nose. **Muzzle:** The muzzle must not be narrow, pointed, or excessively broad in width. **Planes:** Seen in profile the top lines of the skull and muzzle are parallel, and the junction of the two forms a slightly pronounced stop midway between the occiput and the tip of the nose. **Nose:** The nose is proportionate to the muzzle, well developed and always black. In profile, the nose must be in line with the upper lip. *Disqualification: Split nose, nose color other than black or with unpigmented areas.* **Lips:** The lips are firm and always well pigmented. The upper lip overlaps the lower lip without any looseness. At their juncture, the lips form very slight but firm flews. **Teeth:** A full complement of strong white teeth, evenly set, and meeting in a scissors bite. *Disqualification: Overshot or undershot with loss of contact; absence of three or more teeth (the first premolars not counting).*

Neck, Topline and Body

Neck: The neck is muscular, of good length, united harmoniously with the shoulders, enabling the head to be carried proudly while standing in an alert posture. **Topline:** The back is straight and strong. The withers are well defined. The **loin** is broad, short and muscular. The **croup** is well muscled and slightly sloped in the direction of the attachment of the tail. **Body:** The length of the body from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock is slightly more than the height of the dog at the withers. **Chest:** The chest is wide, deep, long, and descends to the point of the elbow. The girth of the

chest is greater than the height at the withers by more than 20%. **Ribs:** The ribcage extends well back with long, flexible, and moderately curved ribs. The abdomen is moderately drawn up but still presents good volume. **Tail:** The tail is strong at the base, carried down, descending at least to the point of the hock, forming into a slight J without deviating to the right or to the left. In action, the tail can be carried higher, becoming an extension of the topline. *Disqualification: Docked tail, or tail carried over the back.*

Forequarters

The construction of the forequarters is of the utmost importance, determining the dog's ability to work and his resistance to fatigue. The legs are vertical when viewed from the front or in profile. **Shoulder:** The shoulders are moderately long, muscular but not loaded, with good layback. **Forearm:** The forearms are muscular. **Feet:** The feet are large, round, and compact with black nails. The pads are firm yet supple.

Hindquarters

The angulation of the hindquarters is balanced with the forequarters. The hindquarters are powerful, providing flexible, almost tireless movement. They are vertical when viewed from profile and from behind. **Legs:** The thighs are wide and muscled. Hock joint is substantial, not too close to the ground, the point situated roughly at $\frac{1}{4}$ the height at the withers, forming a well open angle with the second thigh. Metatarsals are upright, slightly further back than the point of the buttock. When viewed from behind, metatarsals are perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other. **Feet:** The feet are large, round, compact, and the rear toes turn out very slightly. **Dewclaws:** Double dewclaws form well separated "thumbs" with nails, placed rather close to the foot. *Disqualification: Anything less than double dewclaws on each rear leg.*

Coat

Outer coat is $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", coarse, dense and lying close to the body. It is short and smooth on the head, ears and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck. The tail and back of thighs are lightly fringed. The undercoat is short, fine, dense and downy, mouse gray in color and does not show through the outer coat. The Beauceron is exhibited in the natural condition with no trimming. *Disqualification: Shaggy coat.*

Colors

Black and Tan: The black is very pure; the tan markings are squirrel red; the markings are: dots above the eyes; on the sides of the muzzle, fading off on the cheeks, never reaching the underside of the ears; two spots on the chest are preferred to a breastplate; on the throat; under the tail; on the legs the markings extend from the feet to the pasterns, progressively lessening, though never covering more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the leg, rising slightly higher on the inside of the leg. Some white hairs on the chest are tolerated. **Gray, Black and Tan (Harlequin):** Black and Tan base color with a pattern of blue-gray patches distributed evenly over the body and balanced with the base color, sometimes with a predominance of black. *Disqualification: Any color other than Black and Tan or Harlequin. Complete absence of markings. Well-defined, quite visible white spot on the chest 1" in diameter or larger. In the Harlequin: too much gray; black on one side of body and gray on the other; head entirely gray.*

Gait

Movement is fluid and effortless, covering ground in long reaching strides (extended trot). Strong, supple movement is essential to the sheepdog. In movement the head is lowered approaching the level of the topline. Dogs with clumsy or inefficient gait must be penalized.

Temperament

Frank approach and self-assured; never mean, timid, or worried. Although reserved with strangers, the character of the Beauceron should be gentle and fearless. Any display of fear or unjustifiable aggression is not to be tolerated.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

Note: Males must have two normal testicles properly descended into the scrotum.

Disqualification:

Height outside of maximum or minimum limits.

Split nose, nose color other than black or with unpigmented areas.

Overshot or undershot with loss of contact; absence of three or more teeth (first premolars not

counting).

Yellow eyes. Walleye in the Black and Tan.

Natural ears carried upright and rigid.

Docked tail, or tail carried over the back.

Anything less than double dewclaws on each rear leg.

Shaggy coat.

Any color other than Black and Tan or Harlequin.

Complete absence of markings.

Well-defined, quite visible white spot on the chest 1" in diameter or larger.

In the Harlequin: too much gray; black on one side of body and gray on the other; head entirely gray.

Approved: August 8, 2006

Black Russian Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Black Russian Terrier is a robust, large, balanced, agile and powerful dog. The Black Russian Terrier has large bone and well-developed muscles. He has great strength and endurance. The Black Russian Terrier must have a stable and reliable temperament, possessing self-assurance and courage.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size: The height for males at maturity (over 18 months of age) is between 27" and 30" with the desired height being between 27" and 29". The height for females at maturity (over 18 months of age) is between 26" and 29" with the desired height being between 26" and 28". Any height deviation is a serious fault. Height consideration should not outweigh that of type, proportion, movement and other functional attributes. General balance is more important than absolute size. **Proportion:** The desired height to length ratio of the Black Russian Terrier is approximately 9.5 to 10. Thus the dog is slightly longer than tall. Females may be slightly longer than males. The length is measured from point of shoulder to rear edge of the pelvis. **Substance:** The Black Russian Terrier must have large bones and well-developed musculature. Females are definitely to appear feminine but never lacking in substance. Light bone, lack of substance, and poor musculature are serious faults.

Head

The head must be in proportion to the body and give the appearance of power and strength. It is approximately equal to the length of neck and not less than 40% of the height of the dog at the withers. The **eyes** are oval, of medium size, dark, and set relatively wide apart. Eye rims are black without sagging or prominent haw. Light eyes are a serious fault. The **ears** are medium in size, triangularly shaped, set high, but not above, the level of the skull. The ear leather is dense, rounded at the bottom, hanging with the front edge lying against the head and terminating at approximately mid-cheek. Cropped ears are not acceptable. The **skull** is moderately wide with round, but not too pronounced cheek bones. The supraorbital arches and occiput bones are moderately expressed. The back skull is flat. The stop is moderate. The back skull is slightly longer than the muzzle measured from the stop to the occiput and stop to end of nose, an approximate ratio of 5:4. The **muzzle** is broad with a slight tapering towards the nose. A moustache and beard emphasize volume and give the muzzle a square shape. Viewed in profile, the topline of the muzzle is parallel to the topline of the backskull. The **nose** is large and black. *Nose color other than black is a disqualification.* **Lips** are thick, fleshy, black, tight and without flews. The gums have dark pigmentation. The teeth are large and white with full dentition. Any missing tooth is a severe fault. The incisors form a straight line at the base. A correct bite is a scissors bite. *Two or more missing teeth or bite other than a scissors bite is a disqualification.*

Neck, Topline and Body

Neck: The neck should be thick, muscular and powerful. The nape is strong and well expressed. There should be no pendulous or excessive dewlap. The length of the neck and the length of the head should be approximately the same. The neck is set at an approximate 45 degree angle to the line of the back. **Body:** The whole structure of the body should give the impression of strength. The chest is oval shaped, deep and wide with well-sprung ribs. The bottom line of the chest extends to the elbows or below and is not less than 50% of the dog's height measured from the withers. The forechest is pronounced. The withers are high, well developed and more pronounced in the male than in the female. There is a slight slope from the top of the withers into a straight, firm back. The back is approximately ½ of the distance between the top of the withers to the base of the tail. The last half of the backline is comprised of two equal parts, the loin and the croup measured to the base of tail. (The ratio of back to loin to croup measured to base of tail is 2:1:1.) The loin is short, wide, muscular, slightly arched and elastic. The croup is wide, muscular, and slopes slightly (5 to 10 degrees). The **tail** is thick, set moderately high, and is carried at an approximate 45 degree angle from the horizontal. When the tail is docked, there are 3 to 5 vertebrae remaining. An undocked tail is not to be penalized. The preferred shape of an undocked tail resembles a sickle or saber. The abdomen is moderately tucked up and firm.

Forequarters

Shoulders are well laid-back with blades broad and sloping. There is good return of upper arm so that the angle between the shoulder blade and the upper arm is approximately 100 degrees. Upper arms are muscular. Elbows sit close to the body and turn neither in nor out while standing or moving. The forelegs are straight, thick, of medium length, and parallel when viewed from the front. Length of the foreleg to the elbow is approximately 50% of dog's height at the withers. Pasterns are short, thick, and almost vertical. Front dewclaws should be removed. Feet are large, compact, and round in shape. Nails are black.

Hindquarters

Viewed from the rear the legs are straight and parallel, set slightly wider than the forelegs. The hindquarters are well boned and muscular with good angulation to be in balance with the front shoulder angulation. Thighs are muscular and broad when viewed from the side. The hocks are moderately short and vertical when standing. Rear dewclaws should be removed.

Coat

The coat is a double coat. The natural untrimmed coat length varies from 1 ½ " to 6". While the outer guard hair is coarser than the softer undercoat, it is not wiry or curly. The body coat has a slight to moderate wave. The furnishings on the head form a fall over the eyes and a moustache and beard on the muzzle. The legs are covered and protected by long, dense coat. Trimming of the natural coat is needed for suitable shape and upkeep.

For presentation in the show ring, the Black Russian Terrier should be trimmed so that the dog's outline is clearly defined. The trimmed length of coat and leg furnishings may vary from 0.2" to 6" depending upon the location on the body. The fall and muzzle furnishings may be longer than 6". In no case should grooming be given more weight than structure, movement and balance when evaluating the Black Russian Terrier.

Color

The only acceptable color for the Black Russian Terrier is solid black or black with scattered gray hairs. *Any other color is considered a disqualification.*

Gait

A well-balanced Black Russian Terrier should move freely in a smooth, fluid motion. In movement the normal head carriage is extended forward and the backline remains level. As movement accelerates, the feet will converge toward a centerline. The Black Russian Terrier covers a lot of ground through strong reach of the forelegs and drive of the hindquarters.

Temperament

The character and temperament of the Black Russian Terrier is of utmost importance. The Black Russian Terrier is a calm, confident, courageous and self-assured dog. He is highly intelligent and adapts well to training. The Black Russian Terrier was initially bred to guard and protect. He is alert and responsive, instinctively protective, determined, fearless, deeply loyal to family, is aloof and therefore does not relish intrusion by strangers into his personal space. Shyness or excessive excitability is a serious fault.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing ideal should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded is in proportion to its degree.

Serious Faults

Light bone
Lack of substance
Poor musculature
Mature male under 27" or over 30"

Mature female under 26" or over 29"
Light colored eyes
One missing tooth
Shyness or excessive excitability

Disqualifications

Nose color other than black
Two or more missing teeth
Any bite other than a scissors bite
Any coat color other than solid black or black with scattered gray hairs.

Approved May 12, 2009
Effective July 1, 2009

Boston Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Boston Terrier is a lively, highly intelligent, smooth coated, short-headed, compactly built, short-tailed, well balanced dog, brindle, seal or black in color and evenly marked with white. The head is in proportion to the size of the dog and the expression indicates a high degree of intelligence.



The body is rather short and well knit, the limbs strong and neatly turned, the tail is short and no feature is so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog conveys an impression of determination, strength and activity, with style of a high order; carriage easy and graceful. A proportionate combination of "Color and White Markings" is a particularly distinctive feature of a representative specimen.

"Balance, Expression, Color and White Markings" should be given particular consideration in determining the relative value of GENERAL APPEARANCE to other points.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Weight is divided by classes as follows: Under 15 pounds; 15 pounds and under 20 pounds; 20 pounds and not to exceed 25 pounds. The length of leg must balance with the length of body to give the Boston Terrier its striking square appearance. The Boston Terrier is a sturdy dog and must not appear to be either spindly or coarse. The bone and muscle must be in proportion as well as an enhancement to the dog's weight and structure. **Fault:** Blocky or chunky in appearance. **Influence of Sex.** In a comparison of specimens of each sex, the only evident difference is a slight refinement in the bitch's conformation.

Head

The **skull** is square, flat on top, free from wrinkles, cheeks flat, brow abrupt and the stop well defined. The ideal Boston Terrier **expression** is alert and kind, indicating a high degree of intelligence. This is a most important characteristic of the breed. The **eyes** are wide apart, large and round and dark in color. The eyes are set square in the skull and the outside corners are on a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front. **Disqualify:** Eyes blue in color or any trace of blue. The **ears** are small, carried erect, either natural or cropped to conform to the shape of the head and situated as near to the corners of the skull as possible. The **muzzle** is short, square, wide and deep and in proportion to the skull. It is free from wrinkles, shorter in length than in width or depth; not exceeding in length approximately one-third of the length of the skull. The muzzle from stop to end of the nose is parallel to the top of the skull. The **nose** is black and wide, with a well defined line between the nostrils. **Disqualify:** Dudley nose. The **jaw** is broad and square with short regular teeth. The bite is even or sufficiently undershot to square the muzzle. The chops are of good depth, but not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when the mouth is closed. **Serious Fault:** Wry mouth. **Head Faults:** Eyes showing too much white or haw. Pinched or wide nostrils. Size of ears out of proportion to the size of the head. **Serious Head Faults:** Any showing of the tongue or teeth when the mouth is closed.

Neck, Topline and Body

The length of **neck** must display an image of balance to the total dog. It is slightly arched, carrying the head gracefully and setting neatly into the shoulders. The **back** is just short enough to square the body. The **topline** is level and the rump curves slightly to the set-on of the tail. The **chest** is deep with good width, ribs well sprung and carried well back to the loins. The body should appear short. The **tail** is set on low, short, fine and tapering, straight or screw and must not be carried above the horizontal. (Note: The preferred tail does not exceed in length more than one-quarter the distance from set-on to hock.) **Disqualify:** Docked tail. **Body Faults:** Gaily carried tail. **Serious Body Faults:** Roach back, sway back, slab-sided.

Forequarters

The **shoulders** are sloping and well laid back, which allows for the Boston Terrier's stylish movement. The **elbows** stand neither in nor out. The **forelegs** are set moderately wide apart and on a line with the upper tip of the shoulder blades. The forelegs are straight in bone with short, strong pasterns. The dewclaws may be removed. The **feet** are small, round and compact, turned neither in nor out, with well arched toes and short nails. **Faults:** Legs lacking in substance; splay feet.

Hindquarters

The **thighs** are strong and well muscled, bent at the stifles and set true. The **hocks** are short to the

feet, turning neither in nor out, with a well defined hock joint. The **feet** are small and compact with short nails. **Fault:** Straight in stifle.

Gait

The gait of the Boston Terrier is that of a sure footed, straight gaited dog, forelegs and hind legs moving straight ahead in line with perfect rhythm, each step indicating grace and power. **Gait Faults:** There will be no rolling, paddling, or weaving, when gaited. Hackney gait. **Serious Gait Faults:** Any crossing movement, either front or rear.

Coat

The coat is short, smooth, bright and fine in texture.

Color and Markings

Brindle, seal, or black with white markings. Brindle is preferred ONLY if all other qualities are equal. (Note: SEAL DEFINED. Seal appears black except it has a red cast when viewed in the sun or bright light.) **Disqualify:** Solid black, solid brindle or solid seal without required white markings. Gray or liver colors. **Required Markings:** White muzzle band, white blaze between the eyes, white forechest. **Desired Markings:** White muzzle band, even white blaze between the eyes and over the head, white collar, white forechest, white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs below the hocks. (Note: A representative specimen should not be penalized for not possessing "Desired Markings." A dog with a preponderance of white on the head or body must possess sufficient merit otherwise to counteract its deficiencies.

Temperament

The Boston Terrier is a friendly and lively dog. The breed has an excellent disposition and a high degree of intelligence, which makes the Boston Terrier an incomparable companion.

Summary

The clean-cut short backed body of the Boston Terrier coupled with the unique characteristics of his square head and jaw, and his striking markings have resulted in a most dapper and charming American original: The Boston Terrier.

Scale of Points

General Appearance	10
Expression	10
Head (Muzzle, Jaw, Bite, Skull & Stop)	15
Eyes	5
Ears	5
Neck, Topline, Body & Tail	15
Forequarters	10
Hindquarters	10
Feet	5
Color, Coat & Markings	5
Gait	10
Total	100

Disqualifications

Eyes blue in color or any trace of blue.

Dudley nose.

Docked tail.

Solid black, solid brindle, or solid seal without required white markings.

Gray or liver colors.

Approved January 9, 1990

Effective February 28, 1990

Bouvier des Flandres Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Bouvier des Flandres is a powerfully built, compact, short-coupled, rough-coated dog of notably rugged appearance. He gives the impression of great strength without any sign of heaviness or clumsiness in his overall makeup. He is agile, spirited and bold, yet his serene, well behaved disposition denotes his steady, resolute and fearless character. His gaze is alert and brilliant, depicting his intelligence, vigor and daring. By nature he is an equable dog. His origin is that of a cattle herder and general farmer's helper, including cart pulling. He is an ideal farm dog. His harsh double coat protects him in all weather, enabling him to perform the most arduous tasks. He has been used as an ambulance and messenger dog. Modern times find him as a watch and guard dog as well as a family friend, guardian and protector. His physical and mental characteristics and deportment, coupled with his olfactory abilities, his intelligence and initiative enable him to also perform as a tracking dog and a guide dog for the blind. The following description is that of the ideal Bouvier des Flandres. Any deviation from this is to be penalized to the extent of the deviation.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--The height as measured at the withers: Dogs, from 24½ to 27½ inches; bitches, from 23½ to 26½ inches. In each sex, the ideal height is the median of the two limits, i.e., 26 inches for a dog and 25 inches for a bitch. Any dog or bitch deviating from the minimum or maximum limits mentioned shall be severely penalized. *Proportion*--The *length* from the point of the shoulder to the tip of the buttocks is equal to the height from the ground to the highest point of the withers. A long-bodied dog should be seriously faulted. *Substance*--Powerfully built, strong boned, well muscled, without any sign of heaviness or clumsiness.

Head

The head is impressive in scale, accentuated by beard and mustache. It is in proportion to body and build. The *expression* is bold and alert. *Eyes* neither protrude nor are sunken in the sockets. Their shape is oval with the axis on the horizontal plane, when viewed from the front. Their color is a dark brown. The eye rims are black without lack of pigment and the haw is barely visible. Yellow or light eyes are to be strongly penalized, along with a walleyed or staring expression. *Ears* placed high and alert. If cropped, they are to be a triangular contour and in proportion to the size of the head. The inner corner of the ear should be in line with the outer corner of the eye. Ears that are too low or too closely set are serious faults. *Skull* well developed and flat, slightly less wide than long. When viewed from the side, the top lines of the skull and the muzzle are parallel. It is wide between the ears, with the frontal groove barely marked. The *stop* is more apparent than real, due to upstanding eyebrows. The proportions of length of skull to length of muzzle are 3 to 2. *Muzzle* broad, strong, well filled out, tapering gradually toward the nose without ever becoming snipy or pointed. A narrow, snipy muzzle is faulty. *Nose* large, black, well developed, round at the edges, with flared nostrils. A brown, pink or spotted nose is a serious fault. The cheeks are flat and lean, with the lips being dry and tight fitting. The jaws are powerful and of equal length. The teeth are strong, white and healthy, with the incisors meeting in a scissors bite. Overshot or undershot bites are to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline, and Body

The *neck* is strong and muscular, widening gradually into the shoulders. When viewed from the side, it is gracefully arched with proud carriage. A short, squatty neck is faulty. No dewlap. *Back* short, broad, well muscled with firm level topline. It is supple and flexible with no sign of weakness. *Body* or *trunk* powerful, broad and short. The chest is broad, with the brisket extending to the elbow in depth. The ribs are deep and well sprung. The first ribs are slightly curved, the others well sprung and very well sloped nearing the rear, giving proper depth to the chest. Flat ribs or slabsidedness is to be strongly penalized. *Flanks* and *loins* short, wide and well muscled, without weakness. The abdomen is only slightly tucked up. The horizontal line of the back should mold unnoticeably into the curve of the rump, which is characteristically wide. A sunken or slanted croup is a serious fault. *Tail* is to be docked, leaving 2 or 3 vertebrae. It must be set high and align normally with the spinal column. Preferably carried upright in motion. Dogs born tailless should not be penalized.

Forequarters

Strong boned, well muscled and straight. The *shoulders* are relatively long, muscular but not loaded, with good layback. The shoulder blade and humerus are approximately the same length, forming an angle slightly greater than 90 degrees when standing. Steep shoulders are faulty. *Elbows* close to the body and parallel. Elbows which are too far out or in are faults. **Forearms** viewed either in profile or

from the front are perfectly straight, parallel to each other and perpendicular to the ground. They are well muscled and strong boned. *Carpus* exactly in line with the forearms. Strong boned. *Pasterns* quite short, slightly sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. Both forefeet and hind feet are rounded and compact turning neither in nor out; the toes close and well arched; strong black nails; thick tough pads.

Hindquarters

Firm, well muscled with large, powerful hams. They should be parallel with the front legs when viewed from either front or rear. *Legs* moderately long, well muscled, neither too straight nor too inclined. *Thighs* wide and muscular. The upper thigh must be neither too straight nor too sloping. There is moderate angulation at the stifle. *Hocks* strong, rather close to the ground. When standing and seen from the rear, they will be straight and perfectly parallel to each other. In motion, they must turn neither in nor out. There is a slight angulation at the hock joint. Sickie or cow-hocks are serious faults. *Metatarsi* hardy and lean, rather cylindrical and perpendicular to the ground when standing. If born with dewclaws, they are to be removed. *Feet* as in front.

Coat

A tousled, double coat capable of withstanding the hardest work in the most inclement weather. The outer hairs are rough and harsh, with the undercoat being fine, soft and dense. The coat may be trimmed slightly only to accent the body line. Overtrimming which alters the natural rugged appearance is to be avoided. *Topcoat* must be harsh to the touch, dry, trimmed, if necessary, to a length of approximately 2½ inches. A coat too long or too short is a fault, as is a silky or woolly coat. It is tousled without being curly. On the skull, it is short, and on the upper part of the back, it is particularly close and harsh always, however, remaining rough. *Ears* are rough-coated. *Undercoat* a dense mass of fine, close hair, thicker in winter. Together with the topcoat, it will form a water-resistant covering. A flat coat, denoting lack of undercoat is a serious fault. *Mustache* and *beard* very thick, with the hair being shorter and rougher on the upper side of the muzzle. The upper lip with its heavy mustache and the chin with its heavy and rough beard gives that gruff expression so characteristic of the breed. *Eyebrows*, erect hairs accentuating the shape of the eyes without ever veiling them.

Color

From fawn to black, passing through salt and pepper, gray and brindle. A small white star on the chest is allowed. Other than chocolate brown, white, or parti-color, which are to be severely penalized, no one color is to be favored.

Gait

The whole of the Bouvier des Flandres must be harmoniously proportioned to allow for a free, bold and proud gait. The reach of the forequarters must compensate for and be in balance with the driving power of the hindquarters. The back, while moving in a trot, will remain firm and flat. In general, the gait is the logical demonstration of the structure and build of the dog. It is to be noted that while moving at a fast trot, the properly built Bouvier will tend to single-track.

Temperament

The Bouvier is an equable dog, steady, resolute and fearless. Viciousness or shyness is undesirable.

Approved January 10, 2000
Effective February 23, 2000

Boxer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The *ideal* Boxer is a medium-sized, square-built dog of good substance with short back, strong limbs, and short, tight-fitting coat. His well-developed muscles are clean, hard, and appear smooth under taut skin. His movements denote energy. The gait is firm yet elastic, the stride free and ground-covering, the carriage proud. Developed to serve as guard, working, and companion dog, he combines strength and agility with elegance and style. His expression is alert and his temperament steadfast and tractable.



The chiseled head imparts to the Boxer a unique individual stamp. It must be in correct proportion to the body. The broad, blunt muzzle is the distinctive feature, and great value is placed upon its being of proper form and balance with the skull.

In judging the Boxer first consideration is given to general appearance and overall balance. Special attention is then devoted to the head, after which the individual body components are examined for their correct construction, and the gait evaluated for efficiency.

Size

Adult males 23 to 25 inches; females 21½ to 23½ inches at the withers. Proper balance and quality in the individual should be of primary importance since there is no size disqualification.

Proportion

The body in profile is square in that a horizontal line from the front of the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh should equal the length of a vertical line dropped from the top of the withers to the ground.

Substance

Sturdy, with balanced musculature. Males larger boned than females.

Head

The beauty of the head depends upon the harmonious proportion of muzzle to skull. The blunt muzzle is 1/3 the length of the head from the occiput to the tip of the nose, and 2/3rds the width of the skull. The head should be clean, not showing deep wrinkles (wet). Wrinkles typically appear upon the forehead when ears are erect, and are always present from the lower edge of the stop running downward on both sides of the muzzle.

Expression

Intelligent and alert.

Eyes

Dark brown in color, frontally placed, generous, not too small, too protruding, or too deepset. Their mood-mirroring character, combined with the wrinkling of the forehead, gives the Boxer head its unique quality of expressiveness. Third eyelids preferably have pigmented rims.

Ears

Set at the highest points of the sides of the skull, the ears are customarily cropped, cut rather long and tapering, and raised when alert. If uncropped, the ears should be of moderate size, thin, lying flat and close to the cheeks in repose, but falling forward with a definite crease when alert.

Skull

The top of the skull is slightly arched, not rounded, flat, nor noticeably broad, with the occiput not overly pronounced. The forehead shows a slight indentation between the eyes and forms a distinct stop with the topline of the muzzle. The cheeks should be relatively flat and not bulge (cheekiness), maintaining the clean lines of the skull as they taper into the muzzle in a slight, graceful curve.

Muzzle and Nose

The muzzle, proportionately developed in length, width, and depth, has a shape influenced first through the formation of both jawbones, second through the placement of the teeth, and third through the texture of the lips. The top of the muzzle should not slant down (downfaced), nor should it be

concave (dishfaced); however, the tip of the nose should lie slightly higher than the root of the muzzle. The nose should be broad and black.

Bite and Jaw Structure

The Boxer bite is undershot, the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper and curving slightly upward. The incisor teeth of the lower jaw are in a straight line, with the canines preferably up front in the same line to give the jaw the greatest possible width. The upper line of the incisors is slightly convex with the corner upper incisors fitting snugly in back of the lower canine teeth on each side. Neither the teeth nor the tongue should ever show when the mouth is closed.

The upper jaw is broad where attached to the skull and maintains this breadth, except for a very slight tapering to the front. The lips, which complete the formation of the muzzle, should meet evenly in front. The upper lip is thick and padded, filling out the frontal space created by the projection of the lower jaw, and laterally is supported by the canines of the lower jaw. Therefore, these canines must stand far apart and be of good length so that the front surface of the muzzle is broad and squarish and, when viewed from the side, shows moderate layback. The chin should be perceptible from the side as well as from the front. Any suggestion of an overlip obscuring the chin should be penalized.

Neck

Round, of ample length, muscular and clean without excessive hanging skin (dewlap). The neck should have a distinctly arched and elegant nape blending smoothly into the withers.

Back and Topline

The back is short, straight, muscular, firm, and smooth. The topline is slightly sloping when the Boxer is at attention, leveling out when in motion.

Body

The chest is of fair width, and the forechest well-defined and visible from the side. The brisket is deep, reaching down to the elbows; the depth of the body at the lowest point of the brisket equals half the height of the dog at the withers. The ribs, extending far to the rear, are well-arched but not barrel-shaped.

The loins are short and muscular. The lower stomach line is slightly tucked up, blending into a graceful curve to the rear. The croup is slightly sloped, flat and broad. The pelvis is long, and in females especially broad. The tail is set high, docked, and carried upward. An undocked tail should be severely penalized.

Forequarters

The shoulders are long and sloping, close-lying, and not excessively covered with muscle (loaded). The upper arm is long, approaching a right angle to the shoulder blade. The elbows should not press too closely to the chest wall nor stand off visibly from it. The forelegs are long, straight, and firmly muscled, and, when viewed from the front, stand parallel to each other. The pastern is strong and distinct, slightly slanting, but standing almost perpendicular to the ground. The dewclaws may be removed. Feet should be compact, turning neither in nor out, with well-arched toes.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are strongly muscled, with angulation in balance with that of the forequarters. The thighs are broad and curved, the breech musculature hard and strongly developed. Upper and lower thigh are long. The legs are well-angulated at the stifle, neither too steep nor over-angulated, with clearly defined, well "let down" hock joints. Viewed from behind, the hind legs should be straight, with hock joints leaning neither in nor out. From the side, the leg below the hock (metatarsus) should be almost perpendicular to the ground, with a slight slope to the rear permissible. The metatarsus should be short, clean, and strong. The Boxer has no rear dewclaws.

Coat

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

Color

The colors are fawn and brindle. Fawn shades vary from light tan to mahogany. The brindle ranges from sparse but clearly defined black stripes on a fawn background to such a heavy concentration of black striping that the essential fawn background color barely, although clearly, shows through (which may create the appearance of reverse brindling). White markings, if present, should be of such

distribution as to enhance the dog's appearance, but may not exceed one-third of the entire coat. They are not desirable on the flanks or on the back of the torso proper. On the face, white may replace part of the otherwise essential black mask, and may extend in an upward path between the eyes, but it must not be excessive, so as to detract from true Boxer expression. The absence of white markings, the so-called "plain" fawn or brindle, is perfectly acceptable, and should not be penalized in any consideration of color. **Disqualifications** Boxers that are any color other than fawn or brindle. Boxers with a total of white markings exceeding one-third of the entire coat.

Gait

Viewed from the side, proper front and rear angulation is manifested in a smoothly efficient, level-backed, ground covering stride with a powerful drive emanating from a freely operating rear. Although the front legs do not contribute impelling power, adequate reach should be evident to prevent interference, overlap, or sidewinding (crabbing). Viewed from the front, the shoulders should remain trim and the elbows not flare out. The legs are parallel until gaiting narrows the track in proportion to increasing speed, then the legs come in under the body but should never cross. The line from the shoulder down through the leg should remain straight although not necessarily perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, a Boxer's rump should not roll. The hind feet should dig in and track relatively true with the front. Again, as speed increases, the normally broad rear track will become narrower. The Boxer's gait should always appear smooth and powerful, never stilted or inefficient.

Character and Temperament

These are of paramount importance in the Boxer. Instinctively a hearing guard dog, his bearing is alert, dignified, and self-assured. In the show ring his behavior should exhibit constrained animation. With family and friends, his temperament is fundamentally playful, yet patient and stoical with children. Deliberate and wary with strangers, he will exhibit curiosity, but, most importantly, fearless courage if threatened. However, he responds promptly to friendly overtures honestly rendered. His intelligence, loyal affection, and tractability to discipline make him a highly desirable companion. Any evidence of shyness, or lack of dignity or alertness, should be severely penalized.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Boxer. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Boxers that are any color other than fawn or brindle. Boxers with a total of white markings exceeding one-third of the entire coat.

Approved February 11, 2005

Effective March 30, 2005

Briard Breed Standard

General Appearance

A dog of handsome form. Vigorous and alert, powerful without coarseness, strong in bone and muscle, exhibiting the strength and agility required of the herding dog. Dogs lacking these qualities, however concealed by the coat, are to be penalized.



Size, Proportions

Size--males 23 to 27 inches at the withers; bitches 22 to 25½ inches at the withers. *Disqualification*--all dogs or bitches under the minimum. *Proportions*--the Briard is not cobby in build. In males the length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is equal to or slightly more than his height at the withers. The female may be a little longer.

Head

The head of a Briard always gives the impression of length, having sufficient width without being cumbersome. The correct length of a good head, measured from the occiput to the tip of the nose, is about forty (40%) percent of the height of the dog at the withers. There is no objection to a slightly longer head, especially if the animal tends to a longer body line. Viewed from above, from the front or in profile, the fully-coated silhouette gives the impression of two rectangular forms, equal in length but differing in height and width, blending together rather abruptly. The larger rectangle is the skull and the other forms the muzzle. The head joins the neck in a right angle and is held proudly alert. The head is sculptured in clean lines, without jowls or excess flesh on the sides, or under the eyes or temples. *Expression*--the gaze is frank, questioning and confident. *Eyes*--the eyes set well apart with the inner corners and outer corners on the same level. Large, well opened and calm, they must never be narrow or slanted. The color must be black or black-brown with very dark pigmentation of the rim of the eyelids, whatever the color of the coat. *Disqualification*--yellow eyes or spotted eyes. *Ears*--the ears should be attached high, have thick leather and be firm at the base. Low-set ears cause the head to appear to be too arched. The length of the natural ear should be equal to or slightly less than one-half the length of the head, always straight and covered with long hair. The natural ear must not lie flat against the head and, when alert, the ears are lifted slightly, giving a square look to the top of the skull. The ears when cropped should be carried upright and parallel, emphasizing the parallel lines of the head; when alert, they should face forward, well open with long hair falling over the opening. The cropped ear should be long, broad at the base, tapering gradually to a rounded tip. *Skull*--the width of the head, as measured across the skull, is slightly less than the length of the skull from the occiput to the stop. Although not clearly visible on the fully-coated head, the occiput is prominent and the forehead is very slightly rounded. *Muzzle*--the muzzle with mustache and beard is somewhat wide and terminates in a right angle. The muzzle must not be narrow or pointed. *Planes*--the topline of the muzzle is parallel to the topline of the skull, and the junction of the two forms a well-marked stop, which is midway between the occiput and the tip of the nose, and on a level with the eyes. *Nose*--square rather than round, always black with nostrils well opened. *Disqualification*--any color other than black. *Lips*--the lips are of medium thickness, firm of line and fitted neatly, without folds or flews at the corners. The lips are black. *Bite, Teeth*--strong, white and adapting perfectly in a scissors bite.

Neck, Topline and Body

Neck--strong and well constructed. The neck is in the shape of a truncated cone, clearing the shoulders well. It is strongly muscled and has good length. *Topline*--the Briard is constructed with a very slight incline, downward from the prominent withers to the back which is straight, to the broad loin and the croup which is slightly inclined. The croup is well muscled and slightly sloped to give a well-rounded finish. The topline is strong, never swayed nor roached. *Body*--the chest is broad and deep with moderately curved ribs, egg-shaped in form, the ribs not too rounded. The breastbone is moderately advanced in front, descending smoothly to the level of the elbows and shaped to give good depth to the chest. The abdomen is moderately drawn up but still presents good volume. *Tail*--uncut, well feathered, forming a crook at the extremity, carried low and not deviating to the right or to the left. In repose, the bone of the tail descends to the point of the hock, terminating in the crook, similar in shape to the printed "J" when viewed from the dog's right side. In action, the tail is raised in a harmonious curve, never going above the level of the back, except for the terminal crook. *Disqualification*--tail non-existent or cut.

Forequarters

Shoulder blades are long and sloping forming a 45-degree angle with the horizontal, firmly attached by strong muscles and blending smoothly with the withers. *Legs* the legs are powerfully muscled with

strong bone. The forelegs are vertical when viewed from the side except the pasterns are very slightly inclined. Viewed from the front or rear, the legs are straight and parallel to the median line of the body, never turned inward or outward. The distance between the front legs is equal to the distance between the rear legs. The construction of the legs is of utmost importance, determining the dog's ability to work and his resistance to fatigue. *Dewclaws*--dewclaws on the forelegs may or may not be removed. *Feet*--strong and rounded, being slightly oval in shape. The feet travel straight forward in the line of movement. The toes are strong, well arched and compact. The pads are well developed, compact and elastic, covered with strong tissue. The nails are always black and hard.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are powerful, providing flexible, almost tireless movement. The pelvis slopes at a 30-degree angle from the horizontal and forms a right angle with the upper leg bone. *Legs* viewed from the side, the legs are well angulated with the metatarsus slightly inclined, the hock making an angle of 135 degrees. *Dewclaws* two dewclaws are required on each rear leg, placed low on the leg, giving a wide base to the foot. Occasionally the nail may break off completely. The dog shall not be penalized for the missing nail so long as the digit itself is present. Ideally the dewclaws form additional functioning toes. *Disqualification* --anything less than two dewclaws on each rear leg. *Feet*--if the rear toes turn out very slightly when the hocks and metatarsus are parallel, then the position of the feet is correct.

Coat

The outer coat is coarse, hard and dry (making a dry rasping sound between the fingers). It lies down flat, falling naturally in long, slightly waving locks, having the sheen of good health. On the shoulders the length of the hair is generally six inches or more. The undercoat is fine and tight on all the body. The head is well covered with hair which lies down, forming a natural part in the center. The eyebrows do not lie flat but, instead, arch up and out in a curve that lightly veils the eyes. The hair is never so abundant that it masks the form of the head or completely covers the eyes.

Color

All uniform colors are permitted except white. The colors are black, various shades of gray and various shades of tawny. The deeper shades of each color are preferred. Combinations of two of these colors are permitted, provided there are no marked spots and the transition from one color to another takes place gradually and symmetrically. The only permissible white: white hairs scattered throughout the coat and/or a white spot on the chest not to exceed one inch in diameter at the root of the hair. *Disqualification* white coat, spotted coat, white spot on chest exceeding one inch in diameter.

Gait

The well-constructed Briard is a marvel of supple power. His movement has been described as "quicksilver", permitting him to make abrupt turns, springing starts and sudden stops required of the sheepherding dog. His gait is supple and light, almost like that of a large feline. The gait gives the impression that the dog glides along without touching the ground. Strong, flexible movement is essential to the sheepdog. He is above all a trotter, single-tracking, occasionally galloping and he frequently needs to change his speed to accomplish his work. His conformation is harmoniously balanced and strong to sustain him in the long day's work. Dogs with clumsy or inelegant gait must be penalized.

Temperament

He is a dog of heart, with spirit and initiative, wise and fearless with no trace of timidity. Intelligent, easily trained, faithful, gentle, and obedient, the Briard possesses an excellent memory and an ardent desire to please his master. He retains a high degree of his ancestral instinct to guard home and master. Although he is reserved with strangers, he is loving and loyal to those he knows. Some will display a certain independence.

Disqualifications

All dogs or bitches under the minimum size limits.

Yellow eyes or spotted eyes.

Nose any color other than black.

Tail non-existent or cut.

Less than two dewclaws on each rear leg.

White coat.

Spotted coat.

White spot on chest exceeding one inch in diameter. (Approved February 8, 1975 and Reformatted January 12, 1992)

Brittany Breed Standard

General Appearance

A compact, closely knit dog of medium size, a leggy dog having the appearance, as well as the agility, of a great ground coverer. Strong, vigorous, energetic and quick of movement. Ruggedness, without clumsiness, is a characteristic of the breed. He can be tailless or has a tail docked to approximately four inches.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Height--17½ to 20½ inches, measured from the ground to the highest point of the shoulders. Any Brittany measuring under 17½ inches or over 20½ inches shall be disqualified from dog show competition. **Weight**--Should weigh between 30 and 40 pounds. **Proportion**--So leggy is he that his height at the shoulders is the same as the length of his body. **Body Length**--Approximately the same as the height when measured at the shoulders. Body length is measured from the point of the forecast to the rear of the rump. A long body should be heavily penalized. **Substance**--Not too light in bone, yet never heavy-boned and cumbersome.

Head

Expression--Alert and eager, but with the soft expression of a bird dog. **Eyes**--Well set in head. Well protected from briars by a heavy, expressive eyebrow. A prominent full or popeye should be penalized. It is a serious fault in a dog that must face briars. Skull well chiseled under the eyes, so that the lower lid is not pulled back to form a pocket or haw that would catch seeds, dirt and weed dust. Preference should be for the darker colored eyes, though lighter shades of amber should not be penalized. Light and mean-looking eyes should be heavily penalized. **Ears**--Set high, above the level of the eyes. Short and triangular, rather than pendulous, reaching about half the length of the muzzle. Should lie flat and close to the head, with dense, but relatively short hair, and with little fringe. **Skull**--Medium length, rounded, very slightly wedge-shaped, but evenly made. Width, not quite as wide as the length and never so broad as to appear coarse, or so narrow as to appear racy. Well defined, but gently sloping stop. Median line rather indistinct. The occiput only apparent to the touch. Lateral walls well rounded. The Brittany should never be "apple-headed" and he should never have an indented stop. **Muzzle**--Medium length, about two thirds the length of the skull, measuring the muzzle from the tip to the stop, and the skull from the occiput to the stop. Muzzle should taper gradually in both horizontal and vertical dimensions as it approaches the nostrils. Neither a Roman nose nor a dish-face is desirable. Never broad, heavy or snippy. **Nose**--Nostrils well open to permit deep breathing of air and adequate scenting. Tight nostrils should be penalized. Never shiny. Color: fawn, tan, shades of brown or deep pink. A black nose is a disqualification. A two-tone or butterfly nose should be penalized. **Lips**--Tight, the upper lip overlapping the lower jaw just to cover the lower lip. Lips dry, so that feathers will not stick. Drooling to be heavily penalized. Flews to be penalized. **Bite**--A true scissors bite. Overshot or undershot jaw to be heavily penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--Medium length. Free from throatiness, though not a serious fault unless accompanied by dewlaps, strong without giving the impression of being over muscled. Well set into sloping shoulders. Never concave or ewe-necked. **Topline**--Slight slope from the highest point of the shoulders to the root of the tail. **Chest**--Deep, reaching the level of the elbow. Neither so wide nor so rounded as to disturb the placement of the shoulders and elbows. Ribs well sprung. Adequate heart room provided by depth as well as width. Narrow or slab-sided chests are a fault. **Back**--Short and straight. Never hollow, saddle, sway or roach backed. Slight drop from the hips to the root of the tail. **Flanks**--Rounded. Fairly full. Not extremely tucked up, or flabby and falling. Loins short and strong. Distance from last rib to upper thigh short, about three to four finger widths. Narrow and weak loins are a fault. In motion, the loin should not sway sideways, giving a zig-zag motion to the back, wasting energy. **Tail**--Tailless to approximately four inches, natural or docked. The tail not to be so long as to affect the overall balance of the dog. Set on high, actually an extension of the spine at about the same level. Any tail substantially more than four inches shall be severely penalized.

Forequarters

Shoulders--Shoulder blades should not protrude too much, not too wide apart, with perhaps two thumbs' width between. Sloping and muscular. Blade and upper arm should form nearly a ninety degree angle. Straight shoulders are a fault. At the shoulders, the Brittany is slightly higher than at the rump. **Front Legs**--Viewed from the front, perpendicular, but not set too wide. Elbows and feet turning neither in nor out. Pasterns slightly sloped. Down in pasterns is a serious fault. Leg bones clean, graceful, but not too fine. Extremely heavy bone is as much a fault as spindly legs. One must look for substance and suppleness. Height at elbows should approximately equal distance from elbow to

withers. **Feet**--Should be strong, proportionately smaller than the spaniels', with close fitting, well arched toes and thick pads. The Brittany is "not up on his toes." Toes not heavily feathered. Flat feet, splayed feet, paper feet, etc., are to be heavily penalized. An ideal foot is halfway between the hare and the cat foot. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarter

Broad strong and muscular, with powerful thighs and well bent stifles, giving the angulation necessary for powerful drive. **Hind Legs**--Stifles well bent. The stifle should not be so angulated as to place the hock joint far out behind the dog. A Brittany should not be condemned for straight stifle until the judge has checked the dog in motion from the side. The stifle joint should not turn out making a cowhock. Thighs well feathered but not profusely, halfway to the hock. Hocks, that is, the back pasterns, should be moderately short, pointing neither in nor out, perpendicular when viewed from the side. They should be firm when shaken by the judge. **Feet** Same as front feet.

Coat

Dense, flat or wavy, never curly. Texture neither wiry nor silky. Ears should carry little fringe. The front and hind legs should have some feathering, but too little is definitely preferable to too much. Dogs with long or profuse feathering or furnishings shall be so severely penalized as to effectively eliminate them from competition. **Skin**--Fine and fairly loose. A loose skin rolls with briars and sticks, thus diminishing punctures or tearing. A skin so loose as to form pouches is undesirable.

Color

Orange and white or liver and white in either clear or roan patterns. Some ticking is desirable. The orange or liver is found in the standard parti-color or piebald patterns. Washed out colors are not desirable. Tri-colors are allowed but not preferred. A tri-color is a liver and white dog with classic orange markings on eyebrows, muzzle and cheeks, inside the ears and under the tail, freckles on the lower legs are orange. Anything exceeding the limits of these markings shall be severely penalized. Black is a disqualification.

Gait

When at a trot the Brittany's hind foot should step into or beyond the print left by the front foot. Clean movement, coming and going, is very important, but most important is side gait, which is smooth, efficient and ground covering.

Temperament

A happy, alert dog, neither mean nor shy.

Disqualifications

Any Brittany measuring under 17½ inches or over 20½ inches

A black nose

Black in the coat

Approved April 10, 1990

Effective May 31, 1990

Brussels Griffon Breed Standard

General Appearance

A toy dog, intelligent, alert, sturdy, with a thickset, short body, a smart carriage and set-up, attracting attention by an almost human expression. There are two distinct types of coat: rough or smooth. Except for coat, there is no difference between the two.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size - Weight usually 8 to 10 pounds, and should not exceed 12 pounds. Type and quality are of greater importance than weight, and a smaller dog that is sturdy and well proportioned should not be penalized. **Proportion** - Square, as measured from point of shoulder to rearmost projection of upper thigh and from withers to ground. **Substance** - Thickset, compact with good balance. Well boned.

Head

A very important feature. An almost human **expression**. **Eyes** set well apart, very large, black, prominent, and well open. The eyelashes long and black. Eyelids edged with black. **Ears** small and set rather high on the head. May be shown cropped or natural. If natural they are carried semi-erect. **Skull** large and round, with a domed forehead. The stop deep. **Nose** very black, extremely short, its tip being set back deeply between the eyes so as to form a lay-back. The nostrils large. **Disqualifications** - Dudley or butterfly nose. **Lips** edged with black, not pendulous but well brought together, giving a clean finish to the mouth. **Jaws** must be undershot. The incisors of the lower jaw should protrude over the upper incisors. The lower jaw is prominent, rather broad with an upward sweep. Neither teeth nor tongue should show when the mouth is closed. A wry mouth is a serious fault. **Disqualifications** - Bite overshot. Hanging tongue.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck medium length, gracefully arched. **Topline** - Back level and short. **Body** - A thickset, short body. Brisket should be broad and deep, ribs well sprung. Short-coupled. **Tail** - set and held high, docked to about one-third.

Forequarters

Forelegs medium length, straight in bone, well muscled, set moderately wide apart and straight from the point of the shoulders as viewed from the front. Pasterns short and strong. Feet round, small, and compact, turned neither in nor out. Toes well arched. Black pads and toenails preferred.

Hindquarters

Hind legs set true, thighs strong and well muscled, stifles bent, hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out.

Coat

The **rough coat** is wiry and dense, the harder and more wiry the better. On no account should the dog look or feel woolly, and there should be no silky hair anywhere. The coat should not be so long as to give a shaggy appearance, but should be distinctly different all over from the smooth coat. The head should be covered with wiry hair, slightly longer around the eyes, nose, cheeks, and chin, thus forming a fringe. The rough coat is hand-stripped and should never appear unkempt. Body coat of sufficient length to determine texture. The coat may be tidied for neatness of appearance, but coats prepared with scissors and/or clippers should be severely penalized. The **smooth coat** is straight, short, tight and glossy, with no trace of wiry hair.

Color

Either 1) **Red**: reddish brown with a little black at the whiskers and chin allowable; 2) **Belge**: black and reddish brown mixed, usually with black mask and whiskers; 3) **Black and Tan**: black with uniform reddish brown markings, appearing under the chin, on the legs, above each eye, around the edges of the ears and around the vent; or 4) **Black**: solid black. Any white hairs are a serious fault, except for "frost" on the muzzle of a mature dog, which is natural. **Disqualification** - White spot or blaze any where on coat.

Gait

Movement is a straightforward, purposeful trot, showing moderate reach and drive, and maintaining a steady topline.

Temperament

Intelligent, alert and sensitive. Full of self-importance.

Scale of Points*Head*

Skull	5	
Nose and stop	10	
Eyes	5	
Bite, chin and jaw	10	
Ears	5	35

Coat

Color	12	
Texture	13	25

Body and General Conformation

Body (brisket and rib)	15	
Gait	10	
Legs and feet	5	
General appearance (neck, topline and tail carriage)	10	<u>40</u>

Total **100**

Disqualifications

Dudley or butterfly nose.

Bite overshot.

Hanging tongue.

White spot or blaze anywhere on coat.

Approved September 11, 1990

Effective October 30, 1990

Clumber Spaniel Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Clumber Spaniel is a long, low, substantial dog. His heavy brow, deep chest, straight forelegs, powerful hindquarters, massive bone and good feet all give him the power and endurance to move through dense underbrush in pursuit of game. His white coat enables him to be seen by the hunter as he works within gun range. His stature is dignified, his expression pensive, but at the same time he shows great enthusiasm for work and play.



Size, Proportion, Substance

The Clumber is rectangular in shape possessing massive bone structure and has the appearance of great power. The ideal height for dogs is 18 to 20 inches at the withers and for bitches is 17 to 19 inches at the withers. The ideal length to height is 11 to 9 measured from the withers to the base of the tail and from the floor to the withers. Dogs weigh between 70 and 85 pounds and bitches weigh between 55 and 70 pounds.

Head

The head is massive with a marked stop and heavy brow. The top skull is flat with a pronounced occiput. A slight furrow runs between the eyes and up through the center of the skull. The muzzle is broad and deep to facilitate retrieving many species of game. The nose is large, square and colored shades of brown, which include beige, rose and cherry. The flews of the upper jaw are strongly developed and overlap the lower jaw to give a square look when viewed from the side. A scissors bite is preferred. The eyes are dark amber in color, large, soft in expression, and deep set in either a diamond shaped rim or a rim with a "V" on the bottom and a curve on the top. Some haw may show but excessive haw is undesirable. Prominent or round shaped eyes are to be penalized. Excessive tearing or evidence of entropion or ectropion is to be penalized. Ears are broad on top with thick ear leather. The ears are triangular in shape with a rounded lower edge, set low and attached to the skull at approximately eye level.

Neck, Topline, Body

The Clumber should have a long neck with some slackness of throat or presence of dewlap not to be faulted. The neck is strong and muscular, fitting into a well laid back shoulder. The back is straight, firm, long and level. The brisket is deep and the ribs well sprung. The chest is deep and wide. The loin arches slightly. The tail is well feathered and set on just below the line of back; its trimming minimal, serving to tidy the feathering to allow for a natural appearance and outline. The tail is normally carried level with the topline or slightly elevated, never down between the rear legs. The tail may be docked or left natural, both being of equal value. If docked, the tail's length should be in keeping with the overall proportion of the adult dog. If natural, the tailbone should extend to the point of hock, but should not extend to the ground.

Forequarters

The Clumber shoulder is well laid back. The upper arm is of sufficient length to place the elbow under the highest point of the shoulder. The forelegs are short, straight and heavy in bone, with elbows held close to the body. Pasterns are strong and only slightly sloped. The front feet are large, compact and have thick pads that act as shock absorbers. Removal of dewclaws is optional.

Hindquarters

The thighs are heavily muscled and, when viewed from behind, the rear is round and broad. The stifle shows good functional angulation, and hock to heel is short and perpendicular to the ground. Lack of angulation is objectionable. The rear feet are not as large or as round as on the front feet but compact, with thick pads and are of substantial size.

Coat

The body coat is dense, straight and flat. It is of good weather resistant texture, which is soft to the touch, not harsh. Ears are slightly feathered with straight hair. Feathering on the legs and belly is moderate. The Clumber has a good neck frill and on no condition should his throat be shaved. Evidence of shaving is to be penalized. The hair on the feet should be trimmed neatly to show their natural outline and for utility in the field. The rear legs may be trimmed up to the point of the hock. Tail feathering may be tidied. Trimming of whiskers is optional.

Color and Markings

The Clumber is primarily a white dog with lemon color or orange color markings. Markings are frequently seen on one or both ears and the face. Facial markings include color around one or both eyes, freckling on the muzzle and a spot on top of the head. A head with lemon/orange markings and an all-white head are of equal value. Freckles on the legs and/or a spot near the root of the tail are also frequently seen and acceptable. The body should have as few markings as possible.

Gait

The Clumber moves easily and freely with good reach in front and strong drive from behind, neither crossing over nor elbowing out. The hocks drive in a straight line without rocking or twisting. Because of his wide body and short legs he tends to roll slightly. The proper Clumber roll occurs when the dog, with the correct proportion, reaches forward with the rear leg toward the centerline of travel and rotates the hip downward while the back remains level and straight. The gait is comfortable and can be maintained at a steady trot for a day of work in the field without exhaustion.

Temperament

The Clumber Spaniel is a gentle, loyal and affectionate dog. He possesses an intrinsic desire to please. An intelligent and independent thinker, he displays determination and a strong sense of purpose while at work. A dog of dignity, the Clumber Spaniel may sometimes seem aloof with people unknown to him, but in time he will display his playful and loving nature. The Clumber Spaniel should never be hostile or aggressive; neither is acceptable and should not be condoned.

Approved: January 8, 2001

Effective: March 28, 2001

Cocker Spaniel Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Cocker Spaniel is the smallest member of the Sporting Group. He has a sturdy, compact body and a cleanly chiseled and refined head, with the overall dog in complete balance and of ideal size. He stands well up at the shoulder on straight forelegs with a topline sloping slightly toward strong, moderately bent, muscular quarters. He is a dog capable of considerable speed, combined with great endurance. Above all, he must be free and merry, sound, well balanced throughout and in action show a keen inclination to work. A dog well balanced in all parts is more desirable than a dog with strongly contrasting good points and faults.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size-- The ideal height at the withers for an adult dog is 15 inches and for an adult bitch, 14 inches. Height may vary one-half inch above or below this ideal. A dog whose height exceeds 15½ inches or a bitch whose height exceeds 14½ inches shall be disqualified. An adult dog whose height is less than 14½ inches and an adult bitch whose height is less than 13½ inches shall be penalized. Height is determined by a line perpendicular to the ground from the top of the shoulder blades, the dog standing naturally with its forelegs and lower hind legs parallel to the line of measurement. *Proportion*--The measurement from the breast bone to back of thigh is slightly longer than the measurement from the highest point of withers to the ground. The body must be of sufficient length to permit a straight and free stride; the dog never appears long and low.

Head

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

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--The neck is sufficiently long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily, muscular and free from pendulous "throatiness." It rises strongly from the shoulders and arches slightly as it tapers to join the head. *Topline*--sloping slightly toward muscular quarters. *Body*--The chest is deep, its lowest point no higher than the elbows, its front sufficiently wide for adequate heart and lung space, yet not so wide as to interfere with the straightforward movement of the forelegs. Ribs are deep and well sprung. Back is strong and sloping evenly and slightly downward from the shoulders to the set-on of the docked tail. The docked tail is set on and carried on a line with the topline of the back, or slightly higher; never straight up like a Terrier and never so low as to indicate timidity. When the dog is in motion the tail action is merry.

Forequarters

The shoulders are well laid back forming an angle with the upper arm of approximately 90 degrees which permits the dog to move his forelegs in an easy manner with forward reach. Shoulders are clean-cut and sloping without protrusion and so set that the upper points of the withers are at an angle which permits a wide spring of rib. When viewed from the side with the forelegs vertical, the elbow is directly below the highest point of the shoulder blade. Forelegs are parallel, straight, strongly boned and muscular and set close to the body well under the scapulae. The pasterns are short and strong. Dewclaws on forelegs may be removed. Feet compact, large, round and firm with horny pads; they turn neither in nor out.

Hindquarters

Hips are wide and quarters well rounded and muscular. When viewed from behind, the hind legs are parallel when in motion and at rest. The hind legs are strongly boned, and muscled with moderate angulation at the stifle and powerful, clearly defined thighs. The stifle is strong and there is no slippage of it in motion or when standing. The hocks are strong and well let down. Dewclaws on hind legs may be removed.

Coat

On the head, short and fine; on the body, medium length, with enough undercoating to give protection. The ears, chest, abdomen and legs are well feathered, but not so excessively as to hide the Cocker Spaniel's true lines and movement or affect his appearance and function as a moderately coated sporting dog. The texture is most important. The coat is silky, flat or slightly wavy and of a texture which permits easy care. Excessive coat or curly or cottony textured coat shall be severely penalized. Use of electric clippers on the back coat is not desirable. Trimming to enhance the dog's true lines should be done to appear as natural as possible.

Color and Markings

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

Any Solid Color Other than Black (ASCOB)--Any solid color other than black, ranging from lightest cream to darkest red, including brown and brown with tan points. The color shall be of a uniform shade, but lighter color of the feathering is permissible. A small amount of white on the chest and/or throat is allowed; white in any other location shall disqualify.

Parti-Color Variety--Two or more solid, well broken colors, one of which must be white; black and white, red and white (the red may range from lightest cream to darkest red), brown and white, and roans, to include any such color combination with tan points. It is preferable that the tan markings be located in the same pattern as for the tan points in the Black and ASCOB varieties. Roans are classified as parti-colors and may be of any of the usual roaning patterns. Primary color which is ninety percent (90%) or more shall disqualify.

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

- 1) A clear tan spot over each eye;
- 2) On the sides of the muzzle and on the cheeks;
- 3) On the underside of the ears;
- 4) On all feet and/or legs;
- 5) Under the tail;
- 6) On the chest, optional; presence or absence shall not be penalized.

Tan markings which are not readily visible or which amount only to traces, shall be penalized. Tan on the muzzle which extends upward, over and joins shall also be penalized. The absence of tan markings in the Black or ASCOB variety in any of the specified locations in any otherwise tan-pointed dog shall disqualify.

Gait

The Cocker Spaniel, though the smallest of the sporting dogs, possesses a typical sporting dog gait. Prerequisite to good movement is balance between the front and rear assemblies. He drives with strong, powerful rear quarters and is properly constructed in the shoulders and forelegs so that he can reach forward without constriction in a full stride to counterbalance the driving force from the rear. Above all, his gait is coordinated, smooth and effortless. The dog must cover ground with his action; excessive animation should not be mistaken for proper gait.

Temperament

Equable in temperament with no suggestion of timidity.

Disqualifications

Height--Males over 15½ inches; females over 14½ inches.

Color and Markings--The aforementioned colors are the only acceptable colors or combination of colors.

Any other colors or combination of colors to disqualify.

Black Variety--White markings except on chest and throat.

Any Solid Color Other Than Black Variety--White markings except on chest and throat.

Parti-color Variety--Primary color ninety percent (90%) or more.

Tan Points--(1) Tan markings in excess of ten percent (10%); (2) Absence of tan markings in Black or ASCOB Variety in any of the specified locations in an otherwise tan pointed dog.

Approved May 12, 1992

Effective June 30, 1992

Doberman Pinscher Breed Standard

General Appearance

The appearance is that of a dog of medium size, with a body that is square. Compactly built, muscular and powerful, for great endurance and speed. Elegant in appearance, of proud carriage, reflecting great nobility and temperament. Energetic, watchful, determined, alert, fearless, loyal and obedient.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Height at the withers: *Dogs* 26 to 28 inches, ideal about 27½ inches; *Bitches* 24 to 26 inches, ideal about 25½ inches. The height, measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, equalling the length measured horizontally from the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh. Length of head, neck and legs in proportion to length and depth of body.

Head

Long and dry, resembling a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views. When seen from the front, the head widens gradually toward the base of the ears in a practically unbroken line. *Eyes* almond shaped, moderately deep set, with vigorous, energetic expression. Iris, of uniform color, ranging from medium to darkest brown in black dogs; in reds, blues, and fawns the color of the iris blends with that of the markings, the darkest shade being preferable in every case. *Ears* normally cropped and carried erect. The upper attachment of the ear, when held erect, is on a level with the top of the skull.

Top of skull flat, turning with slight stop to bridge of muzzle, with muzzle line extending parallel to top line of skull. Cheeks flat and muscular. *Nose* solid black on black dogs, dark brown on red ones, dark gray on blue ones, dark tan on fawns. Lips lying close to jaws. Jaws full and powerful, well filled under the eyes.

Teeth strongly developed and white. Lower incisors upright and touching inside of upper incisors a true scissors bite. 42 correctly placed teeth, 22 in the lower, 20 in the upper jaw. Distemper teeth shall not be penalized. *Disqualifying Faults*: Overshot more than 3/16 of an inch. Undershot more than 1/8 of an inch. Four or more missing teeth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck proudly carried, well muscled and dry. Well arched, with nape of neck widening gradually toward body. Length of neck proportioned to body and head. *Withers* pronounced and forming the highest point of the body. Back short, firm, of sufficient width, and muscular at the loins, extending in a straight line from withers to the slightly rounded croup.

Chest broad with forechest well defined. *Ribs* well sprung from the spine, but flattened in lower end to permit elbow clearance. *Brisket* reaching deep to the elbow. *Belly* well tucked up, extending in a curved line from the brisket. *Loins* wide and muscled. *Hips* broad and in proportion to body, breadth of hips being approximately equal to breadth of body at rib cage and shoulders. *Tail* docked at approximately second joint, appears to be a continuation of the spine, and is carried only slightly above the horizontal when the dog is alert.

Forequarters

Shoulder Blade - sloping forward and downward at a 45-degree angle to the ground meets the upper arm at an angle of 90 degrees. Length of shoulder blade and upper arm are equal. Height from elbow to withers approximately equals height from ground to elbow. *Legs* seen from front and side, perfectly straight and parallel to each other from elbow to pastern; muscled and sinewy, with heavy bone. In normal pose and when gaitting, the elbows lie close to the brisket. *Pasterns* firm and almost perpendicular to the ground. Dewclaws may be removed. *Feet* well arched, compact, and catlike, turning neither in nor out.

Hindquarters

The angulation of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters. *Hip Bone* falls away from spinal column at an angle of about 30 degrees, producing a slightly rounded, well filled-out croup. *Upper Shanks* at right angles to the hip bones, are long, wide, and well muscled on both sides of thigh, with clearly defined stifles. Upper and lower shanks are of equal length. While the dog is at rest, hock to heel is perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, the legs are straight, parallel to each other,

and wide enough apart to fit in with a properly built body. Dewclaws, if any, are generally removed. *Cat feet* as on front legs, turning neither in nor out.

Coat

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

Color and Markings

Allowed Colors: Black, red, blue, and fawn (Isabella). *Markings:* Rust, sharply defined, appearing above each eye and on muzzle, throat and forechest, on all legs and feet, and below tail. White patch on chest, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ square inch, permissible. *Disqualifying Fault:* Dogs not of an allowed color.

Gait

Free, balanced, and vigorous, with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. When trotting, there is strong rear-action drive. Each rear leg moves in line with the foreleg on the same side. Rear and front legs are thrown neither in nor out. Back remains strong and firm. When moving at a fast trot, a properly built dog will single-track.

Temperament

Energetic, watchful, determined, alert, fearless, loyal and obedient. *The judge shall dismiss from the ring any shy or vicious Doberman.*

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

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

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Doberman Pinscher. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Overshot more than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch, undershot more than $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Four or more missing teeth. Dogs not of an allowed color.

Approved February 6, 1982

Reformatted November 6, 1990

English Cocker Spaniel Breed Standard

General Appearance

The English Cocker Spaniel is an active, merry sporting dog, standing well up at the withers and compactly built. He is alive with energy; his gait is powerful and frictionless, capable both of covering ground effortlessly and penetrating dense cover to flush and retrieve game. His enthusiasm in the field and the incessant action of his tail while at work indicate how much he enjoys the hunting for which he was bred. His head is especially characteristic. He is, above all, a dog of balance, both standing and moving, without exaggeration in any part, the whole worth more than the sum of its parts.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--Height at withers: males 16 to 17 inches; females 15 to 16 inches. Deviations to be penalized. The most desirable weights: males, 28 to 34 pounds; females, 26 to 32 pounds. Proper conformation and substance should be considered more important than weight alone. **Proportion**--Compactly built and short-coupled, with height at withers slightly greater than the distance from withers to set-on of tail. **Substance**--The English Cocker is a solidly built dog with as much bone and substance as is possible without becoming cloddy or coarse.

Head

General appearance: strong, yet free from coarseness, softly contoured, without sharp angles. Taken as a whole, the parts combine to produce the expression distinctive of the breed. **Expression**--Soft, melting, yet dignified, alert, and intelligent. **Eyes**--The eyes are essential to the desired expression. They are medium in size, full and slightly oval; set wide apart; lids tight. Haws are inconspicuous; may be pigmented or unpigmented. Eye color dark brown, except in livers and liver parti-colors where hazel is permitted, but the darker the hazel the better. **Ears**--Set low, lying close to the head; leather fine, extending to the nose, well covered with long, silky, straight or slightly wavy hair. **Skull**--Arched and slightly flattened when seen both from the side and from the front. Viewed in profile, the brow appears not appreciably higher than the back-skull. Viewed from above, the sides of the skull are in planes roughly parallel to those of the muzzle. Stop definite, but moderate, and slightly grooved. **Muzzle**--Equal in length to skull; well cushioned; only as much narrower than the skull as is consistent with a full eye placement; cleanly chiseled under the eyes. Jaws strong, capable of carrying game. Nostrils wide for proper development of scenting ability; color black, except in livers and parti-colors of that shade where they will be brown; reds and parti-colors of that shade may be brown, but black is preferred. Lips square, but not pendulous or showing prominent flews. **Bite**--Scissors. A level bite is not preferred. Overshot or undershot to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline and Body

Neck--Graceful and muscular, arched toward the head and blending cleanly, without throatiness, into sloping shoulders; moderate in length and in balance with the length and height of the dog. **Topline**--The line of the neck blends into the shoulder and backline in a smooth curve. The backline slopes very slightly toward a gently rounded croup, and is free from sagging or rumpiness. **Body**--Compact and well-knit, giving the impression of strength without heaviness. Chest deep; not so wide as to interfere with action of forelegs, nor so narrow as to allow the front to appear narrow or pinched. Forechest well developed, prosternum projecting moderately beyond shoulder points. Brisket reaches to the elbow and slopes gradually to a moderate tuck-up. Ribs well sprung and springing gradually to mid-body, tapering to back ribs which are of good depth and extend well back. Back short and strong. Loin short, broad and very slightly arched, but not enough to affect the topline appreciably. Croup gently rounded, without any tendency to fall away sharply. **Tail**--Docked. Set on to conform to croup. Ideally, the tail is carried horizontally and is in constant motion while the dog is in action. Under excitement, the dog may carry his tail somewhat higher, but not cocked up.

Forequarters

The English Cocker is moderately angulated. Shoulders are sloping, the blade flat and smoothly fitting. Shoulder blade and upper arm are approximately equal in length. Upper arm set well back, joining the shoulder with sufficient angulation to place the elbow beneath the highest point of the shoulder blade when the dog is standing naturally. **Forelegs**--Straight, with bone nearly uniform in size from elbow to heel; elbows set close to the body; pasterns nearly straight, with some flexibility. **Feet**--Proportionate in size to the legs, firm, round and catlike; toes arched and tight; pads thick.

Hindquarters

Angulation moderate and, most importantly, in balance with that of the forequarters. Hips relatively broad and well rounded. Upper thighs broad, thick and muscular, providing plenty of propelling power. Second thighs well muscled and approximately equal in length to the upper. Stifle strong and well bent. Hock to pad short. Feet as in front.

Coat

On head, short and fine; of medium length on body; flat or slightly wavy; silky in texture. The English Cocker is well-feathered, but not so profusely as to interfere with field work. Trimming is permitted to remove overabundant hair and to enhance the dog's true lines. It should be done so as to appear as natural as possible.

Color

Various. Parti-colors are either clearly marked, ticked or roaned, the white appearing in combination with black, liver or shades of red. In parti-colors it is preferable that solid markings be broken on the body and more or less evenly distributed; absence of body markings is acceptable. Solid colors are black, liver or shades of red. White feet on a solid are undesirable; a little white on throat is acceptable; but in neither case do these white markings make the dog a parti-color. Tan markings, clearly defined and of rich shade, may appear in conjunction with black, livers and parti-color combinations of those colors. Black and tans and liver and tans are considered solid colors.

Gait

The English Cocker is capable of hunting in dense cover and upland terrain. His gait is accordingly characterized more by drive and the appearance of power than by great speed. He covers ground effortlessly and with extension both in front and in rear, appropriate to his angulation. In the ring, he carries his head proudly and is able to keep much the same topline while in action as when standing for examination. Going and coming, he moves in a straight line without crabbing or rolling, and with width between both front and rear legs appropriate to his build and gait.

Temperament

The English Cocker is merry and affectionate, of equable disposition, neither sluggish nor hyperactive, a willing worker and a faithful and engaging companion.

Approved October 11, 1988

Effective November 30, 1988

English Springer Spaniel Breed Standard



General Appearance

The English Springer Spaniel is a medium-sized sporting dog, with a compact body and a docked tail. His coat is moderately long, with feathering on his legs, ears, chest and brisket. His pendulous ears, soft gentle expression, sturdy build and friendly wagging tail proclaim him unmistakably a member of the ancient family of Spaniels. He is above all a well-proportioned dog, free from exaggeration, nicely balanced in every part. His carriage is proud and upstanding, body deep, legs strong and muscular, with enough length to carry him with ease. Taken as a whole, the English Springer Spaniel suggests power, endurance and agility. He looks the part of a dog that can go, and keep going, under difficult hunting conditions. At his best, he is endowed with style, symmetry, balance and enthusiasm, and is every inch a sporting dog of distinct spaniel character, combining beauty and utility.

Size, Proportion, Substance

The Springer is built to cover rough ground with agility and reasonable speed. His structure suggests the capacity for endurance. He is to be kept to medium size. Ideal height at the shoulder for dogs is 20 inches; for bitches, it is 19 inches. Those more than one inch under or over the breed ideal are to be faulted. A 20 inch dog, well-proportioned and in good condition, will weigh approximately 50 pounds; a 19 inch bitch will weigh approximately 40 pounds. The length of the body (measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks) is slightly greater than the height at the withers. The dog too long in body, especially when long in the loin, tires easily and lacks the compact outline characteristic of the breed. A dog too short in body for the length of his legs, a condition which destroys balance and restricts gait, is equally undesirable. A Springer with correct substance appears well-knit and sturdy with good bone, however, he is never coarse or ponderous.

Head

The head is impressive without being heavy. Its beauty lies in a combination of strength and refinement. It is important that its size and proportion be in balance with the rest of the dog. Viewed in profile, the head appears approximately the same length as the neck and blends with the body in substance. The stop, eyebrows and chiseling of the bony structure around the eye sockets contribute to the Springer's beautiful and characteristic expression, which is alert, kindly and trusting. The eyes, more than any other feature, are the essence of the Springer's appeal. Correct size, shape, placement and color influence expression and attractiveness. The eyes are of medium size and oval in shape, set rather well-apart and fairly deep in their sockets. The color of the iris harmonizes with the color of the coat, preferably dark hazel in the liver and white dogs and black or deep brown in the black and white dogs. Eyerims are fully pigmented and match the coat in color. Lids are tight with little or no hair showing. Eyes that are small, round or protruding, as well as eyes that are yellow or brassy in color, are highly undesirable. Ears are long and fairly wide, hanging close to the cheeks with no tendency to stand up or out. The ear leather is thin and approximately long enough to reach the tip of the nose. Correct ear set is on a level with the eye and not too far back on the skull. The skull is medium-length and fairly broad, flat on top and slightly rounded at the sides and back. The occiput bone is inconspicuous. As the skull rises from the foreface, it makes a stop, divided by a groove, or fluting, between the eyes. The groove disappears as it reaches the middle of the forehead. The amount of stop is moderate. It must not be a pronounced feature; rather it is a subtle rise where the muzzle joins the upper head. It is emphasized by the groove and by the position and shape of the eyebrows, which are well-developed. The muzzle is approximately the same length as the skull and one half the width of the skull. Viewed in profile, the toplines of the skull and muzzle lie in approximately parallel planes. The nasal bone is straight, with no inclination downward toward the tip of the nose, the latter giving an undesirable downfaced look. Neither is the nasal bone concave, resulting in a "dish-faced" profile; nor convex, giving the dog a Roman nose. The cheeks are flat, and the face is well-chiseled under the eyes. Jaws are of sufficient length to allow the dog to carry game easily: fairly square, lean and strong. The upper lips come down full and rather square to cover the line of the lower jaw, however, the lips are never pendulous or exaggerated. The nose is fully-pigmented, liver or black in color, depending on the color of the coat. The nostrils are well-opened and broad. Teeth are strong, clean, of good size and ideally meet in a close scissors bite. An even bite or one or two incisors slightly out of line are minor faults. Undershot, overshot and wry jaws are serious faults and are to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

The neck is moderately long, muscular, clean and slightly arched at the crest. It blends gradually and smoothly into sloping shoulders. The portion of the topline from withers to tail is firm and slopes very gently. The body is short-coupled, strong and compact. The chest is deep, reaching the level of the

elbows, with well-developed forechest; however, it is not so wide or round as to interfere with the action of the front legs. Ribs are fairly long, springing gradually to the middle of the body, then tapering as they approach the end of the ribbed section. The underline stays level with the elbows to a slight upcurve at the flank. The back is straight, strong and essentially level. Loins are strong, short and slightly arched. Hips are nicely-rounded, blending smoothly into the hind legs. The croup slopes gently to the set of the tail, and tail-set follows the natural line of the croup. The tail is carried horizontally or slightly elevated and displays a characteristic lively, merry action, particularly when the dog is on game. A clamped tail (indicating timidity or undependable temperament) is to be faulted, as is a tail carried at a right angle to the backline in Terrier fashion.

Forequarters

Efficient movement in front calls for proper forequarter assembly. The shoulder blades are flat and fairly close together at the tips, molding smoothly into the contour of the body. Ideally, when measured from the top of the withers to the point of the shoulder to the elbow, the shoulder blade and upper arm are of apparent equal length, forming an angle of nearly 90 degrees; this sets the front legs well under the body and places the elbows directly beneath the tips of the shoulder blades. Elbows lie close to the body. Forelegs are straight with the same degree of size continuing to the foot. Bone is strong, slightly flattened, not too round or too heavy. Pasterns are short, strong and slightly sloping, with no suggestion of weakness. Dewclaws are usually removed. Feet are round or slightly oval. They are compact and well-arched, of medium size with thick pads, and well-feathered between the toes.

Hindquarters

The Springer should be worked and shown in hard, muscular condition with well-developed hips and thighs. His whole rear assembly suggests strength and driving power. Thighs are broad and muscular. Stifle joints are strong. For functional efficiency, the angulation of the hindquarter is never greater than that of the forequarter, and not appreciably less. The hock joints are somewhat rounded, not small and sharp in contour. Rear pasterns are short (about 1/3 the distance from the hip joint to the foot) and strong, with good bone. When viewed from behind, the rear pasterns are parallel. Dewclaws are usually removed. The feet are the same as in front, except that they are smaller and often more compact.

Coat

The Springer has an outer coat and an undercoat. On the body, the outer coat is of medium length, flat or wavy, and is easily distinguishable from the undercoat, which is short, soft and dense. The quantity of undercoat is affected by climate and season. When in combination, outer coat and undercoat serve to make the dog substantially waterproof, weatherproof and thornproof. On ears, chest, legs and belly the Springer is nicely furnished with a fringe of feathering of moderate length and heaviness. On the head, front of the forelegs, and below the hock joints on the front of the hind legs, the hair is short and fine. The coat has the clean, glossy, "live" appearance indicative of good health. It is legitimate to trim about the head, ears, neck and feet, to remove dead undercoat, and to thin and shorten excess feathering as required to enhance a smart, functional appearance. The tail may be trimmed, or well fringed with wavy feathering. Above all, the appearance should be natural. Overtrimming, especially the body coat, or any chopped, barbered or artificial effect is to be penalized in the show ring, as is excessive feathering that destroys the clean outline desirable in a sporting dog. Correct quality and condition of coat is to take precedence over quantity of coat.

Color

All the following combinations of colors and markings are equally acceptable:(1) Black or liver with white markings or predominantly white with black or liver markings; (2) Blue or liver roan; (3) Tricolor: black and white or liver and white with tan markings, usually found on eyebrows, cheeks, inside of ears and under the tail. Any white portion of the coat may be flecked with ticking. Off colors such as lemon, red or orange are not to place.

Gait

The final test of the Springer's conformation and soundness is proper movement. Balance is a prerequisite to good movement. The front and rear assemblies must be equivalent in angulation and muscular development for the gait to be smooth and effortless. Shoulders which are well laid-back to permit a long stride are just as essential as the excellent rear quarters that provide driving power. Seen from the side, the Springer exhibits a long, ground-covering stride and carries a firm back, with no tendency to dip, roach or roll from side to side. From the front, the legs swing forward in a free and easy manner. Elbows have free action from the shoulders, and the legs show no tendency to cross or interfere. From behind, the rear legs reach well under the body, following on a line with the forelegs. As speed increases, there is a natural tendency for the legs to converge toward a center line of travel.

Movement faults include high-stepping, wasted motion; short, choppy stride; crabbing; and moving with the feet wide, the latter giving roll or swing to the body.

Temperament

The typical Springer is friendly, eager to please, quick to learn and willing to obey. Such traits are conducive to tractability, which is essential for appropriate handler control in the field. In the show ring, he should exhibit poise and attentiveness and permit himself to be examined by the judge without resentment or cringing. Aggression toward people and aggression toward other dogs is not in keeping with sporting dog character and purpose and is not acceptable. Excessive timidity, with due allowance for puppies and novice exhibits, is to be equally penalized.

Summary

In evaluating the English Springer Spaniel, the overall picture is a primary consideration. One should look for *type*, which includes general appearance and outline, and also for *soundness*, which includes movement and temperament. Inasmuch as the dog with a smooth easy gait must be reasonably sound and well-balanced, he is to be highly regarded, however, not to the extent of forgiving him for not looking like an English Springer Spaniel. An atypical dog, too short or long in leg length or foreign in head or expression, may move well, but he is not to be preferred over a good all-round specimen that has a minor fault in movement. It must be remembered that the English Springer Spaniel is first and foremost a sporting dog of the Spaniel family, and he must *look, behave* and *move* in character.

Approval Date: February 12, 1994

Effective Date: March 31, 1994

Field Spaniel Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Field Spaniel is a combination of beauty and utility. It is a well balanced, substantial hunter-companion of medium size, built for activity and endurance in a heavy cover and water. It has a noble carriage; a proud but docile attitude; is sound and free moving. Symmetry, gait, attitude and purpose are more important than any one part.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Balance between these three components is essential. **Size**--Ideal height for mature adults at the withers is 18 inches for dogs and 17 inches for bitches. A one inch deviation either way is acceptable. **Proportion**--A well balanced dog, somewhat longer than tall. The ratio of length to height is approximately 7:6. (Length is measured on a level from the foremost point of the shoulder to the rearmost point of the buttocks.) **Substance**--Solidly built, with moderate bone, and firm smooth muscles.

Head

Conveys the impression of high breeding, character and nobility, and must be in proportion to the size of the dog. **Expression**--Grave, gentle and intelligent. **Eyes**--Almond in shape, open and of medium size; set moderately wide and deep. Color: dark hazel to dark brown. The lids are tight and show no haw; rims comparable to nose in color. **Ears**--Moderately long (reaching the end of the muzzle) and wide. Set on slightly below eye level: pendulous, hanging close to the head; rolled and well feathered. Leather is moderately heavy, supple, and rounded at the tip. **Skull**--The crown is slightly wider at the back than at the brow and lightly arched laterally; sides and cheeks are straight and clean. The occiput is distinct and rounded. Brows are slightly raised. The stop is moderate, but well defined by the brows. The face is chiselled beneath the eyes. **Muzzle**--Strong, long and lean, neither snipy nor squarely cut. The nasal bone is straight and slightly divergent from parallel, sloping downward toward the nose from the plane of the top skull. In profile, the lower plane curves gradually from the nose to the throat. Jaws are level. **Nose**--Large, flesh and well developed with open nostrils. Set on as an extension of the muzzle. Color: solid: light to dark brown or black as befits the color of the coat. **Lips**--Close fitting, clean, and sufficiently deep to cover the lower jaw without being pendulous. **Bite**--Scissors or level, with complete dentition. Scissors preferred.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--Long, strong, muscular, slightly arched, clean, and well set into shoulders. **Topline**--The neck slopes smoothly into the withers; the back is level, well muscled, firm and strong; the croup is short and gently rounded. **Body**--The prosternum is prominent and well fleshed. The depth of chest is roughly equal to the length of the front leg from elbow to ground. The rib cage is long and extending into a short loin. Ribs are oval, well sprung and curve gently into a firm loin. **Loin**--Short, strong, and deep, with little or no tuck up. **Tail**--Set on low, in line with the croup, just below the level of the back with a natural downward inclination. Docked tails preferred, natural tails are allowed. The tail whether docked or natural length should be in balance with the overall dog.

Forequarters

Shoulders blades are oblique and sloping. The upper arm is closed-set; elbows are directly below the withers, and turn neither in nor out. Bone is flat. Forelegs are straight and well boned to the feet. Pasterns are moderately sloping but strong. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet face forward and are large, rounded, and webbed, with strong, well arched relatively tight toes and thick pads.

Hindquarters

Strong and driving; stifles and hocks only moderately bent. Hocks well let down; pasterns relatively short, strong and parallel when viewed from the rear. Hips moderately broad and muscular; upper thigh broad and powerful; second thigh well muscled. Bone corresponds to that of the forelegs. No dewclaws.

Coat

Single; moderately long; flat or slightly wavy; silky; and glossy; dense and water-repellent. Moderate setter-like feathering adorns the chest, underbody, backs of the legs, buttocks, and may also be present on the second thigh and underside of the tail. Pasterns have clean outlines to the ground. There is short, soft hair between the toes. Overabundance of coat, or cottony texture, impractical for

field work should be penalized. Trimming is limited to that which enhances the natural appearance of the dog. Amount of coat or absence of coat should not be faulted as much as structural faults.

Color

Black, liver, golden liver or shades thereof, in any intensity (dark or light); either self-colored or bi-colored. Bi-colored dogs must be roaned and/or ticked in white areas. Tan points are acceptable on the aforementioned colors and are the same as any normally tan pointed breed. White is allowed on the throat, chest, and/or brisket, and may be clear, ticked, or roaned on a self color dog.

Gait

The head is carried alertly, neither so high nor so low as to impede motion or stride. There is good forward reach that begins in the shoulder, coupled with strong drive from the rear, giving the characteristic effortless, long, low majestic stride. When viewed from front and/or rear elbows and hocks move parallel. The legs move straight, with slight convergence at increased speed. When moving, the tail is carried inclined slightly downward or level with the back, and with a wagging motion. Tail carried above the back is incorrect. Side movement is straight and clean, without energy wasting motions. Over-reaching and single tracking are incorrect. The Field Spaniel should be show at its own natural speed in an endurance trot, preferably on a loose lead, in order to evaluate its movement.

Temperament

Unusually docile, sensitive, funloving, independent and intelligent, with a great affinity for human companionship. They may be somewhat reserved in initial meetings. Any display of shyness, fear, or aggression is to be severely penalized.

Approved September 14, 1998

Effective October 30, 1998

German Pinscher Breed Standard

General Appearance

The German Pinscher is a medium size, short coated dog, elegant in appearance with a strong square build and moderate body structure, muscular and powerful for endurance and agility. Energetic, watchful, alert, agile, fearless, determined, intelligent and loyal, the German Pinscher has the prerequisites to be an excellent watchdog and companion. The German Pinscher is examined on the ground.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size- the ideal height at the highest point of the withers for a dog or bitch is 17 - 20 inches. Size should be penalized in accordance with the degree it deviates from the ideal. Quality should always take precedence over size. *Faults*- under 17 inches or over 20 inches. *Proportion*- squarely built in proportion of body length to height. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length of the body from the prosternum to the rump. *Substance*- muscular with moderate bone.

Head and Skull

Powerful, elongated without the occiput being too pronounced and resembles a blunt wedge in both frontal and profile views. The total length of the head from the tip of the nose to the occiput is one half the length from the withers to the base of the tail resulting in a ratio of approximately 1:2. *Expression*- sharp, alert and responsive. *Eyes*- medium size, dark, oval in shape without the appearance of bulging. The eyelid should be tight and the eyeball non-protruding. *Ears*- set high, symmetrical, and carried erect when cropped. If uncropped, they are V-shaped with a folding pleat, or small standing ears carried evenly upright. *Skull*- flat, unwrinkled from occiput to stop when in repose. The stop is slight but distinct. *Muzzle*- parallel and equal in length to the topskull and ends in a blunt wedge. The *cheeks* are muscled and flat. *Nose*- full, and black. *Lips*- black, close fitting. *Bite*- strong, scissors bite with complete dentition and white teeth. *Faults*- overshot or undershot bites, absence of primary molars.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck- elegant and strong, of moderate thickness and length, nape elegantly arched. The skin is tight, closely fitting to the dry throat without wrinkles, sagging, or dewlaps. *Topline*- the withers form the highest point of the topline, which slopes slightly toward the rear, extending in a straight line from behind the withers, through the well-muscled loin to the faintly curved croup. *Back*- short, firm, and level, muscular at the loins. *Faults*- long back, not giving the appearance of squarely built, roach back, sway back. *Body*- compact and strong, so as to permit greater flexibility and agility, with the length of leg being equal to the depth of body. *Loin*- is well muscled. The distance from the last rib to the hip is short. *Chest*- moderately wide with well-sprung ribs, and when viewed from the front, appears to be oval. The forechest is distinctly marked by the prosternum. The brisket descends to the elbows and ascends gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. *Fault*- excessive tuck up. *Tail*- moderately set and carried above the horizontal. Customarily docked between the second and third joints.

Forequarters

The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back, forming an angle of approximately 45 degrees to the horizontal. They are well angled and slope forward, forming an approximately 90 degree angle to the upper arm, which is equal in length to the shoulder blade. Such angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. *Forelegs*- straight and well boned, perfectly vertical when viewed from all sides, set moderately apart with elbows set close to the body. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. *Pasterns*- firm and almost perpendicular to the ground. *Feet*- short, round, compact with firm dark pads and dark nails. The toes are well closed and arched like cat feet.

Hindquarters

The thighs are strongly muscled and in balance with forequarters. The stifles are well bent and well boned, with good angulation. When viewed from the rear, the hocks are parallel to each other.

Coat

Short and dense, smooth and close lying. Shiny and covers the body without bald spots. A hard coat should not be penalized.

Color

Isabella (fawn), to red in various shades to stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs), black and blues with red/tan markings. In the reds, a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred. In bi-colored dogs, sharply marked dark and rich red/tan markings are desirable. Markings distributed as follows: at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat, on forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other, at metatarsus or pasterns, forelegs, feet, inner side of hind legs and below tail. Pencil marks on the toes are acceptable. Any white markings on the dog are undesirable. A few white hairs do not constitute a marking. **Disqualification:** *Dogs not of an allowable color.*

Gait

The ground covering trot is relaxed, well balanced, powerful and uninhibited with good length of stride, strong drive and free front extension. At the trot the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching. When viewed from the front and rear, the feet must not cross or strike each other. *Fault-* hackney gait.

Temperament

The German Pinscher has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, and endurance. He is alert, vigilant, deliberate and watchful of strangers. He has fearless courage and tenacity if threatened. A very vivacious dog, but not an excessive barker. He should not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attacks.

**Note-* Great consideration should be given to a dog giving the desired alert, highly intelligent, vivacious character of the German Pinscher. Aggressive behavior towards another dog is not deemed viciousness. *Fault-* shy.

The foregoing description is that of the ideal German Pinscher. Any deviation from this is to be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualification: *Dogs not of an allowable color.*

The foregoing description is that of the ideal German Pinscher. Any deviation from this is to be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Approved November 7, 2005

Effective January 1, 2006

German Shorthaired Pointer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The German Shorthaired Pointer is a versatile hunter, an all-purpose gun dog capable of high performance in field and water. The judgement of Shorthairs in the show ring reflects this basic characteristic. The overall picture which is created in the observer's eye is that of an aristocratic, well balanced, symmetrical animal with conformation indicating power, endurance and agility and a look of intelligence and animation. The dog is neither unduly small nor conspicuously large. It gives the impression of medium size, but is like the proper hunter, "with a short back, but standing over plenty of ground."



Symmetry and field quality are most essential. A dog in hard and lean field condition is not to be penalized; however, overly fat or poorly muscled dogs are to be penalized. A dog well balanced in all points is preferable to one with outstanding good qualities and defects. Grace of outline, clean-cut head, sloping shoulders, deep chest, powerful back, strong quarters, good bone composition, adequate muscle, well carried tail and taut coat produce a look of nobility and indicate a heritage of purposefully conducted breeding. Further evidence of this heritage is movement which is balanced, alertly coordinated and without wasted motion.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--height of dogs, measured at the withers, 23 to 25 inches. Height of bitches, measured at the withers, 21 to 23 inches. Deviations of one inch above or below the described heights are to be severely penalized. Weight of dogs 55 to 70 pounds. Weight of bitches 45 to 60 pounds. *Proportion*--measuring from the forechest to the rearmost projection of the rump and from the withers to the ground, the Shorthair is permissibly either square or slightly longer than he is tall. *Substance*--thin and fine bones are by no means desirable in a dog which must possess strength and be able to work over any type of terrain. The main importance is not laid so much on the size of bone, but rather on the bone being in proper proportion to the body. Bone structure too heavy or too light is a fault. Tall and leggy dogs, dogs which are ponderous because of excess substance, doggy bitches, and bitchy dogs are to be faulted.

Head

The *head* is clean-cut, is neither too light nor too heavy, and is in proper proportion to the body. The *eyes* are of medium size, full of intelligence and expression, good-humored and yet radiating energy, neither protruding nor sunken. The eye is almond shaped, not circular. The preferred color is dark brown. Light yellow eyes are not desirable and are a fault. Closely set eyes are to be faulted. China or wall eyes are to be disqualified. The *ears* are broad and set fairly high, lie flat and never hang away from the head. Their placement is just above eye level. The ears when laid in front without being pulled, should extend to the corner of the mouth. In the case of heavier dogs, the ears are correspondingly longer. Ears too long or fleshy are to be faulted. The *skull* is reasonably broad, arched on the side and slightly round on top. Unlike the Pointer, the median line between the eyes at the forehead is not too deep and the occipital bone is not very conspicuous. The foreface rises gradually from nose to forehead. The rise is more strongly pronounced in the dog than in the bitch. The jaw is powerful and the muscles well developed. The line to the forehead rises gradually and never has a definite stop as that of the Pointer, but rather a stop-effect when viewed from the side, due to the position of the eyebrows. The *muzzle* is sufficiently long to enable the dog to seize game properly and be able to carry it for a long time. A pointed muzzle is not desirable. The depth is in the right proportion to the length, both in the muzzle and in the skull proper. The length of the muzzle should equal the length of skull. A dish-shaped muzzle is a fault. A definite Pointer stop is a serious fault. Too many wrinkles in the forehead is a fault. The *nose* is brown, the larger the better, and with nostrils well opened and broad. A spotted nose is not desirable. A flesh colored nose disqualifies. The chops fall away from the somewhat projecting nose. Lips are full and deep yet are never flewy. The *teeth* are strong and healthy. The molars intermesh properly. The bite is a true scissors bite. A perfect level bite is not desirable and must be penalized. Extreme overshot or undershot disqualifies.

Neck, Topline, Body

The *neck* is of proper length to permit the jaws reaching game to be retrieved, sloping downwards on beautifully curving lines. The nape is rather muscular, becoming gradually larger toward the shoulders. Moderate throatiness is permitted. The *skin* is close and tight. The *chest* in general gives the impression of depth rather than breadth; for all that, it is in correct proportion to the other parts of the body. The chest reaches down to the elbows, the ribs forming the thorax show a rib spring and are not flat or slabsided; they are not perfectly round or barrel-shaped. The back ribs reach well down. The circumference of the thorax immediately behind the elbows is smaller than that of the thorax about a

hand's breadth behind elbows, so that the upper arm has room for movement. Tuck-up is apparent. The *back* is short, strong, and straight with a slight rise from the root of the tail to the withers. The loin is strong, is of moderate length, and is slightly arched. An excessively long, roached or swayed back must be penalized. The hips are broad with hip sockets wide apart and fall slightly toward the tail in a graceful curve. A steep croup is a fault. The *tail* is set high and firm, and must be docked, leaving approximately 40% of its length. The tail hangs down when the dog is quiet and is held horizontally when he is walking. The tail must never be curved over the back toward the head when the dog is moving. A tail curved or bent toward the head is to be severely penalized.

Forequarters

The *shoulders* are sloping, movable, and well covered with muscle. The shoulder blades lie flat and are well laid back nearing a 45 degree angle. The upper arm (the bones between the shoulder and elbow joint) is as long as possible, standing away somewhat from the trunk so that the straight and closely muscled legs, when viewed from the front, appear to be parallel. Elbows which stand away from the body or are too close result in toes turning inwards or outwards and must be faulted. *Pasterns* are strong, short and nearly vertical with a slight spring. Loose, short-bladed or straight shoulders must be faulted. Knuckling over is to be faulted. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. The *feet* are compact, close-knit and round to spoon-shaped. The toes are sufficiently arched and heavily nailed. The pads are strong, hard and thick.

Hindquarters

Thighs are strong and well muscled. Stifles are well bent. Hock joints are well angulated and strong with straight bone structure from hock to pad. Angulation of both stifle and hock joint is such as to achieve the optimal balance of drive and traction. Hocks turn neither in nor out. Cowhocked legs are a serious fault.

Coat

The hair is short and thick and feels tough to the hand; it is somewhat longer on the underside of the tail and the back edges of the haunches. The hair is softer, thinner and shorter on the ears and the head. Any dog with long hair in the body coat is to be severely penalized.

Color

The coat may be of solid liver or a combination of liver and white such as liver and white ticked, liver patched and white ticked, or liver roan. A dog with any area of black, red, orange, lemon or tan, or a dog solid white will be disqualified.

Gait

A smooth lithe gait is essential. It is to be noted that as gait increases from the walk to a faster speed, the legs converge beneath the body. The tendency to single track is desirable. The forelegs reach well ahead as if to pull in the ground without giving the appearance of a hackney gait. The hindquarters drive the back legs smoothly and with great power.

Temperament

The Shorthair is friendly, intelligent, and willing to please. The first impression is that of a keen enthusiasm for work without indication of nervous or flighty character.

Disqualifications

China or wall eyes.

Flesh colored nose.

Extreme overshoot or undershot.

A dog with any area of black, red, orange, lemon, or tan, or a dog solid white.

Approved August 11, 1992

Effective September 30, 1992

German Wirehaired Pointer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The German Wirehaired Pointer is a well muscled, medium sized dog of distinctive appearance. Balanced in size and sturdily built, the breed's most distinguishing characteristics are its weather resistant, wire-like coat and its facial furnishings. Typically Pointer in character and style, the German Wirehaired Pointer is an intelligent, energetic and determined hunter.



Size, Proportion, Substance

The **height** of males should be from 24 to 26 inches at the withers. Bitches are smaller but not under 22 inches. To insure the working quality of the breed is maintained, dogs that are either over or under the specified height must be severely penalized. The body is a little longer than it is high, as ten is to nine. The German Wirehaired Pointer is a versatile hunter built for agility and endurance in the field. Correct size and balance are essential to high performance.

Head

The head is moderately long. **Eyes** are brown, medium in size, oval in contour, bright and clear and overhung with medium length eyebrows. Yellow eyes are not desirable. The **ears** are rounded but not too broad and hang close to the head. The **skull** broad and the occipital bone not too prominent. The **stop** is medium. The **muzzle** is fairly long with nasal bone straight, broad and parallel to the top of the skull. The **nose** is dark brown with nostrils wide open. A spotted or flesh colored nose is to be penalized. The **lips** are a trifle pendulous but close to the jaw and bearded. The **jaws** are strong with a full complement of evenly set and properly intermeshing teeth. The incisors meet in a true **scissors bite**.

Neck, Topline, Body

The **neck** is of medium length, slightly arched and devoid of dewlap. The entire **back line** showing a perceptible slope down from withers to croup. The skin throughout is notably tight to the body. The **chest** is deep and capacious with ribs well sprung. The **tuck-up** apparent. The back is short, straight and strong. Loins are taut and slender. Hips are broad with the croup nicely rounded. The **tail** is set high, carried at or above the horizontal when the dog is alert. The tail is docked to approximately two-fifths of its original length.

Forequarters

The shoulders are well laid back. The forelegs are straight with elbows close. Leg bones are flat rather than round, and strong, but not so heavy or coarse as to militate against the dog's natural agility. Dewclaws are generally removed. Round in outline the feet are webbed, high arched with toes close, pads thick and hard, and nails strong and quite heavy.

Hindquarters

The angles of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters. A straight line drawn vertically from the buttock (ischium) to the ground should land just in front of the rear foot. The **thighs** are strong and muscular. The **hind legs** are parallel when viewed from the rear. The **hocks** (metatarsus) are short, straight and parallel turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws are generally removed. Feet as in forequarters.

Coat

The functional wiry coat is the breed's most distinctive feature. A dog must have a correct coat to be of correct type. The coat is weather resistant and, to some extent, water-repellent. The undercoat is dense enough in winter to insulate against the cold but is so thin in summer as to be almost invisible. The distinctive outer coat is straight, harsh, wiry and flat lying, and is from one to two inches in length. The outer coat is long enough to protect against the punishment of rough cover, but not so long as to hide the outline of the dog. On the lower legs the coat is shorter and between the toes it is of softer texture. On the skull the coat is naturally short and close fitting. Over the shoulders and around the tail it is very dense and heavy. The tail is nicely coated, particularly on the underside, but devoid of feather. Eyebrows are of strong, straight hair. Beard and whiskers are medium length. The hairs in the liver patches of a liver and white dog may be shorter than the white hairs. A short smooth coat, a soft woolly coat, or an excessively long coat is to be severely penalized. While maintaining a harsh, wiry texture, the puppy coat may be shorter than that of an adult coat. Coats may be neatly groomed to present a dog natural in appearance. Extreme and excessive grooming to present a dog artificial in appearance should be severely penalized.

Color

The coat is liver and white, usually either liver and white spotted, liver roan, liver and white spotted with ticking and roaning or solid liver. The head is liver, sometimes with a white blaze. The ears are liver. Any black in the coat is to be severely penalized.

Gait

The dog should be evaluated at a moderate gait. Seen from the side, the movement is free and smooth with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. The dog carries a firm back and exhibits a long, ground-covering stride. When moving in a straight line the legs swing forward in a free and easy manner and show no tendency to cross or interfere. There should be no signs of elbowing out. The rear legs follow on a line with the forelegs. As speed increases, the legs will converge toward a center line of travel.

Temperament

Of sound, reliable temperament, the German Wirehaired Pointer is at times aloof but not unfriendly toward strangers; a loyal and affectionate companion who is eager to please and enthusiastic to learn.

Approved October 10, 2006
Effective January 1, 2007

Giant Schnauzer Breed Standard



General Description

The Giant Schnauzer should resemble, as nearly as possible, in general appearance, a larger and more powerful version of the Standard Schnauzer, on the whole a bold and valiant figure of a dog. Robust, strongly built, nearly square in proportion of body length to height at withers, active, sturdy, and well muscled.

Temperament which combines spirit and alertness with intelligence and reliability. Composed, watchful, courageous, easily trained, deeply loyal to family, playful, amiable in repose, and a commanding figure when aroused. The sound, reliable temperament, rugged build, and dense weather-resistant wiry coat make for one of the most useful, powerful, and enduring working breeds.

Head

Strong, rectangular in appearance, and elongated; narrowing slightly from the ears to the eyes, and again from the eyes to the tip of the nose. The total length of the head is about one-half the length of the back (withers to set-on of tail). The head matches the sex and substance of the dog. The top line of the muzzle is parallel to the top line of the skull; there is a slight stop which is accentuated by the eyebrows. *Skull*--(Occiput to Stop). Moderately broad between the ears: occiput not too prominent. Top of skull flat; skin unwrinkled. *Cheeks*--Flat, but with well-developed chewing muscles; there is no "cheekiness" to disturb the rectangular head appearance (with beard). *Muzzle*--Strong and well filled under the eyes; both parallel and equal in length to the top skull; ending in a moderately blunt wedge. The nose is large, black, and full. The lips are tight, and not overlapping, black in color. *Bite*--A full complement of sound white teeth (6/6 incisors, 2/2 canines, 8/8 premolars, 4/6 molars) with a scissors bite. The upper and lower jaws are powerful and well formed. *Disqualifying Faults*--Overshot or undershot. *Ears*-- When cropped, identical in shape and length with pointed tips. They are in balance with the head and are not exaggerated in length. They are set high on the skull and carried perpendicularly at the inner edges with as little bell as possible along the other edges. When uncropped, the ears are V-shaped button ears of medium length and thickness, set high and carried rather high and close to the head. *Eyes*--Medium size, dark brown, and deep-set. They are oval in appearance and keen in expression with lids fitting tightly. Vision is not impaired nor eyes hidden by too long eyebrows. *Neck*--Strong and well arched, of moderate length, blending cleanly into the shoulders, and with the skin fitting tightly at the throat; in harmony with the dog's weight and build.

Body

Compact, substantial, short-coupled, and strong, with great power and agility. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the body length from breastbone to point of rump. The loin section is well developed, as short as possible for compact build.

Forequarters

The forequarters have flat, somewhat sloping shoulders and high withers. Forelegs are straight and vertical when viewed from all sides with strong pasterns and good bone. They are separated by a fairly deep brisket which precludes a pinched front. The elbows are set close to the body and point directly backwards. *Chest*-- Medium in width, ribs well sprung but with no tendency toward a barrel chest; oval in cross section: deep through the brisket. The breastbone is plainly discernible, with strong forechest; the brisket descends at least to the elbows, and ascends gradually toward the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. The ribs spread gradually from the first rib so as to allow space for the elbows to move close to the body. *Shoulders*--The sloping shoulder blades (scapulae) are strongly muscled, yet flat. They are well laid back so that from the side the rounded upper ends are in a nearly vertical line above the elbows. They slope well forward to the point where they join the upper arm (humerus), forming as nearly as possible a right angle. Such an angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Both shoulder blades and upper arm are long, permitting depth of chest at the brisket.

Back

Short, straight, strong, and firm.

Tail

The tail is set moderately high and carried high in excitement. It should be docked to the second or not more than the third joint (approximately one and one-half to about three inches long at maturity).

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters; upper thighs are slanting and

well bent at the stifles, with the second thighs (tibiae) approximately parallel to an extension of the upper neckline. The legs from the hock joint to the feet are short, perpendicular to the ground while the dog is standing naturally, and from the rear parallel to each other. The hindquarters do not appear over-built or higher than the shoulders. Croup full and slightly rounded. *Feet*--Well-arched, compact and catlike, turning neither in nor out, with thick tough pads and dark nails. *Dewclaws*--Dewclaws, if any, on hind legs should be removed; on the forelegs, may be removed.

Gait

The trot is the gait at which movement is judged. Free, balanced and vigorous, with good reach in the forequarters and good driving power in the hindquarters. Rear and front legs are thrown neither in nor out. When moving at a fast trot, a properly built dog will single-track. Back remains strong, firm, and flat.

Coat

Hard, wiry, very dense; composed of a soft undercoat and a harsh outer coat which, when seen against the grain, stands slightly up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. Coarse hair on top of head; harsh beard and eyebrows, the Schnauzer hallmark.

Color

Solid black or pepper and salt. *Black*--A truly pure black. A small white spot on the breast is permitted; any other markings are disqualifying faults. *Pepper and Salt*--Outer coat of a combination of banded hairs (white with black and black with white) and some black and white hairs, appearing gray from a short distance. *Ideally*; an intensely pigmented medium gray shade with "peppering" evenly distributed throughout the coat, and a gray undercoat. *Acceptable*; all shades of pepper and salt from dark iron-gray to silver-gray. Every shade of coat has a dark facial mask to emphasize the expression; the color of the mask harmonizes with the shade of the body coat. Eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, throat, chest, legs, and under tail are lighter in color but include "peppering." Markings are disqualifying faults.

Height

The height at the withers of the male is 25½ to 27½ inches, and of the female, 23½ to 25½ inches, with the mediums being desired. Size alone should never take precedence over type, balance, soundness, and temperament. It should be noted that too small dogs generally lack the power and too large dogs, the agility and maneuverability, desired in the working dog.

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Giant Schnauzer. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

The judge shall dismiss from the ring any shy or vicious Giant Schnauzer.

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

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

Disqualifications

Overshot or undershot.

Markings other than specified.

Approved October 11, 1983

Glen of Imaal Terrier Breed Standard



General Appearance

The Glen of Imaal Terrier, named for the region in the Wicklow Mountains of Ireland where it was developed long ago, is a medium sized working terrier. Longer than tall and sporting a double coat of medium length, the Glen possesses great strength and should always convey the impression of maximum substance for size of dog. Unrefined to this day, the breed still possesses "antique" features once common to many early terrier types; its distinctive head with rose or half-prick ears, its bowed forequarters with turned out feet, its unique outline and topline are hallmarks of the breed and essential to the breed type.

Size, Proportion Substance

Height - The maximum height is 14 inches with a minimum of 12½ inches, measured at the highest point of the shoulder blades. **Weight** - Weight is approximately 35 pounds, bitches somewhat less; however, no Glen in good condition and otherwise well-balanced shall be penalized for being slightly outside the suggested weight. **Length** - The length of body, measured from sternum to buttocks, and height measured from the highest point of the shoulder blades to ground, to be in a ratio of approximately 5 (length) to 3 (height). The overall balance is more important than any single specification.

Head

Head - The head must be powerful and strong with no suggestion of coarseness. Impressive in size yet in balance with, and in proportion to, the overall size and symmetry of the dog. **Eyes** - Brown, medium size, round and set well apart. Light eyes should be penalized. **Ears** - Small, rose or half pricked when alert, thrown back when in repose. Set wide apart and well back on the top outer edge of the skull. Full drop or prick ears undesirable. **Skull** - Broad and slightly domed; tapering slightly towards the brow. Of fair length, distance from stop to occiput being approximately equal to distance between ears. **Muzzle** - Foreface of power, strong and well filled below the eyes, tapering toward the nose. Ratio of length of muzzle to length of skull is approximately three (muzzle) to five (skull.) Bottlehead or narrow foreface undesirable. **Stop** - Pronounced. **Nose** - Black. **Teeth** - Set in a strong jaw, sound, regular, and of good size. Full dentition. Scissors bite preferred; level mouth accepted.

Neck, Topline and Body

Neck - Very muscular and of moderate length. **Topline** - Straight, slightly rising to a very strong well-muscled loin with no drop-off at the croup. **Body** - Deep, long and fully muscled. Longer than high with the ideal ratio of body length to shoulder height approximately five (length) to three (height). **Chest** - Wide, strong and deep, extending below the elbows. **Ribs** - Well sprung with neither a flat nor a barrel appearance. **Loin** - Strong and well muscled. **Tail** - Docked to approximately half-length, in balance with the overall dog and long enough to allow a good handhold. Strong at root, well set on and carried gaily. Dogs with undocked tails not to be penalized.

Forequarters

Shoulder - Well laid back, broad and muscular. **Forelegs** - Short, bowed and well boned. **Forearm** should curve slightly around the chest. Upper arm (humerus) nearly equal in length to the shoulder blades (scapula). Feet to turn out slightly but perceptibly from pasterns. **Feet** - Compact and strong with rounded pads.

Hindquarters

Strong and well muscled, with ample bone and in balance with forequarters. Good bend of stifle and a well-defined second thigh. Hocks turn neither in nor out, are short, well let down and perpendicular from hock to ground. **Feet** - As front, except they should point forward.

Coat

Medium length, of harsh texture with a soft undercoat. The coat may be tidied to present a neat outline characteristic of a rough-and-ready working terrier. Over trimming of dogs is undesirable.

Color

Wheaten, blue or brindle. Wheaten includes all shades from cream to red wheaten. Blue may range from silver to deepest slate, but not black. Brindle may be any shades but is most commonly seen as blue brindle, a mixture of dark blue, light blue, and tan hairs in any combination or proportion.

Gait

The action should be free and even, covering the ground effortlessly with good reach in front and good drive behind. This is a working terrier, which must have the agility, freedom of movement and endurance to do the work for which it was developed.

Temperament

Game and spirited with great courage when called upon, otherwise gentle and docile. Although generally less easily excited than other terriers, the Glen is always ready to give chase. When working they are active, agile, silent and dead game.

Faults

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

Approved: June 11, 2001

Effective: September 1, 2001

Great Dane Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Great Dane combines, in its regal appearance, dignity, strength and elegance with great size and a powerful, well-formed, smoothly muscled body. It is one of the giant working breeds, but is unique in that its general conformation must be so well balanced that it never appears clumsy, and shall move with a long reach and powerful drive. It is always a unit-the Apollo of dogs. A Great Dane must be spirited, courageous, never timid; always friendly and dependable. This physical and mental combination is the characteristic which gives the Great Dane the majesty possessed by no other breed. It is particularly true of this breed that there is an impression of great masculinity in dogs, as compared to an impression of femininity in bitches. Lack of true Dane breed type, as defined in this standard, is a serious fault.



Size, Proportion, Substance

The male should appear more massive throughout than the bitch, with larger frame and heavier bone. In the ratio between length and height, the Great Dane should be square. In bitches, a somewhat longer body is permissible, providing she is well proportioned to her height. Coarseness or lack of substance are equally undesirable. The male shall not be less than 30 inches at the shoulders, but it is preferable that he be 32 inches or more, providing he is well proportioned to his height. The female shall not be less than 28 inches at the shoulders, but it is preferable that she be 30 inches or more, providing she is well proportioned to her height. Danes under minimum height must be disqualified.

Head

The head shall be rectangular, long, distinguished, expressive, finely chiseled, especially below the eyes. Seen from the side, the Dane's forehead must be sharply set off from the bridge of the nose, (a strongly pronounced stop). The plane of the skull and the plane of the muzzle must be straight and parallel to one another. The skull plane under and to the inner point of the eye must slope without any bony protuberance in a smooth line to a full square jaw with a deep muzzle (fluttering lips are undesirable). The masculinity of the male is very pronounced in structural appearance of the head. The bitch's head is more delicately formed. Seen from the top, the skull should have parallel sides and the bridge of the nose should be as broad as possible. The cheek muscles should not be prominent. The length from the tip of the nose to the center of the stop should be equal to the length from the center of the stop to the rear of the slightly developed occiput. The head should be angular from all sides and should have flat planes with dimensions in proportion to the size of the Dane. Whiskers may be trimmed or left natural. **Eyes** shall be medium size, deep set, and dark, with a lively intelligent expression. The eyelids are almond-shaped and relatively tight, with well developed brows. Haws and mongolian eyes are serious faults. In harlequins, the eyes should be dark; light colored eyes, eyes of different colors and walleyes are permitted but not desirable. **Ears** shall be high set, medium in size and of moderate thickness, folded forward close to the cheek. The top line of the folded ear should be level with the skull. If cropped, the ear length is in proportion to the size of the head and the ears are carried uniformly erect. **Nose** shall be black, except in the blue Dane, where it is a dark blue-black. A black spotted nose is permitted on the harlequin; a pink colored nose is not desirable. A split nose is a disqualification. **Teeth** shall be strong, well developed, clean and with full dentition. The incisors of the lower jaw touch very lightly the bottoms of the inner surface of the upper incisors (scissors bite). An undershot jaw is a very serious fault. Overshot or wry bites are serious faults. Even bites, misaligned or crowded incisors are minor faults.

Neck, Topline, Body

The neck shall be firm, high set, well arched, long and muscular. From the nape, it should gradually broaden and flow smoothly into the withers. The neck underline should be clean. Withers shall slope smoothly into a short level back with a broad loin. The chest shall be broad, deep and well muscled. The forechest should be well developed without a pronounced sternum. The brisket extends to the elbow, with well sprung ribs. The body underline should be tightly muscled with a well-defined tuck-up.

The croup should be broad and very slightly sloping. The tail should be set high and smoothly into the croup, but not quite level with the back, a continuation of the spine. The tail should be broad at the base, tapering uniformly down to the hock joint. At rest, the tail should fall straight. When excited or running, it may curve slightly, but never above the level of the back. A ring or hooked tail is a serious fault. A docked tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters

The forequarters, viewed from the side, shall be strong and muscular. The shoulder blade must be strong and sloping, forming, as near as possible, a right angle in its articulation with the upper arm. A line from the upper tip of the shoulder to the back of the elbow joint should be perpendicular. The ligaments and muscles holding the shoulder blade to the rib cage must be well developed, firm and securely attached to prevent loose shoulders. The shoulder blade and the upper arm should be the same length. The elbow should be one-half the distance from the withers to the ground. The strong pasterns should slope slightly. The feet should be round and compact with well-arched toes, neither toeing in, toeing out, nor rolling to the inside or outside. The nails should be short, strong and as dark as possible, except that they may be lighter in harlequins. Dewclaws may or may not be removed.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters shall be strong, broad, muscular and well angulated, with well let down hocks. Seen from the rear, the hock joints appear to be perfectly straight, turned neither toward the inside nor toward the outside. The rear feet should be round and compact, with well-arched toes, neither toeing in nor out. The nails should be short, strong and as dark as possible, except they may be lighter in harlequins. Wolf claws are a serious fault.

Coat

The coat shall be short, thick and clean with a smooth glossy appearance.

Color, Markings and Patterns

Brindle--The base color shall be yellow gold and always brindled with strong black cross stripes in a chevron pattern. A black mask is preferred. Black should appear on the eye rims and eyebrows, and may appear on the ears and tail tip. The more intensive the base color and the more distinct and even the brindling, the more preferred will be the color. Too much or too little brindling are equally undesirable. White markings at the chest and toes, black-fronted, dirty colored brindles are not desirable.

Fawn--The color shall be yellow gold with a black mask. Black should appear on the eye rims and eyebrows, and may appear on the ears and tail tip. The deep yellow gold must always be given the preference. White markings at the chest and toes, black-fronted dirty colored fawns are not desirable.

Blue--The color shall be a pure steel blue. White markings at the chest and toes are not desirable.

Black--The color shall be a glossy black. White markings at the chest and toes are not desirable.

Harlequin--Base color shall be pure white with black torn patches irregularly and well distributed over the entire body; a pure white neck is preferred. The black patches should never be large enough to give the appearance of a blanket, nor so small as to give a stippled or dappled effect. Eligible, but less desirable, are a few small gray patches, or a white base with single black hairs showing through, which tend to give a salt and pepper or dirty effect.

Mantle--The color shall be black and white with a solid black blanket extending over the body; black skull with white muzzle; white blaze is optional; whole white collar is preferred; a white chest; white on part or whole of forelegs and hind legs; white tipped black tail. A small white marking in the blanket is acceptable, as is a break in the white collar.

Any variance in color or markings as described above shall be faulted to the extent of the deviation. Any Great Dane which does not fall within the above color classifications must be disqualified.

Gait

The gait denotes strength and power with long, easy strides resulting in no tossing, rolling or bouncing of the topline or body. The backline shall appear level and parallel to the ground. The long reach should strike the ground below the nose while the head is carried forward. The powerful rear drive should be balanced to the reach. As speed increases, there is a natural tendency for the legs to converge toward the centerline of balance beneath the body. There should be no twisting in or out at the elbow or hock joints.

Temperament

The Great Dane must be spirited, courageous, always friendly and dependable, and never timid or aggressive.

Disqualifications

Danes under minimum height.

Split nose. Docked Tail.

Any color other than those described under "Color, Markings and Patterns."

Approved March 8, 1999

Effective April 28, 1999

Lakeland Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Lakeland Terrier was bred to hunt vermin in the rugged shale mountains of the Lake District of northern England. He is a small, workmanlike dog of square, sturdy build. His body is deep and relatively narrow, which allows him to squeeze into rocky dens. He has sufficient length of leg under him to cover rough ground easily. His neck is long, leading smoothly into high withers and a short topline ending in a high tail set. His attitude is gay, friendly, and self-confident, but not overly aggressive. He is alert and ready to go. His movement is lithe and graceful, with a straight-ahead, free stride of good length. His head is rectangular, jaws are powerful, and ears are V-shaped. A dense, wiry coat is finished off with longer furnishings on muzzle and legs.



Size, Proportion, Substance

The ideal height of the mature dog is 14½ inches from the withers to the ground, with up to a one-half inch deviation either way permissible. Bitches may measure as much as one inch less than dogs. The weight of the well balanced, mature male in hard show condition averages approximately 17 pounds. Dogs of other heights will be proportionately more or less. The dog is squarely built, and bitches may be slightly longer than dogs. Balance and proportion are of primary importance. Short-legged, heavy-bodied dogs or overly refined, racy specimens are atypical and should be penalized. The dog should have sufficient bone and substance, so as to appear sturdy and workmanlike without any suggestion of coarseness.

Head

The **expression** depends on the dog's mood of the moment; although typically alert, it may be intense and determined, or gay and even impish. The **eyes**, moderately small and somewhat oval in outline, are set squarely in the skull, fairly wide apart. In liver or liver and tan dogs, the eyes are dark hazel to warm brown and eye rims are brown. In all other colors, the eyes are warm brown to black and eye rims are dark. The **ears** are small, V-shaped, their fold just above the top of the skull, the inner edge close to the side of the head, and the flap pointed toward the outside corner of the eye.

The **skull** is flat on top and moderately broad, the cheeks flat and smooth as possible. The stop is barely perceptible. The **muzzle** is strong with straight nose bridge and good fill-in beneath the eyes. The head is well balanced, rectangular, the length of skull equaling the length of the muzzle when measured from occiput to stop, and from stop to nose tip. The proportions of the head are critical to correct type. An overlong foreface or short, wedge shaped head are atypical and should be penalized. The **nose** is black. A "winter" nose with faded pigment is permitted, but not desired. Liver colored noses and lips are permissible on liver coated dogs only. A pink or distinctly spotted nose is very undesirable. The lips are dark. Jaws are powerful. The **teeth**, which are comparatively large, may meet in either a level, edge to edge bite, or a slightly overlapping scissors bite. Specimens with teeth overshot or undershot are to be disqualified.

Neck, Topline, Body

The **neck** is long; refined but strong; clean at the throat; slightly arched, and widening gradually and smoothly into the shoulders. The withers, that point at the back of the neck where neck and body meet, are noticeably higher than the level of the back. The **topline**, measured from the withers to the tail, is short and level. The **body** is strong and supple. The moderately narrow oval **chest** is deep, extending to the elbows. The **ribs** are well sprung and moderately rounded off the vertebrae. The Lakeland Terrier is a breed of moderation. A barrel-chested, big-bodied dog or one which is slab-sided and lacking substance is atypical and should be penalized. The **loins** are taut and short, although they may be slightly longer in bitches. There is moderate **tuck-up**. The **tail** is set high on the back. It is customarily docked so that when the dog is set up in show position, the tip of the tail is level with the occiput. In carriage, it is upright and a slight curve toward the head is desirable. Behind the tail is a well-defined, broad pelvic shelf. It is more developed in dogs than in bitches. The tail tightly curled over the back is a fault.

Forequarters

The **shoulders** are well angulated. An imaginary line drawn from the top of the shoulder blade should pass through the elbow. The shoulder blade is long in proportion to the upper arm, which allows for reasonable angulation while maintaining the more upright "terrier front." The musculature of the shoulders is flat and smooth. The **elbows** are held close to the body, standing or moving. The **forelegs** are strong, clean and straight when viewed from the front or side. There is no appreciable bend at the

pasterns. The *feet* are round and point forward, the toes compact and strong. The pads are thick and black or dark gray, except in liver colored dogs where they are brown. The nails are strong and may be black or self-colored. Dewclaws are removed.

Hindquarters

The *thighs* are powerful and well muscled. The *hind* legs are well angulated, but not so much as to affect the balance between front and rear, which allows for smooth efficient movement. The *stifles* turn neither in nor out. The distance from the *hock* to the ground is relatively short and the line from the hock to toes is straight when viewed from the side. From the rear the hocks are parallel to each other. *Feet* same as front. Dewclaws, if any, are removed.

Coat

Two-ply or double, the *outer coat* is hard and wiry in texture, the *undercoat* is close to the skin and soft and should never overpower the wiry outer coat. The Lakeland is hand stripped to show his outline. (Clipping is inappropriate for the show ring.) The appearance should be neat and workmanlike. The coat on the skull, ears, forechest, shoulders and behind the tail is trimmed short and smooth. The coat on the body is longer (about one-half to one inch) and may be slightly wavy or straight. The furnishings on the legs and foreface are plentiful as opposed to profuse and should be tidy. They are crisp in texture. The legs should appear cylindrical. The face is traditionally trimmed, with the hair left longer over the eyes to give the head a rectangular appearance from all angles, with the eyes covered from above. From the front, the eyes are quite apparent, giving the Lakeland his own unique mischievous expression.

Color

The Lakeland Terrier comes in a variety of colors, all of which are equally acceptable. Solid colors include blue, black, liver, red, and wheaten. In saddle marked dogs, the saddle covers the back of the neck, back, sides and up the tail. A saddle may be blue, black, liver, or varying shades of grizzle. The remainder of the dog (head, throat, shoulders, and legs) is a wheaten or golden tan. Grizzle is a blend of red or wheaten intermixed in varying proportions with black, blue or liver.

Gait

Movement is straightforward and free, with good reach in front and drive behind. It should be smooth, efficient and ground-covering. Coming and going, the legs should be straight with feet turning neither in nor out; elbows close to the sides in front and hocks straight behind. As the dog moves faster he will tend to converge toward his center of gravity. This should not be confused with close movement.

Temperament

The typical Lakeland Terrier is bold, gay and friendly, with a confident, cock-of-the-walk attitude. Shyness, especially shy-sharpness, in the mature specimen is to be heavily penalized. Conversely, the overly aggressive, argumentative dog is not typical and should be strongly discouraged.

Disqualifications

Teeth overshot or undershot.

Approved January 15, 1991

Effective February 27, 1991

Löwchen Breed Standard

General Appearance

A small, bright, and lively dog that originated as a companion breed in Pre-Renaissance Europe where ladies of the court groomed it in the likeness of a little lion. Breed characteristics are a compact, balanced body; a relatively short, broad topskull and muzzle; and a proud, lively gait that accentuates the lion cut with a long flowing mane. These quintessential features, combined with an outgoing and positive attitude, result in a dog of great style.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Ideally 12" to 14" at the withers. Dogs or bitches above or below these measurements should be faulted to the degree of the variance. The body is just off-square when properly balanced. The distance from the prosternum to the point of buttocks is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground in an 11 to 10 ratio. The Löwchen is strong and sturdy in bone, but never coarse.

Head

The head is a hallmark breed characteristic. The *expression* is bright, alert, and lively. The *eyes* are set well into the skull, large, dark and round in shape, set well apart and forward looking. Brown and Champagne coated dogs may have slightly lighter eyes. Full pigmentation is required on the eye rims. The *ears* are pendant, moderate in length, well fringed, and set on slightly above the level of the eye. *Skull* - The backskull is broad with a moderate stop. The *muzzle* is equal in length or slightly shorter than the backskull and is relatively broad with moderate depth of underjaw resulting in a slightly rounded finish to the muzzle. The *nose* is dark in color. Complete pigmentation is required. Coloration of pigment is black or brown, dependent on the coat color. The *lips* are tight, with color the same as the nose. The *bite* is scissors and the teeth are rather large and well spaced with complete dentition.

Neck, Topline, Body

The *neck* is of good length, with a slight arch, fitting smoothly into the shoulders and topline. The head is carried high when the dog is moving. The *topline* is level from withers to tailset. The *body* is slightly off-square when properly balanced. The *loin* is short and strong. The *ribs* are well sprung. The *brisket* is moderate in width and extends approximately to the elbows. The *underline* has a slight tuck-up at the loin. The *tail* is set high and carried in a cup-handle fashion over the back when the dog is moving. A dropped tail while standing is not to be penalized.

Forequarters

The *shoulders* are strong and well laid back with smooth musculature. The upper arm is of equal length to the shoulder blade and the two meet in a near 90 degree angle. The *elbows* are held close to the body. *Forearms* are of good length and the distance from the withers to the elbow is slightly less than the distance from the elbow to the ground. From the front the legs are perfectly parallel from the elbow to the feet. The bone is more round than the oval and of medium size with only a slight decrease in size at the pasterns. The *pasterns* are short, parallel from the front and very slightly bent when viewed from the side. The *dewclaws* on the forelegs should be removed. The *forefeet* point straight ahead, and are well arched with deep pads and the two center toes are slightly in advance of the two outer toes. The nails are relatively short. A tight foot is preferred, and a splayed foot is to be penalized.

Hindquarters

The pelvic bone projects beyond the set of the tail and is at an approximate 45 degree angle from a perfectly horizontal line. The upper and lower thighs are well muscled and of approximately equal length with medium bone. The *stifles* are well bent. The *hocks* are well let down and perpendicular to the ground from any angle. The rear *dewclaws* should be removed. The *hindfeet* are slightly smaller than the forefeet, and are well arched with deep pads.

Coat

The untrimmed coat is long, rather dense and moderately soft in texture. It has a slight to moderate wavy appearance. Wiry, woolly, curly, and flat coat textures are not correct, and are to be penalized to the degree of severity. No scissoring or shaping of the untrimmed coat is permitted. Puppies typically have a softer coat. *Trim* – Trimmed in the Lion Trim, the coat is clipped to about 1/8" on the following parts of the body: From the last rib back to and including the hindquarters, leaving a ruff or mane which just covers the last rib. The hindquarters are clipped to the hock joint. The front legs are clipped from the elbow to a point above the knee, which is equal to the same distance as from the ground to

the hock joint leaving cuffs of hair on all four legs. The tail is clipped from the base to approximately one-half way to the tip leaving a plume at the end of the tail. The feet are clipped to the point where the dewclaws were removed. The unclipped areas must be completely natural and untrimmed. On no account should the unclipped areas be smoothed, shortened, shaped or otherwise tidied with anything other than a comb or brush. *Any trim other than specified or any shaping or scissoring of the long coat are disqualifications.*

Color

All colors and color combinations are acceptable, with no preference given to any.

Gait

Movement at a trot is effortless with good reach in front and full extension in the rear. From the front, the forelegs move in almost parallel lines, converging slightly as the speed increases. From the rear, the legs move in almost parallel lines and in the same line of motion as the forelegs, converging slightly as the speed increases. From the side, movement is efficient and ground covering. The forelegs reach well out in front in a long, relatively low stride, and the rear legs come well under the body and extend behind to maximize propulsion. The body should remain nearly square in outline, and the topline is held firm and level, with the tail being carried curved over the back and the head is held above the level of the back.

Temperament

The Lowchen is alert, intelligent, and affectionate with the overall qualities of a loving companion dog. It has a lively, outgoing, and inquisitive personality.

Disqualifications

Any trim other than specified.

Shaping or scissoring of the long coat.

Approved: June 1995

Effective: April 1, 1996

Miniature Pinscher Breed Standard

General Appearance

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



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size -10 inches to 12½ inches in height allowed, with desired height 11 inches to 11½ inches measured at highest point of the shoulder blades. *Disqualification* -Under 10 inches or over 12½ inches in height. Length of males equals height at withers. Females may be slightly longer.

Head

In correct proportion to the body. Tapering, narrow with well fitted but not too prominent forehead which balances with the skull. No indication of coarseness. *Eyes* full, slightly oval, clear, bright and dark even to a true black, including eye rims, with the exception of chocolates, whose eye rims should be self-colored. *Ears* set high, standing erect from base to tip. May be cropped or uncropped. *Skull* appears flat, tapering forward toward the muzzle. *Muzzle* strong rather than fine and delicate, and in proportion to the head as a whole. Head well balanced with only a slight drop to the muzzle, which is parallel to the top of the skull. *Nose* black only, with the exception of chocolates which should have a self-colored nose. *Lips and Cheeks* small, taut and closely adherent to each other. *Teeth* meet in a scissors bite.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck proportioned to head and body, slightly arched, gracefully curved, blending into shoulders, muscular and free from suggestion of dewlap or throatiness. *Topline* -Back level or slightly sloping toward the rear both when standing and gaiting. *Body* compact, slightly wedge-shaped, muscular. *Forechest* well developed. Well-sprung *ribs*. Depth of brisket, the base line of which is level with points of the elbows. Belly moderately tucked up to denote grace of structural form. Short and strong in *loin*. *Croup* level with topline. *Tail* set high, held erect, docked in proportion to size of dog.

Forequarters

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

Hindquarters

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

Coat

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

Color

Solid clear red. Stag red (red with intermingling of black hairs). Black with sharply defined rust-red markings on cheeks, lips, lower jaw, throat, twin spots above eyes and chest, lower half of forelegs, inside of hind legs and vent region, lower portion of hocks and feet. Black pencil stripes on toes. Chocolate with rust-red markings the same as specified for blacks, except brown pencil stripes on toes. In the solid red and stag red a rich vibrant medium to dark shade is preferred. *Disqualifications* - Any color other than listed. Thumb mark (patch of black hair surrounded by rust on the front of the foreleg between the foot and the wrist; on chocolates, the patch is chocolate hair). White on any part of dog which exceeds one-half inch in its longest dimension.

Gait

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

Temperament

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

Disqualifications

Under 10 inches or over 12½ inches in height.

Any color other than listed. Thumb mark (patch of black hair surrounded by rust on the front of the foreleg between the foot and the wrist; on chocolates, the patch is chocolate hair). White on any part of dog which exceeds one-half (½) inch in its longest dimension.

Approved July 8, 1980

Reformatted February 21, 1990

Miniature Schnauzer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Miniature Schnauzer is a robust, active dog of terrier type, resembling his larger cousin, the Standard Schnauzer, in general appearance, and of an alert, active disposition. **Faults** - Type - Toyishness, ranginess or coarseness.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size - From 12 to 14 inches. He is sturdily built, nearly square in **proportion** of body length to height with plenty of bone, and without any suggestion of toyishness. **Disqualifications** - Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.



Head

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

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

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck - strong and well arched, blending into the shoulders, and with the skin fitting tightly at the throat. **Body** short and deep, with the brisket extending at least to the elbows. Ribs are well sprung and deep, extending well back to a short loin. The underbody does not present a tucked up appearance at the flank. The **backline** is straight; it declines slightly from the withers to the base of the tail. The withers form the highest point of the body. The overall length from chest to buttocks appears to equal the height at the withers. **Faults** - Chest too broad or shallow in brisket. Hollow or roach back.

Tail set high and carried erect. It is docked only long enough to be clearly visible over the backline of the body when the dog is in proper length of coat. **Fault** - Tail set too low.

Forequarters

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

The sloping **shoulders** are muscled, yet flat and clean. They are well laid back, so that from the side the tips of the shoulder blades are in a nearly vertical line above the elbow. The tips of the blades are placed closely together. They slope forward and downward at an angulation which permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. Both the shoulder blades and upper arms are long, permitting depth of chest at the brisket.

Feet short and round (cat feet) with thick, black pads. The toes are arched and compact.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters have strong-muscled, slanting thighs. They are well bent at the stifles. There is sufficient angulation so that, in stance, the hocks extend beyond the tail. The hindquarters never appear overbuilt or higher than the shoulders. The rear pasterns are short and, in stance, perpendicular to the ground and, when viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other. **Faults** - Sickie hocks, cow hocks, open hocks or bowed hindquarters.

Coat

Double, with hard, wiry, outer coat and close undercoat. The head, neck, ears, chest, tail, and body coat must be plucked. When in show condition, the body coat should be of sufficient length to determine texture. Close covering on neck, ears and skull. Furnishings are fairly thick but not silky. **Faults** - Coat too soft or too smooth and slick in appearance.

Color

The recognized colors are salt and pepper, black and silver and solid black. All colors have uniform skin pigmentation, i.e. no white or pink skin patches shall appear anywhere on the dog.

Salt and Pepper - The typical salt and pepper color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white banded hairs and solid black and white unbanded hairs, with the banded hairs predominating. Acceptable are all shades of salt and pepper, from light to dark mixtures with tan shadings permissible in the banded or unbanded hair of the topcoat. In salt and pepper dogs, the salt and pepper mixture fades out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, inside ears, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, and inside hind legs. It may or may not also fade out on the underbody. However, if so, the lighter underbody hair is not to rise higher on the sides of the body than the front elbows.

Black and Silver - The black and silver generally follows the same pattern as the salt and pepper. The entire salt and pepper section must be black. The black color in the topcoat of the black and silver is a true rich color with black undercoat. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge and the underbody should be dark.

Black - Black is the only solid color allowed. Ideally, the black color in the topcoat is a true rich glossy solid color with the undercoat being less intense, a soft matting shade of black. This is natural and should not be penalized in any way. The stripped portion is free from any fading or brown tinge. The scissored and clipped areas have lighter shades of black. A small white spot on the chest is permitted, as is an occasional single white hair elsewhere on the body.

Disqualifications - Color solid white or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black.

The body coat color in salt and pepper and black and silver dogs fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification.

Gait

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

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

Viewed from the side, the forelegs have good reach, while the hind legs have strong drive, with good pickup of hocks. The feet turn neither inward nor outward. **Faults** - Single tracking, sidegaiting, paddling in front, or hackney action. Weak rear action.

Temperament

The typical Miniature Schnauzer is alert and spirited, yet obedient to command. He is friendly, intelligent and willing to please. He should never be overaggressive or timid.

Disqualifications

Dogs or bitches under 12 inches or over 14 inches.

Color solid white or white striping, patching, or spotting on the colored areas of the dog, except for the small white spot permitted on the chest of the black. The body coat color in salt and pepper and black

and silver dogs fades out to light gray or silver white under the throat and across the chest. Between them there exists a natural body coat color. Any irregular or connecting blaze or white mark in this section is considered a white patch on the body, which is also a disqualification.

Approved January 15, 1991
Effective February 27, 1991

Neapolitan Mastiff Breed Standard

General Appearance

An ancient breed, rediscovered in Italy in the 1940's, the Neapolitan Mastiff is a heavy-boned, massive, awe inspiring dog bred for use as a guard and defender of owner and property. He is characterized by loose skin, over his entire body, abundant, hanging wrinkles and folds on the head and a voluminous dewlap. The essence of the Neapolitan is his bestial appearance, astounding head and imposing size and attitude. Due to his massive structure, his characteristic movement is rolling and lumbering, not elegant or showy.



Size, Proportion, Substance

A stocky, heavy boned dog, massive in substance, rectangular in proportion. Length of body is 10% - 15% greater than height. **Height:** Dogs: 26 to 31 inches, Bitches: 24 to 29 inches. Average weight of mature Dogs: 150 pounds; Bitches: 110 pounds; but greater weight is usual and preferable as long as correct proportion and function are maintained.

The absence of massiveness is to be so severely penalized as to eliminate from competition.

Head

Large in comparison to the body. Differentiated from that of other mastiff breeds by more extensive wrinkling and pendulous lips which blend into an ample dewlap. Toplines of cranium and the muzzle must be parallel. The face is made up of heavy wrinkles and folds. Required folds are those extending from the outside margin of the eyelids to the dewlap, and from under the lower lids to the outer edges of the lips. **Severe Faults:** Toplines of the cranium and muzzle not parallel. **Disqualifications:** *Absence of wrinkles and folds.* **Expression:** Wistful at rest, intimidating when alert. Penetrating stare. **Eyes:** Set deep and almost hidden beneath drooping upper lids. Lower lids droop to reveal haw. **Eye Color:** Shades of amber or brown, in accordance with coat color. Pigmentation of the eye rims same as coat color. **Severe Faults:** Whitish-blue eyes; incomplete pigmentation of the eye rims. **Ears:** Set well above the cheekbones. May be cropped or uncropped, but are usually cropped to an equilateral triangle for health reasons. If uncropped, they are medium sized, triangular in shape, held tight to the cheeks, and not extending beyond the lower margin of the throat. **Skull:** Wide flat between the ears, slightly arched at the frontal part, and covered with wrinkled skin. The width of the cranium between the cheekbones is approximately equal to its length from occiput stop. The brow is very developed. Frontal furrow is marked. Occiput is barely apparent. **Stop:** Very defined, forming a right angle at the junction of muzzle and frontal bones, and the sloping back at a greater angle where the frontal bones meet the frontal furrow of the forehead. **Nose:** Large with well-opened nostrils, and in color the same as the coat. The nose is an extension of the topline of the muzzle and should not protrude beyond nor recede behind the front plane of the muzzle. **Severe Faults:** Incomplete pigmentation of the nose. **Muzzle:** It is 1/3 the length of the whole head and is as broad as it is long. Viewed from the front, the muzzle is very deep with the outside borders parallel giving it a "squared" appearance. The top plane of the muzzle from stop to tip of nose is straight, but is ridged due to heavy folds of skin covering it. **Severe Faults:** Top plane of the muzzle curved upward or downward. **Lips:** Heavy, thick, and long, the upper lips join beneath the nostrils to form an inverted "V". The upper lips form the lower, outer borders of the muzzle, and the lowest part of these borders is made by the corners of the lips. The corners turn outward to reveal the flews, and are in line with the outside corners of the eyes. **Bite:** Scissors bite or pincer bite is standard; slight undershot is allowed. Dentition is complete. **Faults:** More than 1 missing premolar. **Severe faults:** Overshot jaw: pronounced undershot jaw which disrupts the outline of the front plane of the muzzle; more than 2 missing teeth.

Neck, Topline, And Body

Neck: Slightly arched, rather short, stocky and well-muscled. The voluminous and well-divided dewlap extends from the lower jaw to the lower neck. **Disqualification:** *Absence of dewlap.* **Body:** The length of the dog, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of buttock is 10 - 15 percent greater than the height of the dog measured from the highest point of the shoulder to the ground. Depth of the ribcage is equal to half the total height of the dog. Ribs are long and well sprung. **Chest:** Broad and deep, well muscled. **Underline and tuckup:** The underline of the abdomen is practically horizontal. There is little or no tuckup. **Back:** Wide and strong. Highest part of shoulder blade barely rising above the strong, level topline of the back. **Loin:** well-muscled, and harmoniously joined to the back. **Croup:** Wide, strong, muscular and slightly sloped. The top of the croup rises slightly and is level with the highest point of the shoulder. **Tail:** Set on slightly lower than the topline, wide and thick at the root, tapering gradually toward the tip. It is docked by 1/3. At rest, the tail hangs straight or in slight "S" shape. When in action, it is raised to the horizontal or a little higher than the back. **Severe Fault:** Tail

carried straight up or curved over the back. Kinked tail. *Disqualification: Lack of tail or short tail, which is less than 1/3 the length from point of insertion of the tail to the hock - joint.*

Forequarters

Heavily built, muscular, and in balance with the hindquarters. **Shoulders:** Long, well-muscled, sloping and powerful. **Upper arms:** Strongly muscled, powerful. In length, almost 1/3 the height of the dog. **Elbows:** Covered with abundant and loose skin; held parallel to the ribcage, neither tied in nor loose. **Forelegs:** Thick, straight, heavy bone, well muscled, exemplifying strength. About the same length as the upper arms. Set well apart. **Pasterns:** Thick and flattened from front to back, moderately sloping forward from the leg. **Dewclaws:** Front dewclaws are not removed. **Feet:** Round and noticeably large with arched, strong toes. *Nails* strong, curved and preferably dark-colored. Slight turn out of the front feet is characteristic.

Hindquarters

As a whole, they must be powerful and strong, in harmony with the forequarters. **Thighs:** About the same length as the forearms, broad, muscular. **Stifles:** Moderate angle, strong. **Legs:** Heavy and thick boned, well-muscled. Slightly shorter than thigh bones. **Hocks:** Powerful and long. **Rear pasterns:** (*metatarsus*) Heavy thick bones. Viewed from the side, they are perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from, the rear, parallel to each other. **Rear dewclaws:** Any dewclaws must be removed. **Hind feet:** Same as the front feet but slightly smaller.

Coat

The coat is short, dense and of uniform length and smoothness all over the body. The hairs are straight and not longer than 1 inch. No fringe anywhere.

Color

Solid coats of gray (blue), black, mahogany and tawny, and the lighter and darker shades of these colors. Some brindling allowable in all colors. When present, brindling must be tan (reverse brindle). There may be solid white markings on the chest, throat area from chin to chest, underside of the body, penis sheath, backs of the pasterns, and on the toes. There may be white hairs at the back of the wrists. *Disqualifications: White markings on any part of the body not mentioned as allowed.*

Gait

The Neapolitan Mastiff's movement is not flashy, but rather slow and lumbering. Normal gaits are the walk, trot, gallop, and pace. The strides are long and elastic, at the same time, powerful, characterized by a long push from the hindquarters and extension of the forelegs. Rolling motion and swaying of the body at all gaits is characteristic. Pacing in the show ring is not to be penalized. Slight paddling movement of the front feet is normal. The head is carried level with or slightly above the back.

Temperament

The Neapolitan Mastiff is steady and loyal to his owner, not aggressive or apt to bite without reason. As a protector of his property and owners, he is always watchful and does not relish intrusion by strangers into his personal space. His attitude is calm yet wary. In the show ring he is majestic and powerful, but not showy.

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Neapolitan Mastiff. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Absence of wrinkles and folds

Absence of dewlap

Lack of tail or short tail, which is less than 1/3 the length from point of insertion of the tail to the hock.

White markings on any part of the body not mentioned.

Approved: January 13, 2004

Effective: May 1, 2004

Norfolk Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Norfolk Terrier, game and hardy, with expressive dropped ears, is one of the smallest of the working terriers. It is active and compact, free-moving, with good substance and bone. With its natural, weather-resistant coat and short legs, it is a "perfect demon" in the field. This versatile, agreeable breed can go to ground, bolt a fox and tackle or dispatch other small vermin, working alone or with a pack. Honorable scars from wear and tear are acceptable in the ring.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Height at the withers 9 to 10 inches at maturity. Bitches tend to be smaller than dogs. Length of back from point of withers to base of tail should be slightly longer than the height at the withers. Good *substance* and bone. *Weight* 11 to 12 pounds or that which is suitable for each individual dog's structure and balance. Fit working condition is a prime consideration.

Head

Eyes small, dark and oval, with black rims. Placed well apart with a sparkling, keen and intelligent *expression*. *Ears* neatly dropped, small, with a break at the skull line, carried close to the cheek and not falling lower than the outer corner of the eye. V-shaped, slightly rounded at the tip, smooth and velvety to the touch. *Skull* wide, slightly rounded, with good width between the ears. *Muzzle* is strong and wedge shaped. Its length is one-third less than a measurement from the occiput to the well-defined *stop*. Jaw clean and strong. Tight-lipped with a scissor *bite* and large teeth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck of medium length, strong and blending into well laid back shoulders. Level *topline*. Good width of *chest*. *Ribs* well sprung, chest moderately deep. Strong *loins*. *Tail* medium docked, of sufficient length to ensure a balanced outline. Straight, set on high, the base level with the topline. Not a squirrel tail.

Forequarters

Well laid back *shoulders*. Elbows close to ribs. Short, powerful *legs*, as straight as is consistent with the digging terrier. Pasterns firm. *Feet* round, pads thick, with strong, black nails.

Hindquarters

Broad with strong, muscular *thighs*. Good turn of *stifle*. *Hocks* well let down and straight when viewed from the rear. *Feet* as in front.

Coat

The protective coat is hard, wiry and straight, about 1½ to 2 inches long, lying close to the body, with a definite undercoat. The mane on neck and shoulders is longer and also forms a ruff at the base of the ears and the throat. Moderate furnishings of harsh texture on legs. Hair on the head and ears is short and smooth, except for slight eyebrows and whiskers. Some tidying is necessary to keep the dog neat, but shaping should be heavily penalized.

Color

All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan, or grizzle. Dark points permissible. White marks are not desirable.

Gait

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

Temperament

Alert, gregarious, fearless and loyal. Never aggressive.

Approved October 13, 1981
Reformatted March 23, 1990

Old English Sheepdog Breed Standard

General Appearance

A strong, compact, square, balanced dog. Taking him all around, he is profusely, *but not excessively coated*, thickset, muscular and able-bodied. These qualities, combined with his agility, fit him for the demanding tasks required of a shepherd's or drover's dog. Therefore, *soundness is of the greatest importance*. His bark is loud with a distinctive "pot-casse" ring in it.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Type, character and balance are of greater importance and are on no account to be sacrificed to size alone. **Size**-- Height (measured from top of withers to the ground), Dogs: 22 inches (55.8 cm) and upward. Bitches: 21 inches (53.3 cm) and upward. **Proportion**-- Length (measured from point of shoulder to point of ischium (tuberosity) practically the same as the height. Absolutely free from legginess or weaselness. **Substance**-- Well muscled with plenty of bone.



Head-- A most intelligent expression.

Eyes-- Brown, blue or one of each. If brown, very dark is preferred. If blue, a pearl, china or wall-eye is considered typical. An amber or yellow eye is most objectionable. **Ears**-- Medium sized and carried flat to the side of the head. **Skull**-- Capacious and rather squarely formed giving plenty of room for brain power. The parts over the eyes (supra-orbital ridges) are well arched. The whole well covered with hair. **Stop**-- Well defined. **Jaw**-- Fairly long, strong, square and truncated. *Attention is particularly called to the above properties as a long, narrow head or snipy muzzle is a deformity.* **Nose**-- Always black, large and capacious. **Teeth**-- Strong, large and evenly placed. The bite is level or tight scissors.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck-- Fairly long and arched gracefully. **Topline**-- Stands lower at the withers than at the loin with no indication of softness or weakness. *Attention is particularly called to this topline as it is a distinguishing characteristic of the breed.* **Body**-- Rather short and very compact, broader at the rump than at the shoulders, ribs well sprung and brisket deep and capacious. Neither slab-sided nor barrel-chested. The loin is very stout and gently arched. **Tail**-- Docked close to the body, when not naturally bob tailed.

Forequarters

Shoulders well laid back and narrow at the points. The forelegs dead straight with plenty of bone. The measurements from the withers to the elbow and from the elbow to the ground are practically the same.

Hindquarters

Round and muscular with well let down hocks. When standing, the metatarses are perpendicular to the ground when viewed from any angle.

Feet

Small and round, toes well arched, pads thick and hard, feet pointing straight ahead.

Coat

Profuse, but not so excessive as to give the impression of the dog being overly fat, and of a good hard texture; not straight, but shaggy and free from curl. *Quality and texture of coat to be considered above mere profuseness.* Softness or flatness of coat to be considered a fault. The undercoat is a waterproof pile when not removed by grooming or season. Ears coated moderately. The whole skull well covered with hair. The neck well coated with hair. The forelegs well coated all around. The hams densely coated with a thick, long jacket in excess of any other part. Neither the natural outline nor the natural texture of the coat may be changed by any artificial means except that the feet and rear may be trimmed for cleanliness.

Color

Any shade of gray, grizzle, blue or blue merle with or without white markings or in reverse. *Any shade of brown or fawn to be considered distinctly objectionable and not to be encouraged.*

Gait

When trotting, movement is free and powerful, seemingly effortless, with good reach and drive, and covering maximum ground with minimum steps. Very elastic at a gallop. May amble or pace at slower speeds.

Temperament

An adaptable, intelligent dog of even disposition, with no sign of aggression, shyness or nervousness.

Approved February 10, 1990

Effective March 28, 1990

Parson Russell Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Parson Russell Terrier was developed in the south of England in the 1800's as a white terrier to work European red fox both above and below ground. The terrier was named for the Reverend John Russell, whose terriers trailed hounds and bolted foxes from dens so the hunt could ride on. To function as a working terrier, he must possess certain characteristics: a ready attitude, alert and confident; balance in height and length; medium in size and bone, suggesting strength and endurance. Important to breed type is a natural appearance: harsh, weatherproof coat with a compact construction and clean silhouette. The coat is broken or smooth. He has a small, flexible chest to enable him to pursue his quarry underground and sufficient length of leg to follow the hounds. Old scars and injuries, the result of honorable work or accident, should not be allowed to prejudice a terrier's chance in the show ring, unless they interfere with movement or utility for work or breeding.



Size, Substance, Proportion

Size: The ideal height of a mature dog is 14" at the highest point of the shoulder blade, and bitches 13". Terriers whose heights measure either slightly larger or smaller than the ideal are not to be penalized in the show ring provided other points of their conformation, especially balance, are consistent with the working aspects of the standard. Larger dogs must remain spannable and smaller dogs must continue to exhibit breed type and sufficient bone to allow them to work successfully. The weight of a terrier in hard working condition is usually between 13-17 lb. **Proportion:** Balance is the keystone of the terrier's anatomy. The chief points of consideration are the relative proportions of skull and foreface, head and frame, height at withers and length of body. The height at withers is slightly greater than the distance from the withers to tail, i.e. by possibly 1 to 1 1/2 inches on a 14 inch dog. **Substance:** The terrier is of medium bone, not so heavy as to appear coarse or so light as to appear racy. The conformation of the whole frame is indicative of strength and endurance. **Disqualification:** Height under 12" or over 15".

Head

Head: Strong and in good proportion to the rest of the body, so the appearance of balance is maintained. **Expression:** Keen, direct, full of life and intelligence. **Eyes:** Almond shaped, dark in color, moderate in size, not protruding. Dark rims are desirable, however where the coat surrounding the eye is white, the eye rim may be pink. **Ears:** Small "V"- shaped drop ears of moderate thickness carried forward close to the head with the tip so as to cover the orifice and pointing toward the eye. Fold is level with the top of the skull or slightly above. When alert, ear tips do not extend below the corner of the eye. **Skull:** Flat with muzzle and back skull in parallel planes. Fairly broad between the ears, narrowing slightly to the eyes. The stop is well defined but not prominent. **Muzzle:** Length from nose to stop is slightly shorter than the distance from stop to occiput. Strong and rectangular, measuring in width approximately 2/3 that of the backskull between the ears. **Jaws:** Upper and lower are of fair and punishing strength. **Nose:** Must be black and fully pigmented. **Bite:** Teeth are large with complete dentition in a perfect scissors bite, i.e., upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and teeth set square to the jaws. **Faults:** Snipey muzzle, weak or coarse head. Light or yellow eye, round eye. Hound ear, fleshy ear, rounded tips. Level bite, missing teeth. Four or more missing pre-molars, incisors or canines is a fault. **Disqualifications:** Prick ears. Liver color nose. Overshot, undershot or wry mouth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck: Clean and muscular, moderately arched, of fair length, gradually widening so as to blend well into the shoulders. **Topline:** Strong, straight, and level in motion, the loin of moderate length. **Body:** In overall length to height proportion, the dog appears approximately square and balanced. The back is neither short nor long. The back gives no appearance of slackness but is laterally flexible, so that he may turn around in an earth. Tuck-up is moderate. **Chest:** Narrow and of moderate depth, giving an athletic rather than heavily-chested appearance; must be flexible and compressible. The ribs are fairly well sprung, oval rather than round, not extending past the level of the elbow. **Tail:** Docked so the tip is approximately level to the skull. Set on not too high, but so that a level topline, with a very slight arch over the loin, is maintained. Carried gaily when in motion, but when baiting or at rest may be held level but not below the horizontal. **Faults:** Chest not spannable or shallow; barrel ribs. Tail set low or carried low to or over the back, i.e. squirrel tail.

Forequarters

Shoulders: Long and sloping, well laid back, cleanly cut at the withers. Point of shoulder sits in a plane

behind the point of the prosternum. The shoulder blade and upper arm are of approximately the same length; forelegs are placed well under the dog. Elbows hang perpendicular to the body, working free of the sides. Legs are strong and straight with good bone. Joints turn neither in nor out. Pasterns firm and nearly straight. Feet: Round, cat-like, very compact, the pads thick and tough, the toes moderately arched pointing forward, turned neither in nor out. Fault: Hare feet.

Hindquarters

Strong and muscular, smoothly molded, with good angulation and bend of stifle. Hocks near the ground, parallel, and driving in action. Feet as in front.

Coat

Smooth and Broken: Whether smooth or broken, a double coat of good sheen, naturally harsh, close and dense, straight with no suggestion of kink. There is a clear outline with only a hint of eyebrows and beard if natural to the coat. No sculptured furnishings. The terrier is shown in his natural appearance not excessively groomed. Sculpturing is to be severely penalized. Faults: Soft, silky, woolly, or curly topcoat. Lacking undercoat. Excessive grooming and sculpturing.

Color

White, white with black or tan markings, or a combination of these, tri-color. Colors are clear. As long as the terrier is predominantly white, moderate body markings are not to be faulted. Grizzle is acceptable and should not be confused with brindle. Disqualification: Brindle markings.

Gait

Movement or action is the crucial test of conformation. A tireless ground covering trot displaying good reach in front with the hindquarters providing plenty of drive. Pasterns break lightly on forward motion with no hint of hackney-like action or goose-stepping. The action is straight in front and rear.

Temperament

Bold and friendly. Athletic and clever. At work he is a game hunter, tenacious, courageous, and single minded. At home he is playful, exuberant and overwhelmingly affectionate. He is an independent and energetic terrier and requires his due portion of attention. He should not be quarrelsome. Shyness should not be confused with submissiveness. Submissiveness is not a fault. Sparring is not acceptable. Fault: Shyness. Disqualification: Overt aggression toward another dog.

Spanning: To measure a terrier's chest, span from behind, raising only the front feet from the ground, and compress gently. Directly behind the elbows is the smaller, firm part of the chest. The central part is usually larger but should feel rather elastic. Span with hands tightly behind the elbows on the forward portion of the chest. The chest must be easily spanned by average size hands. Thumbs should meet at the spine and fingers should meet under the chest. This is a significant factor and a critical part of the judging process. The dog can not be correctly judged without this procedure.

Disqualifications:

Height under 12" or over 15".

Prick ears, liver nose.

Overshot, undershot or wry mouth.

Brindle markings.

Overt aggression toward another dog.

Approved: July 13, 2004

Effective: September 29, 2004

Pembroke Welsh Corgi Breed Standard

General Appearance

Low-set, strong, sturdily built and active, giving an impression of substance and stamina in a small space. Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy. Outlook bold, but kindly. Expression intelligent and interested. Never shy nor vicious.



Correct type, including general balance and outline, attractiveness of headpiece, intelligent outlook and correct temperament is of primary importance. Movement is especially important, particularly as viewed from the side. A dog with smooth and free gait has to be reasonably sound and must be highly regarded. A minor fault must never take precedence over the above desired qualities.

A dog must be very seriously penalized for the following faults, regardless of whatever desirable qualities the dog may present: oversized or undersized; button, rose or drop ears; overshot or undershot bite; fluffies, whielies, mismarks or bluiies.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Height (from ground to highest point on withers) should be 10 to 12 inches. *Weight* is in proportion to size, not exceeding 30 pounds for dogs and 28 pounds for bitches. In show condition, the preferred medium-sized dog of correct bone and substance will weigh approximately 27 pounds, with bitches approximately 25 pounds. Obvious oversized specimens and diminutive toylike individuals must be very severely penalized. *Proportions*--Moderately long and low. The distance from the withers to the base of the tail should be approximately 40 percent greater than the distance from the withers to the ground. *Substance*--Should not be so low and heavy-boned as to appear coarse or overdone, nor so light-boned as to appear racy.

Head

The head should be foxy in shape and appearance. *Expression*--Intelligent and interested, but not sly. *Skull*--should be fairly wide and flat between the ears. Moderate amount of stop. Very slight rounding of cheek, not filled in below the eyes, as foreface should be nicely chiseled to give a somewhat tapered muzzle. Distance from occiput to center of stop to be greater than the distance from stop to nose tip, the proportion being five parts of total distance for the skull and three parts for the foreface. Muzzle should be neither dish-faced nor Roman-nosed. *Eyes*--Oval, medium in size, not round, nor protruding, nor deepset and piglike. Set somewhat obliquely. Variations of brown in harmony with coat color. Eye rims dark, preferably black. While dark eyes enhance the expression, true black eyes are most undesirable, as are yellow or bluish eyes. *Ears*--Erect, firm, and of medium size, tapering slightly to a rounded point. Ears are mobile, and react sensitively to sounds. A line drawn from the nose tip through the eyes to the ear tips, and across, should form an approximate equilateral triangle. Bat ears, small catlike ears, overly large weak ears, hooded ears, ears carried too high or too low, are undesirable. Button, rose or drop ears are very serious faults. *Nose*--Black and fully pigmented. *Mouth*--Scissors bite, the inner side of the upper incisors touching the outer side of the lower incisors. Level bite is acceptable. Overshot or undershot bite is a very serious fault. *Lips*--Black, tight with little or no fullness.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--Fairly long. Of sufficient length to provide over-all balance of the dog. Slightly arched, clean and blending well into the shoulders. A very short neck giving a stuffy appearance and a long, thin or ewe neck are faulty. *Topline*--Firm and level, neither riding up to nor falling away at the croup. A slight depression behind the shoulders caused by heavier neck coat meeting the shorter body coat is permissible. *Body*--Rib cage should be well sprung, slightly egg-shaped and moderately long. Deep chest, well let down between the forelegs. Exaggerated lowness interferes with the desired freedom of movement and should be penalized. Viewed from above, the body should taper slightly to end of loin. Loin short. Round or flat rib cage, lack of brisket, extreme length or cobbiness, are undesirable. *Tail*--Docked as short as possible without being indented. Occasionally a puppy is born with a natural dock, which if sufficiently short, is acceptable. A tail up to two inches in length is allowed, but if carried high tends to spoil the contour of the topline.

Forequarters

Legs--Short, forearms turned slightly inward, with the distance between wrists less than between the shoulder joints, so that the front does not appear absolutely straight. Ample bone carried right down into the feet. Pasterns firm and nearly straight when viewed from the side. Weak pasterns and

knuckling over are serious faults. Shoulder blades long and well laid back along the rib cage. Upper arms nearly equal in length to shoulder blades. Elbows parallel to the body, not prominent, and well set back to allow a line perpendicular to the ground to be drawn from tip of the shoulder blade through to elbow. *Feet*--Oval, with the two center toes slightly in advance of the two outer ones. Turning neither in nor out. Pads strong and feet arched. Nails short. Dewclaws on both forelegs and hindlegs usually removed. Too round, long and narrow, or splayed feet are faulty.

Hindquarters

Ample bone, strong and flexible, moderately angulated at stifle and hock. Exaggerated angulation is as faulty as too little. Thighs should be well muscled. Hocks short, parallel, and when viewed from the side are perpendicular to the ground. Barrel hocks or cowhocks are most objectionable. Slipped or double-jointed hocks are very faulty. *Feet*--as in front.

Coat

Medium length; short, thick, weather-resistant undercoat with a coarser, longer outer coat. Over-all length varies, with slightly thicker and longer ruff around the neck, chest and on the shoulders. The body coat lies flat. Hair is slightly longer on back of forelegs and underparts and somewhat fuller and longer on rear of hindquarters. The coat is preferably straight, but some waviness is permitted. This breed has a shedding coat, and seasonal lack of undercoat should not be too severely penalized, providing the hair is glossy, healthy and well groomed. A wiry, tightly marcelled coat is very faulty, as is an overly short, smooth and thin coat. *Very Serious Fault--Fluffies*--a coat of extreme length with exaggerated feathering on ears, chest, legs and feet, underparts and hindquarters. Trimming such a coat does not make it any more acceptable. The Corgi should be shown in its natural condition, with no trimming permitted except to tidy the feet, and, if desired, remove the whiskers.

Color

The outer coat is to be of self colors in red, sable, fawn, black and tan with or without white markings. White is acceptable on legs, chest, neck (either in part or as a collar), muzzle, underparts and as a narrow blaze on head. *Very Serious Faults: Whitelies*--Body color white, with red or dark markings. *Bluies*--Colored portions of the coat have a distinct bluish or smoky cast. This coloring is associated with extremely light or blue eyes, liver or gray eye rims, nose and lip pigment. *Mismarks*--Self colors with any area of white on the back between withers and tail, on sides between elbows and back of hindquarters, or on ears. Black with white markings and no tan present.

Gait

Free and smooth. Forelegs should reach well forward without too much lift, in unison with the driving action of the hind legs. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow a long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward to compensate for shortness of leg and width of chest. Hind legs should drive well under the body and move on a line with the forelegs, with hocks turning neither in nor out. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming or going, are incorrect. This is a herding dog, which must have the agility, freedom of movement, and endurance to do the work for which he was developed.

Temperament

Outlook bold, but kindly. Never shy or vicious. The judge shall dismiss from the ring any Pembroke Welsh Corgi that is excessively shy.

Approved June 13, 1972

Reformatted January 28, 1993

Polish Lowland Sheepdog Breed Standard

General Appearance

Medium-sized, compact, strong and muscular with a long, thick coat and hanging hair that covers the eyes. He is shaggy and natural in appearance with a docked or natural bobbed tail. His herding and working ability is attributed to an intense desire to please and compatible nature. He is lively but self-controlled, clever and perceptive. The breed is well known for an excellent memory and the ability to work independent of his master.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Well balanced due to a strong skeleton. Height at the withers for an adult dog is 18 - 20 inches and 17 - 19 inches for a bitch. It is not desirable to diminish the size below the Standard for this multi-purpose working breed. The silhouette is rectangular due to the abundance of coat on the chest and rear. The height to length ratio is 9:10 making the dog off square. Height is measured from withers to ground and length is measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks.

Head and Skull

The medium-sized head is in proportion to the body. The profuse hair on the forehead, cheeks and chin make the head look bigger than it actually is. **Expression** is lively with a penetrating gaze. **Eyes** are of medium size, oval and brown in color. It is natural in a dog with chocolate pigment to have a lighter eye. Eye rims are as dark as possible within the coat color. *Disqualification: blue or yellow (bird-of-prey) eyes.*

Ears are heart-shaped, drop and set moderately high. They are medium size in proportion to the head and are covered with long hair which naturally follows the shape of the ear. **Skull** is moderately broad and slightly domed. The forehead furrow and occiput are palpable. The stop has a pronounced indentation but never as pronounced as a round-skull breed.

The ratio of muzzle to skull is 1:1. A little shorter muzzle is acceptable. The topline of the muzzle is straight and parallel to the skull. The muzzle is well filled all the way to the end.

Teeth: Strong white teeth meet in a scissors or level bite. The jaws are strong.

Disqualification: overshot or undershot bite.

Nose should be large and black or brown, depending on the coat color. A pink nose or a nose partially lacking pigment should be penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck, of medium length, is muscular and strong. It is broad without dewlap and carried not more than 45 degrees to the ground when moving. Profuse hair and a large head optically make the neck look shorter than it actually is. The **back** should be neither too long nor too short for proper balance and movement. **Withers** are well pronounced and broad. The **chest** is deep, of medium width, with forechest well-defined. Depth of chest is to the elbow, approximately 50% of the height of the dog. The ribs are well sprung, neither barrel chested nor slab-sided.

The **topline** is level. The **loins** well muscled and broad giving the impression of being short. The **croup** is slightly cut but only to a small degree. The belly is slightly drawn up.

Tail is short, set low and no longer than two vertebrae. Tails are naturally short or docked. Severe Fault: Tail that changes the shape and appearance of the silhouette **must** be penalized so severely as to eliminate the dog from competition.

Forequarters

The **shoulders** are heavily muscled and well laid back. The **legs** are straight and vertical with heavy

bone. The *pasterns* are slightly slanting in relation to the forearm and flexible without weakness. The feet are oval and tight with the front feet larger than the rear feet. Toes are arched.

Hindquarters

Large, heavily boned, and well muscled with well bent stifles. In normal stance, the bones below the hocks are perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other when viewed from the rear. The hind feet fall just behind a perpendicular line from the point of buttocks to the ground when viewed from the side. Feet are oval with tight, arched toes. Pads are hard. Nails are preferably dark.

Coat

It is doubled coated. The entire body is covered with a long, dense, shaggy, thick coat that is reasonably straight. The outercoat should be crisp with a water resistant texture. The undercoat is soft and dense. Different coat colors will have different textures with the black coat having little or no coarse outercoat and less undercoat. Characteristically, long hanging hair **covers the eyes**. A slight wavy coat is acceptable.

Fault: A curly, short or silky coat. Lack of undercoat. A fly away or thin, wispy coat that easily "flies" over the dog when in movement.

The Polish Lowland Sheepdog **must** be shown naturally with an "unkempt" but clean appearance—any scissoring of the coat **must** be penalized so severely as to eliminate the dog from competition. Only the hair between the pads may be trimmed.

Severe fault: Any coat that appears to be visibly scissored or sculpted.

Color

All coat colors are acceptable. The most common colors are white with either black, gray or sandy patches and gray with white, or chocolate. Most carry a dominant fading factor genetically, which results in puppies being born darker in coat color than they will appear as adults with the exception of those puppies born white.

Gait

The gait should be balanced, efficient, and appear effortless. Leg movement should always be in two parallel lines without crossing or departing from one line. There is a slight and natural tendency to converge in the front and rear when significantly increasing the speed of trot. The neck is carried not more than 45 degrees to the ground when moving. With the correct shoulder angulation, the forward reach of the front leg should be fluent and to the dogs nose. This length of stride propels forward movement with less fatigue. The greatest source of his forward drive is derived from good rear angulation. When viewed from behind, the back legs should be parallel to each other and not too close.

Temperament

He is stable and self confident. He needs a dominant master and consistent training from the time he is very young. If this is not provided, he will tend to dominate the master. When not used as a herding or working dog, he can be a magnificent companion as he seems to fit into any type of lifestyle. He is extremely loyal, but somewhat aloof and suspicious of strangers. *Faults:* Nervous, cowardly, or extreme vicious behavior.

Faults

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Polish Lowland Sheepdog. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Blue or yellow (bird-of-prey) eyes

Overshot or undershot bite

Approved May 12, 2009

Effective July 1, 2009

Poodle Breed Standard

The Standard for the Poodle (Toy variety) is the same as for the Standard and Miniature varieties except as regards heights.

General Appearance, Carriage and Condition

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



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size

The Standard Poodle is over 15 inches at the highest point of the shoulders. Any Poodle which is 15 inches or less in height shall be disqualified from competition as a Standard Poodle.

The Miniature Poodle is 15 inches or under at the highest point of the shoulders, with a minimum height in excess of 10 inches. Any Poodle which is over 15 inches or is 10 inches or less at the highest point of the shoulders shall be disqualified from competition as a Miniature Poodle.

The Toy Poodle is 10 inches or under at the highest point of the shoulders. Any Poodle which is more than 10 inches at the highest point of the shoulders shall be disqualified from competition as a Toy Poodle.

As long as the Toy Poodle is definitely a Toy Poodle, and the Miniature Poodle a Miniature Poodle, both in balance and proportion for the Variety, diminutiveness shall be the deciding factor when all other points are equal.

Proportion - To insure the desirable squarely built appearance, the length of body measured from the breastbone to the point of the rump approximates the height from the highest point of the shoulders to the ground.

Substance - Bone and muscle of both forelegs and hindlegs are in proportion to size of dog.

Head and Expression

(a) Eyes-- very dark, oval in shape and set far enough apart and positioned to create an alert intelligent expression. *Major fault: eyes round, protruding, large or very light.*

(b) Ears-- hanging close to the head, set at or slightly below eye level. The ear leather is long, wide and thickly feathered; however, the ear fringe should not be of excessive length.

(c) Skull-- moderately rounded, with a slight but definite stop. Cheekbones and muscles flat. Length from occiput to stop about the same as length of muzzle.

(d) Muzzle-- long, straight and fine, with slight chiseling under the eyes. Strong without lippiness. The chin definite enough to preclude snipiness. *Major fault: lack of chin.* **Teeth**-- white, strong and with a scissors bite. *Major fault: undershot, overshot, wry mouth.*

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck well proportioned, strong and long enough to permit the head to be carried high and with dignity. Skin snug at throat. The neck rises from strong, smoothly muscled shoulders. *Major fault: ewe neck.*

The **topline** is level, neither sloping nor roached, from the highest point of the shoulder blade to the base of the tail, with the exception of a slight hollow just behind the shoulder.

Body

(a) Chest deep and moderately wide with well sprung ribs. **(b)** The loin is short, broad and muscular.

(c) Tail straight, set on high and carried up, docked of sufficient length to insure a balanced outline. *Major fault: set low, curled, or carried over the back.*

Forequarters

Strong, smoothly muscled shoulders. The shoulder blade is well laid back and approximately the same length as the upper foreleg. *Major fault: steep shoulder.*

(a) Forelegs - Straight and parallel when viewed from the front. When viewed from the side the elbow is directly below the highest point of the shoulder. The pasterns are strong. Dewclaws may be removed.

Feet - The feet are rather small, oval in shape with toes well arched and cushioned on thick firm pads. Nails short but not excessively shortened. The feet turn neither in nor out. *Major fault: paper or splay foot.*

Hindquarters

The angulation of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters.

(a) Hind legs straight and parallel when viewed from the rear. Muscular with width in the region of the stifles which are well bent; femur and tibia are about equal in length; hock to heel short and perpendicular to the ground. When standing, the rear toes are only slightly behind the point of the rump. *Major fault: cow-hocks.*

Coat

(a) Quality--(1) Curly: of naturally harsh texture, dense throughout. (2) Corded: hanging in tight even cords of varying length; longer on mane or body coat, head, and ears; shorter on puffs, bracelets, and pompons.

(b) Clip-- A Poodle under 12 months may be shown in the "Puppy" clip. In all regular classes, Poodles 12 months or over must be shown in the "English Saddle" or "Continental" clip. In the Stud Dog and Brood Bitch classes and in a non-competitive Parade of Champions, Poodles may be shown in the "Sporting" clip. A Poodle shown in any other type of clip shall be disqualified.

(1) "Puppy"--A Poodle under a year old may be shown in the "Puppy" clip with the coat long. The face, throat, feet and base of the tail are shaved. The entire shaven foot is visible. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. In order to give a neat appearance and a smooth unbroken line, shaping of the coat is permissible. (2) "English Saddle"--In the "English Saddle" clip the face, throat, feet, forelegs and base of the tail are shaved, leaving puffs on the forelegs and a pompon on the end of the tail. The hindquarters are covered with a short blanket of hair except for a curved shaved area on each flank and two shaved bands on each hindleg. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven leg above the puff are visible. The rest of the body is left in full coat but may be shaped in order to insure overall balance. (3) "Continental"--In the "Continental" clip, the face, throat, feet, and base of the tail are shaved. The hindquarters are shaved with pompons (optional) on the hips. The legs are shaved, leaving bracelets on the hindlegs and puffs on the forelegs. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven foreleg above the puff are visible. The rest of the body is left in full coat but may be shaped in order to insure overall balance. (4) "Sporting"--In the "Sporting" clip, a Poodle shall be shown with face, feet, throat, and base of tail shaved, leaving a scissored cap on the top of the head and a pompon on the end of the tail. The rest of the body, and legs are clipped or scissored to follow the outline of the dog leaving a short blanket of coat no longer than one inch in length. The hair on the legs may be slightly longer than that on the body.

In all clips the hair of the topknot may be left free or held in place by elastic bands. The hair is only of sufficient length to present a smooth outline. "Topknot" refers only to hair on the skull, from stop to occiput. This is the only area where elastic bands may be used.

Color

The coat is an even and solid color at the skin. In blues, grays, silvers, browns, cafe-au-laits, apricots and creams the coat may show varying shades of the same color. This is frequently present in the somewhat darker feathering of the ears and in the tipping of the ruff. While clear colors are definitely preferred, such natural variation in the shading of the coat is not to be considered a fault. Brown and cafe-au-lait Poodles have liver-colored noses, eye-rims and lips, dark toenails and dark amber eyes. Black, blue, gray, silver, cream and white Poodles have black noses, eye-rims and lips, black or self

colored toenails and very dark eyes. In the apricots while the foregoing coloring is preferred, liver-colored noses, eye-rims and lips, and amber eyes are permitted but are not desirable. *Major fault: color of nose, lips and eye-rims incomplete, or of wrong color for color of dog.*

Parti-colored dogs shall be disqualified. The coat of a parti-colored dog is not an even solid color at the skin but is of two or more colors.

Gait

A straightforward trot with light springy action and strong hindquarters drive. Head and tail carried up. Sound effortless movement is essential.

Temperament

Carrying himself proudly, very active, intelligent, the Poodle has about him an air of distinction and dignity peculiar to himself. *Major fault: shyness or sharpness.*

Major Faults

Any distinct deviation from the desired characteristics described in the Breed Standard.

Disqualifications

Size-- A dog over or under the height limits specified shall be disqualified. **Clip--** A dog in any type of clip other than those listed under coat shall be disqualified. **Parti-colors--** The coat of a parti-colored dog is not an even solid color at the skin but of two or more colors. Parti-colored dogs shall be disqualified.

Value of Points

General appearance, temperament, carriage and condition.....30
Head, expression, ears, eyes and teeth.....20
Body, neck, legs, feet and tail.....20
Gait.....20
Coat, color and texture.....10

Approved August 14, 1984
Reformatted March 27, 1990

Pyrenean Shepherd Breed Standard

General Appearance

A small, sinewy, lean, lively dog whose sparkling personality and quicksilver intelligence are reflected in the vibrant expression of his unique triangular head and windswept face. A superb athlete, his beautiful, flowing gait "shaves the earth." Uncoiffed, light-boned and built as a horizontal rectangle, his high energy and intelligent, cunning, mischievous attitude show that he is always on alert, suspicious, ready for action. An ardent herder of all kinds of livestock, his vigilant attitude and great vivacity of movement give this little dog a highly singular gait and appearance, characteristic of no other breed. The Pyr Shep is naturally distrustful of strangers, but when well-socialized from a young age, he or she has a very lively, cheerful disposition. The two varieties, Smooth-Faced and Rough-Faced (including both demi-long and long-haired coat types) are born in the same litters.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size - Rough-Faced: males: 15 ½ to 18 ½ inches at the withers, females: 15 to 18 inches. Smooth-Faced: males 15 ½ to 21 inches at the withers, females 15 ½ to 20 ½ inches at the withers. *Weight* - An absolute minimum of weight is required -- just enough flesh to cover the bones; the ribs should be readily felt. *Disqualification* - Individuals under the minimum height, or exceeding the maximum height by more than ½ inch. *Proportion* - In rough faced dogs the body is clearly long (from the point of shoulder to the ischium) in proportion to the height of the dog, whereas Smooth-Faced dogs appear much more square. *Substance* - The dog in good working condition is lightly boned and sinewy, correctly proportioned and well-balanced, and must never appear overdone.

Head

The head is generally triangular in shape, rather small in proportion to the size of the dog, well-filled-in under the eyes; the top skull is nearly flat. *Expression* - Intelligent, alert, and cunning, even a little mischievous. *Eyes* - The eyes are almond-shaped, open, and very expressive. They are neither prominent nor deeply set. They are dark brown in color. Partially or completely blue eyes are acceptable only in merles. Eye rims are black no matter what color the coat. *Disqualification* - Missing pigment on the eye rims. *Disqualification* - Blue eyes in a dog of coat color other than merle. *Ears* - Both cropped and uncropped ears are equally acceptable. The ears are rather short, moderately wide at the base, set on top of the head. Ears are traditionally cropped straight across and stand erect. Natural ears are semi-prick with one-third to one-half of the leather falling either straight forward, or to the side in the case of a rose ear. *Skull* - The skull is almost flat on top with only a slight central furrow, gently rounded on the sides, and with only a slight development of the occiput. The top of the skull slopes gently to the nearly-parallel muzzle with no marked stop, and the sides of the skull blend gently into the muzzle, giving the head a triangular wedge shape. *Faults* - too much hair on the head - particularly if it veils the eyes. *Muzzle* - Straight, slightly shorter than skull, it lets the skull dominate the face; narrow, but not exaggeratedly so, it affects a wedge shape, well filled-in under the eyes. This lends a triangular shape to the head. In Smooth-Faced dogs, the muzzle is slightly longer and more pointed than in the Rough-Faced dog. This is emphasized by the distinctive smooth face with its short, fine muzzle hair. In Rough-Faced dogs, the hair on the end of the muzzle and chin must be naturally short and it lengthens as the muzzle widens toward the skull. This gives the characteristic windswept appearance so necessary for correct expression. *Nose* - Black. *Disqualification* - Nose other than black. *Lips* - Tight-fitting, often giving the impression that the dog is smiling. The mucous membranes of lips and palate are black or strongly marked with black. *Bite* - The teeth are large and strong. Complete dentition is preferred. A scissors bite is strongly preferred, an even bite is admissible. *Faults* - More than 1 missing incisor or 2 missing premolars. Teeth broken or missing by accident shall not be penalized. *Disqualification* - Overshot or undershot bite.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck - Rather long, well-arched flowing smoothly into the shoulders, and well muscled, well set from the shoulders. *Topline* - The topline is firm and strong. The tops of the rather long shoulder blades clearly project above the line of the back. The back is level. The loin is slightly arched, and is slightly higher than the top of the shoulder blades. In Rough-Faced dogs, especially among the long-haired coat type, the rounded loin is accentuated by the coat. In Smooth-Faced dogs, the topline appears much more level. *Body* - Cleanly boned, the body is rather long and well supported, the loin is short, the croup is rather short and oblique, flank well tucked up, ribs slightly rounded and extending well to the rear. The chest is of medium development and descends only to the elbow. *Tail* - The tail may be docked, natural bob, or naturally long. All are equally acceptable. The naturally long tail must not rise above the level of the back but should continue along the slope of the croup. It should be set on rather

low and forming a crook at the end; well fringed in Rough-Faced dogs, well plumed in Smooth-Faced dogs.

Forequarters

Shoulders - Shoulder blades are rather long, of moderate angulation. Upper Arm - Oblique and moderately long. Forelegs - Light-boned, sinewy, rather finely made. Rough-Faced: Fringed with rather long hair in long-haired dogs, rather shorter hair in the demi-long haired dog. Smooth-Faced: The hair is short on the fronts of the legs, and may be furnished with feathering along the back of the leg from elbow to pastern. Pasterns - Strong, sloping. Dewclaws - The front legs should carry single dewclaws, not to be removed. Feet - Oval shaped. The foot of the Smooth-Faced dog is a little shorter and more cupped than in the Rough-Faced dog. The pads of the feet are dark. Nails - The nails are hard and dark.

Hindquarters

Hind Legs - The stifle is well bent. The upper thigh is rather short. The lower thigh is long. The hocks are clean, well let down, well angulated and often close together. When viewed from the rear, the legs present parallel columns of support from hip to hock. Rough-Faced dogs with demi-long coat are generally not as heavily furnished in the rear as the long-haired dogs. Feet - The foot of the Smooth-Faced dog is a little shorter and more cupped than in the Rough-Faced dog. Dewclaws - Double dewclaws, single dewclaws, or lack of dewclaws in the rear are all acceptable, however as dewclaws are an ancient breed characteristic, all else being equal, the dog possessing dewclaws must be preferred. Feet - Oval shaped. The foot of the Smooth-Faced dog appears a little shorter and more cupped than in the Rough-Faced dog. The pads of the feet are dark. The hind feet characteristically toe out slightly and this must not be faulted.

Coat

Coat quality is more important than abundance. Rough-Faced - The Rough-Faced dog's coat can be of long or demi-long hair, almost flat or slightly wavy. Demi-long dogs have culottes on the rump, while the long-haired dogs are often more heavily furnished with woollier hair that may cord, especially on the elbows, croup, and thighs, but never on the head. The texture is harsh, being halfway between the hair of a goat and the wool of a sheep. The undercoat is minimal. The hair on the end of the muzzle and the chin must be naturally short and it lengthens as the muzzle widens toward the skull. The longer hair on the sides of the muzzle and cheeks is swept back giving a windblown look. The eyes must be readily visible, not veiled by hair. Smooth-Faced - The muzzle is covered with short, fine hairs, hence the term Smooth-Faced. The hair becomes somewhat longer on the sides of the head, blending into a modest ruff. The hair on the body is fine and soft, attaining a maximum length of no more than 3 inches for the ruff and culottes, 2 inches along the back. The fronts of the legs are covered with short, fine hairs; there is often some furnishing on the elbows and thighs. Faults - Excessively long coat, excessive furnishings. Too much hair on the head, especially if the hair veils the eyes or displays a pronounced moustache or beard. **NO RIBBON SHALL BE AWARDED TO A DOG WHOSE COAT HAS BEEN SCISSORED, ESPECIALLY ON THE FACE, EXCEPT FOR NEATENING OF THE FEET.**

Color

Various shades of fawn from tan to copper, with or without a mixture of black hairs; grey, ranging from charcoal to silver to pearl grey; merles of diverse tones; brindle; black; black with white markings not exceeding 30% of the body surface. A little white is acceptable on the chest, head, and feet. Faults - Too many white patches or white patches that are too big; black with tan points. Disqualifications - White coat color covering 50% or more of the body.

Gait

The trot -- our little shepherd's favorite gait -- must be solid and vigorous. At the jog trot, the head is carried rather high. As the stride lengthens the head lowers to become level with the backline. It is a very flowing gait. The feet barely leave the ground. He "shaves the earth." The correct gait is very pleasant to the eye. It is a result of the harmony of the front and rear angulations. As speed increases, the legs converge under the body toward the centerline.

Temperament

The Pyrenean Shepherd is not merely a header or a drover. Such a division of labor is unknown to him. He is a versatile herder to his very soul and has the intelligent initiative to adapt to all manner of changing circumstances in order to fulfill the human shepherd's every need with unequalable prowess. The powerful herding instinct is so strong in him that from the very youngest age he knows how to manage the flock even without the example of an older dog. He is dominated by his love for his work.

He has the tendency to become passionately attached to his owner to the complete exclusion of all others and is astonishingly sensitive to his owner's moods. As a companion, he is very active and enthusiastic and insists upon being involved in the day's activities whatever they may be. He is very affectionate with the members of his immediate family, but is distrustful of strangers.

Disqualifications

.. Individuals under the minimum height -

Rough-Faced: males - under 15 ½ inches at the withers, females - under 15 inches at the withers.

Smooth-Faced: males - under 15 ½ inches at the withers, females - under 15 ½ inches at the withers

.. Individuals exceeding the maximum height by more than ½ inch.

Rough-Faced: males - more than ½ inch above 18 ½ inches at the withers, females - more than ½ inch above 18 inches at the withers.

Smooth-Faced: males - more than ½ inch above 21 inches at the withers, females - more than ½ inch above 20 ½ inches at the withers

.. Missing pigment on eye rims.

.. Blue eyes in an individual of coat color other than merle.

.. Nose other than black.

.. Overshot or undershot bite.

.. White coat color exceeding 50% of the body.

Approved April 11, 2006

Effective January 1, 2007

Rottweiler Breed Standard

General Appearance

The ideal Rottweiler is a medium large, robust and powerful dog, black with clearly defined rust markings. His compact and substantial build denotes great strength, agility and endurance. Dogs are characteristically more massive throughout with larger frame and heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are distinctly feminine, but without weakness of substance or structure.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Dogs--24 inches to 27 inches. Bitches--22 inches to 25 inches, with preferred size being mid-range of each sex. Correct proportion is of primary importance, as long as size is within the standard's range. The length of body, from prosternum to the rearmost projection of the rump, is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers, the most desirable proportion of the height to length being 9 to 10. The Rottweiler is neither coarse nor shelly. Depth of chest is approximately fifty percent (50%) of the height of the dog. His bone and muscle mass must be sufficient to balance his frame, giving a compact and very powerful appearance. **Serious Faults**--Lack of proportion, undersized, oversized, reversal of sex characteristics (bitchy dogs, doggy bitches).

Head

Of medium length, broad between the ears; forehead line seen in profile is moderately arched; zygomatic arch and stop well developed with strong broad upper and lower jaws. The desired ratio of backskull to muzzle is 3 to 2. Forehead is preferred dry, however some wrinkling may occur when dog is alert. **Expression** is noble, alert, and self-assured. **Eyes** of medium size, almond shaped with well fitting lids, moderately deep-set, neither protruding nor receding. The desired color is a uniform dark brown. **Serious Faults**--Yellow (bird of prey) eyes, eyes of different color or size, hairless eye rim. **Disqualification**--Entropion. Ectropion. **Ears** of medium size, pendant, triangular in shape; when carried alertly the ears are level with the top of the skull and appear to broaden it. Ears are to be set well apart, hanging forward with the inner edge lying tightly against the head and terminating at approximately mid-cheek. **Serious Faults**--Improper carriage (creased, folded or held away from cheek/head). **Muzzle**--Bridge is straight, broad at base with slight tapering towards tip. The end of the muzzle is broad with well developed chin. Nose is broad rather than round and always black. Lips--Always black; corners closed; inner mouth pigment is preferred dark. **Serious Faults**--Total lack of mouth pigment (pink mouth). **Bite and Dentition**--Teeth 42 in number (20 upper, 22 lower), strong, correctly placed, meeting in a scissors bite--lower incisors touching inside of upper incisors. **Serious Faults**--Level bite; any missing tooth. **Disqualifications**--Overshot, undershot (when incisors do not touch or mesh); wry mouth; two or more missing teeth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--Powerful, well muscled, moderately long, slightly arched and without loose skin. **Topline**--The back is firm and level, extending in a straight line from behind the withers to the croup. The back remains horizontal to the ground while the dog is moving or standing. **Body**--The chest is roomy, broad and deep, reaching to elbow, with well pronounced forechest and well sprung, oval ribs. Back is straight and strong. Loin is short, deep and well muscled. Croup is broad, of medium length and only slightly sloping. Underline of a mature Rottweiler has a slight tuck-up. Males must have two normal testicles properly descended into the scrotum. **Disqualification**--Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males. **Tail**--Tail docked short, close to body, leaving one or two tail vertebrae. The set of the tail is more important than length. Properly set, it gives an impression of elongation of topline; carried slightly above horizontal when the dog is excited or moving.

Forequarters

Shoulder blade is long and well laid back. Upper arm equal in length to shoulder blade, set so elbows are well under body. Distance from withers to elbow and elbow to ground is equal. Legs are strongly developed with straight, heavy bone, not set close together. Pasterns are strong, springy and almost perpendicular to the ground. Feet are round, compact with well arched toes, turning neither in nor out. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong and black. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters

Angulation of hindquarters balances that of forequarters. Upper thigh is fairly long, very broad and well muscled. Stifle joint is well turned. Lower thigh is long, broad and powerful, with extensive muscling leading into a strong hock joint. Rear pasterns are nearly perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, hind legs are straight, strong and wide enough apart to fit with a properly built body. Feet are

somewhat longer than the front feet, turning neither in nor out, equally compact with well arched toes. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong, and black. Dewclaws must be removed.

Coat

Outer coat is straight, coarse, dense, of medium length and lying flat. Undercoat should be present on neck and thighs, but the amount is influenced by climatic conditions. Undercoat should not show through outer coat. The coat is shortest on head, ears and legs, longest on breeching. The Rottweiler is to be exhibited in the natural condition with no trimming. **Fault**--Wavy coat. **Serious Faults**--Open, excessively short, or curly coat; total lack of undercoat; any trimming that alters the length of the natural coat. **Disqualification**--Long coat.

Color

Always black with rust to mahogany markings. The demarcation between black and rust is to be clearly defined. The markings should be located as follows: a spot over each eye; on cheeks; as a strip around each side of muzzle, but not on the bridge of the nose; on throat; triangular mark on both sides of prosternum; on forelegs from carpus downward to the toes; on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to front of rear legs from hock to toes, but not completely eliminating black from rear of pasterns; un-der tail; black penciling on toes. The undercoat is gray, tan, or black. Quantity and location of rust markings is important and should not exceed ten percent of body color. **Serious Faults**--Straw-colored, excessive, insufficient or sooty markings; rust marking other than described above; white marking any place on dog (a few rust or white hairs do not constitute a marking). **Disqualifications**--Any base color other than black; absence of all markings.

Gait

The Rottweiler is a trotter. His movement should be balanced, harmonious, sure, powerful and unhindered, with strong forereach and a powerful rear drive. The motion is effortless, efficient, and ground-covering. Front and rear legs are thrown neither in nor out, as the imprint of hind feet should touch that of forefeet. In a trot the forequarters and hindquarters are mutually coordinated while the back remains level, firm and relatively motionless. As speed increases the legs will converge under body towards a center line.

Temperament

The Rottweiler is basically a calm, confident and courageous dog with a self-assured aloofness that does not lend itself to immediate and indiscriminate friendships. A Rottweiler is self-confident and responds quietly and with a wait-and-see attitude to influences in his environment. He has an inherent desire to protect home and family, and is an intelligent dog of extreme hardness and adaptability with a strong willingness to work, making him especially suited as a companion, guardian and general all-purpose dog.

The behavior of the Rottweiler in the show ring should be controlled, willing and adaptable, trained to submit to examination of mouth, testicles, etc. An aloof or reserved dog should not be penalized, as this reflects the accepted character of the breed. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs should not be faulted.

A judge shall excuse from the ring any shy Rottweiler. A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it shrinks away from the judge. A dog that in the opinion of the judge menaces or threatens him/her, or exhibits any sign that it may not be safely approached or examined by the judge in the normal manner, shall be excused from the ring. A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring shall be disqualified.

Summary

Faults - The foregoing is a description of the ideal Rottweiler. Any structural fault that detracts from the above described working dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

Disqualifications

Entropion, ectropion. Overshot, undershot (when incisors do not touch or mesh); wry mouth; two or more missing teeth. Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males. Long coat. Any base color other than black; absence of all markings. A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring.

Approved May 8, 1990
Effective June 28, 1990

Schipperke Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Schipperke is an agile, active watchdog and hunter of vermin. In appearance he is a small, thickset, cobby, black, tailless dog, with a fox-like face. The dog is square in profile and possesses a distinctive coat, which includes a stand-out ruff, cape and culottes. All of these create a unique silhouette, appearing to slope from shoulders to croup. Males are decidedly masculine without coarseness. Bitches are decidedly feminine without overrefinement.



Any deviation from the ideal described in the standard should be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Faults common to all breeds are as undesirable in the Schipperke as in any other breed, even though such faults may not be specifically mentioned in the standard.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--The suggested height at the highest point of the withers is 11-13 inches for males and 10-12 inches for bitches. Quality should always take precedence over size. **Proportion**--Square in profile. **Substance**--Thickset.

Head

Expression--The expression is questioning, mischievous, impudent and alert, but never mean or wild. The well proportioned head, accompanied by the correct eyes and ears, will give the dog proper Schipperke expression. **Skull**--The skull is of medium width, narrowing toward the muzzle. Seen in profile with the ears laid back, the skull is slightly rounded. The upper jaw is moderately filled in under the eyes, so that, when viewed from above, the head forms a wedge tapering smoothly from the back of the skull to the tip of the nose. The stop is definite but not prominent. The length of the muzzle is slightly less than the length of the skull. **Eyes** The ideal eyes are small, oval rather than round, dark brown, and placed forward on the head. **Ears**--The ears are small, triangular, placed high on the head, and, when at attention, very erect. A drop ear or ears is a disqualification. **Nose**--The nose is small and black. **Bite**--The bite must be scissors or level. Any deviation is to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--The neck is of moderate length, slightly arched and in balance with the rest of the dog to give the correct silhouette. **Topline**--The topline is level or sloping slightly from the withers to the croup. The stand-out ruff adds to the slope, making the dog seem slightly higher at the shoulders than at the rump. **Body**--The chest is broad and deep, and reaches to the elbows. The well sprung ribs (modified oval) are wide behind the shoulders and taper to the sternum. The forechest extends in front of the shoulders between the front legs. The loin is short, muscular and moderately drawn up. The croup is broad and well-rounded with the tail docked. No tail is visually discernible.

Forequarters

The shoulders are well laid back, with the legs extending straight down from the body when viewed from the front. From the side, legs are placed well under the body. Pasterns are short, thick and strong, but still flexible, showing a slight angle when viewed from the side. Dewclaws are generally removed. Feet are small, round and tight. Nails are short, strong and black.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters appear slightly lighter than the forequarters, but are well muscled, and in balance with the front. The hocks are well let down and the stifles are well bent. Extreme angulation is to be penalized. From the rear, the legs extend straight down from the hip through the hock to the feet. Dewclaws must be removed.

Coat

Pattern--The adult coat is highly characteristic and must include several distinct lengths growing naturally in a specific pattern. The coat is short on the face, ears, front of the forelegs and on the hocks; it is medium length on the body, and longer in the ruff, cape, jabot and culottes. The ruff begins in back of the ears and extends completely around the neck; the cape forms an additional distinct layer extending beyond the ruff; the jabot extends across the chest and down between the front legs. The hair down the middle of the back, starting just behind the cape and continuing over the rump, lies flat. It is slightly shorter than the cape but longer than the hair on the sides of the body and sides of the

legs. The coat on the rear of the thighs forms culottes, which should be as long as the ruff. Lack of differentiation in coat lengths should be heavily penalized, as it is an essential breed characteristic.

Texture--The coat is abundant, straight and slightly harsh to the touch. The softer undercoat is dense and short on the body and is very dense around the neck, making the ruff stand out. Silky coats, body coats over three inches in length or very short harsh coats are equally incorrect.

Trimming--As the Schipperke is a natural breed, only trimming of the whiskers and the hair between the pads of the feet is optional. Any other trimming must not be done.

Color

The outercoat must be black. Any color other than a natural black is a disqualification. The undercoat, however, may be slightly lighter. During the shedding period, the coat might take on a transitory reddish cast, which is to be penalized to the degree that it detracts from the overall black appearance of the dog. Graying due to age (seven years or older) or occasional white hairs should not be penalized.

Gait

Proper Schipperke movement is a smooth, well coordinated and graceful trot (basically double tracking at a moderate speed), with a tendency to gradually converge toward the center of balance beneath the dog as speed increases. Front and rear must be in perfect balance with good reach in front and drive in the rear. The topline remains level or slightly sloping downward from the shoulders to the rump. Viewed from the front, the elbows remain close to the body. The legs form a straight line from the shoulders through the elbows to the toes, with the feet pointing straight ahead. From the rear, the legs form a straight line from the hip through the hocks to the pads, with the feet pointing straight ahead.

Temperament

The Schipperke is curious, interested in everything around him, and is an excellent and faithful little watchdog. He is reserved with strangers and ready to protect his family and property if necessary. He displays a confident and independent personality, reflecting the breed's original purpose as watchdog and hunter of vermin.

Disqualifications

A drop ear or ears.

Any color other than a natural black.

Approved November 13, 1990

Effective January 1, 1991

Sealyham Terrier Breed Standard

The Sealyham should be the embodiment of power and determination, ever keen and alert, of extraordinary substance, yet free from clumsiness.



Height

At withers about 10½ inches.

Weight

23-24 pounds for dogs; bitches slightly less. It should be borne in mind that size is more important than weight.

Head

Long, broad and powerful, without coarseness. It should, however, be in perfect balance with the body, joining neck smoothly. Length of head roughly, three-quarters height at withers, or about an inch longer than neck. Breadth between ears a little less than one-half length of head. **Skull** - Very slightly domed, with a shallow indentation running down between the brows, and joining the muzzle with a moderate stop. **Cheeks** - Smoothly formed and flat, without heavy jowls. **Jaws** - Powerful and square. Bite level or scissors. Overshot or undershot bad faults. **Teeth** - Sound, strong and white, with canines fitting closely together. **Nose** - Black, with large nostrils. White, cherry or butterfly bad faults. **Eyes** - Very dark, deeply set and fairly wide apart, of medium size, oval in shape with keen terrier expression. Light, large or protruding eye bad faults. Lack of eye rim pigmentation not a fault. **Ears** - Folded level with top of head, with forward edge close to cheek. Well rounded at tip, and of length to reach outer corner of eye. Thin, not leathery, and of sufficient thickness to avoid creases. Prick, tulip, rose or hound ears bad faults.

Neck

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

Shoulders

Well laid back and powerful, but not over-muscled. Sufficiently wide to permit freedom of action. Upright or straight shoulder placement highly undesirable.

Legs

Forelegs strong, with good bone; and as straight as is consistent with chest being well let down between them. Down on pasterns, knuckled over, bowed, and out at elbow, bad faults. Hind legs longer than forelegs and not so heavily boned. **Feet** - Large but compact, round with thick pads, strong nails. Toes well arched and pointing straight ahead. Forefeet larger, though not quite so long as hind feet. Thin, spread or flat feet bad faults.

Body

Strong, short-coupled and substantial, so as to permit great flexibility. Brisket deep and well let down between forelegs. Ribs well sprung.

Back

Length from withers to set-on of tail should approximate height at withers, or 10½ inches. Topline level, neither roached nor swayed. Any deviations from these measurements undesirable. **Hindquarters** - Very powerful, and protruding well behind the set-on of tail. Strong second thighs, stifles well bent, and hocks well let down. Cowhocks bad fault.

Tail

Docked and carried upright. Set on far enough forward so that spine does not slope down to it.

Coat

Weather-resisting, comprised of soft, dense undercoat and hard, wiry top coat. Silky or curly coat bad fault.

Color

All white, or with lemon, tan or badger markings on head and ears. Heavy body markings and excessive ticking should be discouraged.

Action

Sound, strong, quick, free, true and level.

Scale of Points

General character, balance and size		15
Head	5	
Eyes	5	
Mouth	5	
Ears	5	
Neck	5	25
Shoulders and brisket	10	
Body, ribs and loin	10	
Hindquarters	10	
Legs and Feet	10	
Coat	10	50
Tail	5	
Color (body marking and ticking)	<u>5</u>	10
Total		100

Approved February 9, 1974

Silky Terrier Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Silky Terrier is a true "toy terrier". He is moderately low set, slightly longer than tall, of refined bone structure, but of sufficient substance to suggest the ability to hunt and kill domestic rodents. His coat is silky in texture, parted from the stop to the tail and presents a well groomed but not sculptured appearance. His inquisitive nature and joy of life make him an ideal companion.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Size – Shoulder height from nine to ten inches. Deviation in either direction is undesirable. **Proportion** – The body is about one fifth longer than the dog's height at the withers. **Substance** – Lightly built with strong but rather fine bone.

Head

The head is strong, wedge-shaped, and moderately long. **Expression** piercingly keen, **eyes** small, dark, almond shaped with dark rims. Light eyes are a serious fault. **Ears** are small, V-shaped, set high and carried erect without any tendency to flare obliquely off the skull. **Skull** flat, and not too wide between the ears. The skull is slightly longer than the muzzle. **Stop** shallow. The **nose** is black. **Teeth** strong and well aligned, scissors bite. An undershot or overshot bite is a serious fault.

Neck, Topline and Body

The **neck** fits gracefully into sloping shoulders. It is medium long, fine, and to some degree crested. The **topline** is level. A topline showing a roach or dip is a serious fault. **Chest** medium wide and deep enough to extend down to the elbows. The **body** is moderately low set and about one fifth longer than the dog's height at the withers. The body is measured from the point of the shoulder (or forechest) to the rearmost projection of the upper thigh (or point of the buttocks). A body which is too short is a fault, as is a body which is too long. The tail is docked, set high and carried at twelve to two o'clock position.

Forequarters

Well laid back shoulders, together with proper angulation at the upper arm, set the forelegs nicely under the body. Forelegs are strong, straight and rather fine-boned. **Feet** small, catlike, round, compact. Pads are thick and springy while nails are strong and dark colored. White or flesh-colored nails are a fault. The feet point straight ahead, with no turning in or out. Dewclaws, if any, are removed.

Hindquarters

Thighs well muscled and strong, but not so developed as to appear heavy. Well angulated stifles with low hocks which are parallel when viewed from behind. **Feet** as in front.

Coat

Straight, single, glossy, silky in texture. On matured specimens the coat falls below and follows the body outline. It should not approach floor length. On the top of the head, the hair is so profuse as to form a topknot, but long hair on the face and ears is objectionable. The hair is parted on the head and down over the back to the root of the tail. The tail is well coated but devoid of plume. Legs should have short hair from the pastern and hock joints to the feet. The feet should not be obscured by the leg furnishings.

Color

Blue and tan. The blue may be silver blue, pigeon blue or slate blue, the tan deep and rich. The blue extends from the base of the skull to the tip of the tail, down the forelegs to the elbows, and half way down the outside of the thighs. On the tail the blue should be very dark. Tan appears on muzzle and cheeks, around the base of the ears, on the legs and feet and around the vent. The topknot should be silver or fawn which is lighter than the tan points.

Gait

Should be free, light-footed, lively and straightforward. Hindquarters should have strong propelling power. Toeing in or out is to be faulted.

Temperament

The keenly alert air of the terrier is characteristic, with shyness or excessive nervousness to be

faulted. The manner is quick, friendly, responsive.(Approved October 10, 1989
Effective November 30, 1989)

Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier Breed Standard



General Appearance

The Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier is a medium-sized, hardy, well balanced sporting terrier, square in outline. He is distinguished by his soft, silky, gently waving coat of warm wheaten color and his particularly steady disposition. The breed requires moderation both in structure and presentation, and any exaggerations are to be shunned. He should present the overall appearance of an alert and happy animal, graceful, strong and well coordinated.

Size, Proportion, Substance

A dog shall be 18 to 19 inches at the withers, the ideal being 18½. A bitch shall be 17 to 18 inches at the withers, the ideal being 17½. *Major Faults*--Dogs under 18 inches or over 19 inches; bitches under 17 inches or over 18 inches. Any deviation must be penalized according to the degree of its severity. Square in outline. Hardy, well balanced. Dogs should weigh 35-40 pounds; bitches 30-35 pounds.

Head

Well balanced and in proportion to the body. Rectangular in appearance; moderately long. Powerful with no suggestion of coarseness. *Eyes* dark reddish brown or brown, medium in size, slightly almond shaped and set fairly wide apart. Eye rims black. *Major Fault*--Anything approaching a yellow eye. *Ears* small to medium in size, breaking level with the skull and dropping slightly forward, the inside edge of the ear lying next to the cheek and pointing to the ground rather than to the eye. A hound ear or a high-breaking ear is not typical and should be *severely penalized*. *Skull* flat and clean between ears. Cheekbones not prominent. Defined stop. *Muzzle* powerful and strong, well filled below the eyes. No suggestion of snipiness. Skull and foreface of equal length. *Nose* black and large for size of dog. *Major Fault*--Any nose color other than solid black. Lips tight and black. *Teeth* large, clean and white; scissors or level bite. *Major Fault*--Undershot or overshot.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck medium in length, clean and strong, not throaty. Carried proudly, it gradually widens, blending smoothly into the body. *Back* strong and level. *Body* compact; relatively short coupled. *Chest* is deep. *Ribs* are well sprung but without roundness. *Tail* is set on high. Docked tail preferred. Whether docked or natural, the tail is to be carried upright 90° from the back, either straight or with a slight curve forward. Any deviation from this ideal is to be penalized accordingly.

Forequarters

Shoulders well laid back, clean and smooth; well knit. *Forelegs* straight and well boned. All dewclaws should be removed. *Feet* are round and compact with good depth of pad. *Pads* black. *Nails* dark.

Hindquarters

Hind legs well developed with well bent *stifles* turning neither in nor out; *hocks* well let down and parallel to each other. All *dewclaws* should be removed. The presence of dewclaws on the hind legs should be *penalized*. *Feet* are round and compact with good depth of pad. *Pads* black. *Nails* dark.

Coat

A distinguishing characteristic of the breed which sets the dog apart from all other terriers. An abundant single coat covering the entire body, legs and head; coat on the latter falls forward to shade the eyes. Texture soft and silky with a gentle wave. In both puppies and adolescents, the mature wavy coat is generally not yet evident. *Major Faults*--Woolly or harsh, crisp or cottony, frizzy, kinky or standaway coat; in the adult, a straight coat is also objectionable.

Presentation--For show purposes, the Wheaten is presented to show a terrier outline, but coat must be of sufficient length to flow when the dog is in motion. The coat must never be clipped or plucked. Sharp contrasts or stylizations must be avoided. Head coat should be blended to present a rectangular outline. Eyes should be indicated but never fully exposed. Ears should be relieved of fringe, but not taken down to the leather. Sufficient coat must be left on skull, cheeks, neck and tail to balance the proper length of body coat. *Dogs that are overly trimmed shall be severely penalized*.

Color

Any shade of wheaten. Upon close examination, occasional red, white or black guard hairs may be found. However, the overall coloring must be clearly wheaten with no evidence of any other color except on ears and muzzle where blue-gray shading is sometimes present. *Major Fault*--Any color

save wheaten. *Puppies* and *Adolescents*--Puppies under a year may carry deeper coloring and occasional black tipping. The adolescent, under two years, is often quite light in color, but must never be white or carry gray other than on ears and muzzle. However, by two years of age, the *proper* wheaten color should be obvious.

Gait

Gait is free, graceful and lively with good reach in front and strong drive behind. Front and rear feet turn neither in nor out. Dogs who fail to keep their tails erect when moving should be *severely penalized*.

Temperament

The Wheaten is a happy, steady dog and shows himself gaily with an air of self-confidence. He is alert and exhibits interest in his surroundings; exhibits less aggressiveness than is sometimes encouraged in other terriers. *Major Fault*--Timid or overly aggressive dogs.

Approved August 10, 2009
Effective September 30, 2009

Spinone Italiano Breed Standard



General Appearance

Muscular dog with powerful bone. Vigorous and robust, his purpose as hardworking gun dog is evident. Naturally sociable, the docile and patient Spinone is resistant to fatigue and is an experienced hunter on any terrain. His hard textured coat is weather resistant. His wiry, dense coat and thick skin enable the Spinone to negotiate underbrush and endure cold water that would severely punish any dog not so naturally armored. He has a remarkable tendency for an extended and fast trotting gait. The Spinone is an excellent retriever by nature.

Size, Proportion, Substance:

Height: The height at the withers is 23 to 27 inches for males and 22 to 25 inches for females.

Weight: In direct proportion to size and structure of dog. **Proportion:** His build tends to fit into a square. The length of the body, measured from sternum to point of buttocks, is approximately equal to the height at the withers with tolerance of no more than 1 inch in length compared to height.

Substance: The Spinone is a solidly built dog, robust with powerful bone.

Head:

Long. The profile of the Spinone is unique to this breed. Expression is of paramount importance to the breed. It should denote intelligence and gentleness. Skull of oval shape, with sides gently sloping. With occipital protuberance well developed, medial-frontal furrow is very pronounced. **Muzzle:** Square when viewed from the front. Muzzle length is equal to that of backskull. The planes of the skull and muzzle are diverging, downfaced. Its width measured at its midpoint is a third of its length. Stop is barely perceptible. Bridge of the muzzle is preferably slightly Roman, however, straight is not to be faulted. **Lips** fitting tightly to the jawline. Convergence of planes of the skull and muzzle or a dish-faced muzzle is to be faulted so severely as to eliminate from further competition. **Eyes:** Must have a soft sweet expression. Ochre (yellowish brown) in color, darker eyes with darker colored dogs, lighter eyes with lighter colored dogs. Large, well opened, set well apart, the eye is almost round, the lids closely fitting the eye, to protect the eye from gathering debris while the dog is hunting, loose eye lids must be faulted. Which is neither protruding nor deep set. Eye rim clearly visible, color will vary with coat color from flesh colored to brown. Disqualification: Walleye. **Nose:** Bulbous and spongy in appearance with upper edge rounded. Nostrils are large and well opened. In profile, the nose protrudes past the forward line of the lips. (Pigment is flesh colored in white dogs, darker in white and orange dogs, brown in brown or brown roan dogs.) Disqualification: Any pigment other than described or incomplete pigment of the nose is to be disqualified. **Teeth:** Jaw is powerful. Teeth are positioned in a scissors or level bite. Disqualification: Overshot or undershot bite. **Ears:** Practically triangular shape. Set on a level just below the eye, carried low, with little erectile power. The leather is fine, covered with short, thick hair mixed with a longer sparser hair, which becomes thicker along edges. Length, if measured along the head would extend to tip of nose and no more than 1 inch beyond the tip. The forward edge is adherent to the cheek, not folded, but turned outward; the tip of the ear is slightly rounded.

Neck, Topline, Body:

Neck: Strong, thick, and muscular. Clearly defined from the nape, blending in to the shoulders in a harmonious line. The throat is moderate in skin with a double dewlap. **Chest:** Broad, deep, well muscled and well rounded; extending at least to the elbow. The ribs are well sprung. The distance from ground to the elbow is equal to 1/2 the height at the withers. **Back:** The topline consists of two segments. The first slopes slightly downward in a nearly straight line from the withers to the 11th thoracic vertebrae, approximately 6 inches behind the withers. The second rises gradually and continues into a solid and well-arched loin. The underline is solid and should have minimal tuck up. **Croup:** Well muscled, long. The hipbones fall away from the spinal column at an angle of about 30 degrees, producing a lightly rounded, well filled-out croup. **Tail:** Follows the line of the croup, thick at the base, carried horizontally or down; flicking from side to side while moving is preferred. The tail should lack fringes. It is docked to a length of 5 1/2 to 8 inches. Tail habitually carried above the level of the back or straight up when working is to be penalized.

Forequarters:

Shoulders: Powerful and long, withers not too prominent; forming an angle with the upper arm of approximately angle 105. With well-developed muscles, the points of the shoulder blades are not close together. The ideal distance between the shoulder blades is approximately two inches or more. Angulation of shoulder is in balance with angulation in the rear. **Forelegs:** The forelegs are straight when viewed from the front angle with strong bone and well-developed muscles; elbows set under the withers and close to the body. Pasterns are long, lean and flexible following the vertical line of the

forearm. In profile, they are slightly slanted. **Feet:** Large compact, rounded with well-arched toes, which are close together, covered with short, dense hair, including between the toes. Pads are lean and hard with strong nails curving toward the ground, well pigmented, but never black. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters:

Thighs are strong and well muscled, stifles show good function angulation, lower thigh to be well developed and muscled with good breadth. The hock, with proportion of 1/3 the distance from the hip joint to foot being ideal, is strong, lean and perpendicular to the ground. Fault: Cowhocks. **Feet:** Slightly more oval than the forefoot with the same characteristics. Dewclaws may be removed.

Skin:

The skin must be very thick, closely fitting the body. The skin is thinner on the head, throat, groin, under the legs and in the folds of the elbows is soft to the touch. Pigmentation is dependent upon the color or markings of the coat. Disqualification: Any black pigmentation.

Coat:

A Spinone must have a correct coat to be of correct type. The ideal coat length is 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches on the body, with a tolerance of 1/2 inch over or under the ideal length. Head, ears, muzzle and front sides of legs and feet are covered by shorter hair. The hair on the backsides of the legs forms a rough brush, but there are never any fringes. The eyes and lips are framed by stiff hair forming eyebrows, mustache and tufted beard, which combine to save fore face from laceration by briar and bush. The coat is dense, stiff and flat or slightly crimped, but not curly, with an absence of undercoat. The Spinone is exhibited in a natural state. The appearance of the Spinone may not be altered. The dog must present the natural appearance of a functional field dog. Dogs with a long, soft or silky coat, the presence of undercoat, or any deviation of the coat is defined in this as well as excessive grooming, i.e., scissoring, clipping, or setting of pattern shall be severely penalized as to eliminate them from further competition.

Color:

The accepted colors are: Solid white, white and orange; orange roan with or without orange markings; white with brown markings, brown roan with or without brown markings. The most desired color of brown is chestnut brown, "monks habit", however, varying colors of brown are acceptable. Disqualification: Any black in the coat, tan, tri-color, in any combination, or any color other than accepted colors.

Gait: The Spinone is first and foremost a functional working gun dog. Its purpose as a versatile hunting dog must be given the utmost consideration. Easy and loose trot geared for endurance. Maximum ground is covered with least amount of effort, which his purpose as a versatile working gun dog demands. Profile of the topline kept throughout the trotting gait, light body roll in mature bitches is characteristic of the breed. While hunting, an extended fast trot with intermittent paces of a gallop allows the Spinone to cover ground quickly and thoroughly. Any characteristics that interfere with the accomplishment of the function of the Spinone shall be considered as a serious fault.

Faults: Any departure from the foregoing points constitutes a fault which when judging must be penalized according to its seriousness and extension.

Disqualification

Wall Eye

Any pigment other than described or incomplete pigment of the nose.

Overshot or undershot bite.

Any black pigmentation.

Any black in the coat; tan, tri-color markings in any combination, or any color other than accepted colors.

Approved: February 11, 2000
Effective: September 28, 2000

Standard Schnauzer Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Standard Schnauzer is a robust, heavy-set dog, sturdily built with good muscle and plenty of bone; square-built in proportion of body length to height. His rugged build and dense harsh coat are accentuated by the hallmark of the breed, the arched eyebrows and the bristly mustache and whiskers. **Faults**--Any deviation that detracts from the Standard Schnauzer's desired general appearance of a robust, active, square-built, wire-coated dog. Any deviation from the specifications in the Standard is to be considered a fault and should be penalized in proportion to the extent of the deviation.



Size, Proportion, Substance

Ideal height at the highest point of the shoulder blades, 18½ to 19½ inches for males and 17½ inches to 18½ inches for females. Dogs measuring over or under these limits must be faulted in proportion to the extent of the deviation. Dogs measuring more than one half inch over or under these limits must be disqualified. The height at the highest point of the withers equals the length from breastbone to point of rump.

Head

Head strong, rectangular, and elongated; narrowing slightly from the ears to the eyes and again to the tip of the nose. The total length of the head is about one half the length of the back measured from the withers to the set-on of the tail. The head matches the sex and substance of the dog. **Expression** alert, highly intelligent, spirited. **Eyes** medium size; dark brown; oval in shape and turned forward; neither round nor protruding. The brow is arched and wiry, but vision is not impaired nor eyes hidden by too long an eyebrow. **Ears** set high, evenly shaped with moderate thickness of leather and carried erect when cropped. If uncropped, they are of medium size, V-shaped and mobile so that they break at skull level and are carried forward with the inner edge close to the cheek. **Faults**--Prick, or hound ears.

Skull (Occiput to Stop) moderately broad between the ears with the width of the skull not exceeding two thirds the length of the skull. The skull must be flat; neither domed nor bumpy; skin unwrinkled. There is a slight stop which is accentuated by the wiry brows. **Muzzle** strong, and both parallel and equal in length to the top skull; it ends in a moderately blunt wedge with wiry whiskers accenting the rectangular shape of the head. The topline of the muzzle is parallel with the topline of the skull. Nose is large, black and full. The lips should be black, tight and not overlapping. **Cheeks**--Well developed chewing muscles, but not so much that "cheekiness" disturbs the rectangular head form.

Bite--A full complement of white teeth, with a strong, sound scissors bite. The canine teeth are strong and well developed with the upper incisors slightly overlapping and engaging the lower. The upper and lower jaws are powerful and neither overshot nor undershot. **Faults**--A level bite is considered undesirable but a lesser fault than an overshot or undershot mouth.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck strong, of moderate thickness and length, elegantly arched and blending cleanly into the shoulders. The skin is tight, fitting closely to the dry throat with no wrinkles or dewlaps. The **topline** of the back should not be absolutely horizontal, but should have a slightly descending slope from the first vertebra of the withers to the faintly curved croup and set-on of the tail. **Back** strong, firm, straight and short. Loin well developed, with the distance from the last rib to the hips as short as possible.

Body compact, strong, short-coupled and substantial so as to permit great flexibility and agility. **Faults**--Too slender or shelly; too bulky or coarse.

Chest of medium width with well sprung ribs, and if it could be seen in cross section would be oval. The breastbone is plainly discernible. The brisket must descend at least to the elbows and ascend gradually to the rear with the belly moderately drawn up. **Fault**--Excessive tuck-up. Croup full and slightly rounded. **Tail** set moderately high and carried erect. It is docked to not less than one inch nor more than two inches. **Fault**Squirrel tail.

Forequarters

Shoulders--The sloping shoulder blades are strongly muscled, yet flat and well laid back so that the rounded upper ends are in a nearly vertical line above the elbows. They slope well forward to the point

where they join the upper arm, forming as nearly as possible a right angle when seen from the side. Such an angulation permits the maximum forward extension of the forelegs without binding or effort. **Forelegs** straight, vertical, and without any curvature when seen from all sides; set moderately far apart; with heavy bone; elbows set close to the body and pointing directly to the rear. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. **Feet** small and compact, round with thick pads and strong black nails. The toes are well closed and arched (cat's paws) and pointing straight ahead.

Hindquarters

Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters, never appearing higher than the shoulders. Thighs broad with well bent stifles. The second thigh, from knee to hock, is approximately parallel with an extension of the upper neck line. The legs, from the clearly defined hock joint to the feet, are short and perpendicular to the ground and, when viewed from the rear, are parallel to each other. Dewclaws, if any, on the hind legs are generally removed. Feet as in front.

Coat

Tight, hard, wiry and as thick as possible, composed of a soft, close undercoat and a harsh outer coat which, when seen against the grain, stands up off the back, lying neither smooth nor flat. The outer coat (body coat) is trimmed (by plucking) only to accent the body outline.

As coat texture is of the greatest importance, a dog may be considered in show coat with back hair measuring from 3/4 to 2 inches in length. Coat on the ears, head, neck, chest, belly and under the tail may be closely trimmed to give the desired typical appearance of the breed. On the muzzle and over the eyes the coat lengthens to form the beard and eyebrows; the hair on the legs is longer than that on the body. These "furnishings" should be of harsh texture and should not be so profuse as to detract from the neat appearance or working capabilities of the dog. **Faults**--Soft, smooth, curly, wavy or shaggy; too long or too short; too sparse or lacking undercoat; excessive furnishings; lack of furnishings.

Color

Pepper and salt or pure black.

Pepper and Salt--The typical pepper and salt color of the topcoat results from the combination of black and white hairs, and white hairs banded with black. Acceptable are all shades of pepper and salt and dark iron gray to silver gray. Ideally, pepper and salt Standard Schnauzers have a gray undercoat, but a tan or fawn undercoat is not to be penalized. It is desirable to have a darker facial mask that harmonizes with the particular shade of coat color. Also, in pepper and salt dogs, the pepper and salt mixture may fade out to light gray or silver white in the eyebrows, whiskers, cheeks, under throat, across chest, under tail, leg furnishings, under body, and inside legs.

Black--Ideally the black Standard Schnauzer should be a true rich color, free from any fading or discoloration or any admixture of gray or tan hairs. The undercoat should also be solid black. However, increased age or continued exposure to the sun may cause a certain amount of fading and burning. A small white smudge on the chest is not a fault. Loss of color as a result of scars from cuts and bites is not a fault.

Faults--Any colors other than specified, and any shadings or mixtures thereof in the topcoat such as rust, brown, red, yellow or tan; absence of peppering; spotting or striping; a black streak down the back; or a black saddle without typical salt and pepper coloring--and gray hairs in the coat of a black; in blacks, any undercoat color other than black.

Gait

Sound, strong, quick, free, true and level gait with powerful, well angulated hindquarters that reach out and cover ground. The forelegs reach out in a stride balancing that of the hindquarters. At a trot, the back remains firm and level, without swaying, rolling or roaching. When viewed from the rear, the feet, though they may appear to travel close when trotting, must not cross or strike. Increased speed causes feet to converge toward the center line of gravity.

Faults--Crabbing or weaving; paddling, rolling, swaying; short, choppy, stiff, stilted rear action; front legs that throw out or in (East and West movers); hackney gait, crossing over, or striking in front or rear.

Temperament

The Standard Schnauzer has highly developed senses, intelligence, aptitude for training, fearlessness, endurance and resistance against weather and illness. His nature combines high-spirited temperament with extreme reliability.

Faults--In weighing the seriousness of a fault, greatest consideration should be given to deviation from the desired alert, highly intelligent, spirited, reliable character of the Standard Schnauzer. Dogs that are shy or appear to be highly nervous should be seriously faulted and dismissed from the ring. Vicious dogs shall be disqualified.

Disqualifications

Males under 18 inches or over 20 inches in height. Females under 17 inches or over 19 inches in height.

Vicious dogs.

Approved February 9, 1991

Effective March 27, 1991

Sussex Spaniel Breed Standard

General Appearance

The Sussex Spaniel was among the first ten breeds to be recognized and admitted to the *Stud Book* when the American Kennel Club was formed in 1884, but it has existed as a distinct breed for much longer. As its name implies, it derives its origin from the county of Sussex, England, and it was used there since the eighteenth century as a field dog. During the late 1800's the reputation of the Sussex Spaniel as an excellent hunting companion was well known among the estates surrounding Sussex County. Its short legs, massive build, long body, and habit of giving tongue when on scent made the breed ideally suited to penetrating the dense undergrowth and flushing game within range of the gun. Strength, maneuverability, and desire were essential for this purpose. Although it has never gained great popularity in numbers, the Sussex Spaniel continues today essentially unchanged in character and general appearance from those 19th century sporting dogs.



The Sussex Spaniel presents a long and low, rectangular and rather massive appearance coupled with free movements and nice tail action. The breed has a somber and serious expression. The rich golden liver color is unique to the breed.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--The height of the Sussex Spaniel as measured at the withers ranges from 13 to 15 inches. Any deviation from these measurements is a minor fault. The weight of the Sussex Spaniel ranges between 35 and 45 pounds. *Proportion*--The Sussex Spaniel presents a rectangular outline as the breed is longer in body than it is tall. *Substance*--The Sussex Spaniel is muscular and rather massive.

Head

Correct head and expression are important features of the breed. *Eyes*--The eyes are hazel in color, fairly large, soft and languishing, but do not show the haw overmuch. *Expression*--The Sussex Spaniel has a somber and serious appearance, and its fairly heavy brows produce a frowning expression. *Ears*--The ears are thick, fairly large, and lobe-shaped and are set moderately low, slightly above the outside corner of the eye. *Skull and Muzzle*--The skull is moderately long and also wide with an indentation in the middle and with a full stop. The brows are fairly heavy, the occiput is full but not pointed, the whole giving an appearance of heaviness without dullness. The muzzle should be approximately three inches long, broad, and square in profile. The skull as measured from the stop to the occiput is longer than the muzzle. The nostrils are well-developed and liver colored. The lips are somewhat pendulous. *Bite*-- A scissors bite is preferred. Any deviation from a scissors bite is a minor fault.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck--The neck is rather short, strong, and slightly arched, but does not carry the head much above the level of the back. There should not be much throatiness about the skin. *Topline and Body*-- the whole body is characterized as low and long with a level topline. The chest is round, especially behind the shoulders, and is deep and wide which gives a good girth. The back and loin are long and very muscular both in width and depth. For this development, the back ribs must be deep. *Tail*-- The tail is docked from 5 to 7 inches and set low. When gaitting the Sussex Spaniel exhibits nice tail action, but does not carry the tail above the level of the back.

Forequarters

The shoulders are well laid back and muscular. The upper arm should correspond in length and angle of return to the shoulder blade so that the legs are set well under the dog. The forelegs should be very short, strong, and heavily boned. They may show a slight bow. Both straight and slightly bowed constructions are proper and correct. The pasterns are very short and heavily boned. The feet are large and round with short hair between the toes.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are full and well-rounded, strong, and heavily boned. They should be parallel with each other and also set wide apart--about as wide as the dog at the shoulders. The hind legs are short from the hock to the ground, heavily boned, and should seem neither shorter than the forelegs nor much bent at the hocks. The hindquarters must correspond in angulation to the forequarters. The hocks should turn neither in nor out. The rear feet are like the front feet.

Coat

The body coat is abundant, flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl. The legs are moderately well-feathered, but clean below the hocks. The ears are furnished with soft, wavy hair. The neck has a well-marked frill in the coat. The tail is thickly covered with moderately long feather. No trimming is acceptable except to shape foot feather, or to remove feather between the pads or between the hock and the feet. The feather between the toes must be left in sufficient length to cover the nails.

Color

Rich golden liver is the only acceptable color and is a certain sign of the purity of the breed. Dark liver or puce is a major fault. White on the chest is a minor fault. White on any other part of the body is a major fault.

Gait

The round, deep and wide chest of the Sussex Spaniel coupled with its short legs and long body produce a rolling gait. While its movement is deliberate, the Sussex Spaniel is in no sense clumsy. Gait is powerful and true with perfect coordination between the front and hind legs. The front legs do not paddle, wave, or overlap. The head is held low when gaing. The breed should be shown on a loose lead so that its natural gait is evident.

Temperament

Despite its somber and serious expression, the breed is friendly and has a cheerful and tractable disposition.

Faults

The standard ranks features of the breed into three categories. The most important features of the breed are color and general appearance. The features of secondary importance are the head, ears, back and back ribs, legs, and feet. The features of lesser importance are the eyes, nose, neck, chest and shoulders, tail, and coat. Faults also fall into three categories. Major faults are color that is too light or too dark, white on any part of the body other than the chest, and a curled coat. Serious faults are a narrow head, weak muzzle, the presence of a topknot, and a general appearance that is sour and crouching. Minor faults are light eyes, white on chest, the deviation from proper height ranges, lightness of bone, shortness of body or a body that is flat-sided, and a bite other than scissors. There are no disqualifications in the Sussex Spaniel standard.

Approved April 7, 1992

Effective May 27, 1992

Swedish Vallhund



General Appearance

The Swedish Vallhund (SV) is a very old Spitz-type breed known since the time of the Vikings. For centuries the SV has been kept as a farm dog and used for herding cattle. The SV is a small, powerful, fearless, sturdily built Spitz herding dog. The correct relationship of height to length of body is 2:3. The SV has a wedge-shaped head, prick ears, and a close-fitting hard coat of medium length and sable coloring. The double coat and the characteristic "harness markings" are essential features of this breed. Tail may be natural (long, stub, or bob) or docked. The appearance of the Swedish Vallhund conveys intelligence, alertness and energy. Balance, outline, temperament and movement are of overriding importance. The SV is a thoroughly sound animal, versatile in its desire to do traditional herding or with proper training compete in companion events such as obedience, tracking and agility, and/or serve as a family companion.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Height-- Height at the withers for dogs ranges from 12.5 - 13.5 inches and bitches 11.5 - 12.5 inches. Minor variations may be seen; however, more important is the proportion. *Proportion*--The relationship of height to length of body, as measured from the prosternum to the rearmost portion of the buttocks, should be 2:3. *Substance*-- Strong, well boned, well developed, neither refined nor coarse, and a solidly built, muscular body.

Head

Rather long and clean. Viewed from above, the head forms an even wedge from skull to tip of nose and is well filled-in under the eyes. *Eyes*-- Medium size, oval in shape and dark brown with black eye rims. *Ears*-- Medium size, pointed, prick. Set at the outer edge of the skull above a line drawn from the corner of the eye. Ear leather should be firm from base to tip, smooth-haired and mobile. The dog should make good use of them. *Skull*-- Broad and almost flat. *Stop*-- Well defined. *Muzzle*-- Viewed from the side, the muzzle should look rather square, slightly shorter than the skull. *Planes*-- The top lines of the muzzle and skull are parallel to each other. *Nose*-- In profile, the nose is on the same line as the muzzle and does not extend beyond the forepart of the muzzle. *Pigmentation*-- Black. *Lips*-- Black and tight with no noticeable flews. *Teeth*-- Strong, well developed, with full dentition in a scissors bite. Any deviation is a serious fault.

Neck, Topline & Body

Neck-- Long, strongly muscled with good reach. *Topline*-- Level when standing or moving. *Chest*-- Good depth. The ribcage is long with fairly well sprung ribs. Viewed from the front, the chest should be oval; from the side, elliptical. In a mature dog it should reach down two-fifths of the length of the forelegs and, when viewed from the side, the lowest point of the chest is immediately behind the back part of the foreleg. The prosternum is visible and not excessively pronounced. *Underline*-- Slightly tucked up. *Back*-- Well muscled. *Loin*-- Short and strong. *Croup*-- Broad and slightly sloping. *Tails*-- Tails may be long, stub, or bob. May be shown natural or docked. All tail types are equally acceptable.

Forequarters

Shoulders-- Strongly-muscled. *Shoulder blades*-- Long and well laid back. *Upper arms*-- Slightly shorter than the shoulder blades, set at an approximate 90 degree angle, close fitting to ribs, but still very mobile. A line perpendicular to the ground can be drawn from the tip of the shoulder blade through the elbow to the ground. *Elbows*-- Move parallel to the body, turning neither in nor out. *Forearms*-- When viewed from the front, slightly curved to give free action against the lower part of the chest; the pasterns and feet are parallel. Viewed from the side the forearms are straight. The height from ground to elbow is almost half the height from ground to withers. *Legs*-- Well boned. *Pasterns*-- Slightly sloping, elastic. *Dewclaws*-- May be removed. *Feet*-- Medium sized, short, oval, pointing straight forward. *Toes*-- Tightly knit and well knuckled. *Pads*-- Thick and strong.

Hindquarters

Angulation-- To balance the front. Well angulated at stifle and hock. *Legs*-- Well boned. Upper and lower thighs are strongly muscled. Lower thigh is slightly longer than the distance from hock to ground. *Stifles*-- Well bent. *Hocks (Metatarsal bones)*-- Perpendicular to the ground and viewed from the rear, parallel. *Feet, toes and pads*-- Same as forefeet.

Coat

Medium length hair, harsh; topcoat close and tight. Undercoat is soft and dense. Hair is short on the

head and the foreparts of the legs and slightly longer on neck, chest and back parts of the hind legs. Dogs are to be shown in an untrimmed, natural state. Faults include woolly, curly, or open coats. Fluffy coats (longer hair on body and furnishings, with ear fringes) are a serious fault.

Color

A sable pattern seen in colors of grey through red and combinations of these colors in various shades. All are equally acceptable. Lighter shades of these colors are desirable on the chest, belly, buttocks, lower legs, feet and hocks, with darker hairs on back, neck, and sides of the body. Lighter harness markings are essential. Although a dark muzzle is acceptable, a well-defined mask with lighter hair around eyes, on muzzle and under the throat, giving a distinct contrast to the head color is highly desirable. White is permitted as a narrow blaze, neck spot, slight necklace, and white markings on the legs, and chest. White in excess of one third of the dog's total color is a very serious fault. Any color other than described above is a very serious fault.

Gait

Sound with strong reach and drive. The Swedish Vallhund is a herding dog requiring agility and endurance. Viewed from the front, the legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward to compensate for shortness of leg and width of chest. The forelegs should reach forward in a free stride without too much lift. Hind legs should drive well under the body and move on a line with the forelegs, with hocks turning neither in nor out. Feet should travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement and overly close or wide movement is faulty.

Temperament

The breed is watchful, energetic, fearless, alert, intelligent, friendly, eager to please, active, and steady, making a good herding and companion dog. Sound temperament, neither vicious or shy.

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault, and the seriousness of the fault should be in exact proportion to its degree.

The following faults are to be so severely penalized as to effectively eliminate the dog from competition: Fluffy coat, any color other than described above, nose not predominantly black, more than one-third white, any bite other than scissors.

Approved 10/18/04

Effective September 1, 2005

Toy Fox Terrier Breed Standard



General Appearance

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

Size, Proportion and Substance

Size: 8.5 - 11.5 inches, 9 -11 preferred, 8.5 - 11.5 acceptable. **Proportion:** The Toy Fox Terrier is square in proportion, with height being approximately equal to length; with height measured from withers to ground and length measured from point of shoulder to buttocks. Slightly longer in bitches is acceptable. **Substance:** Bone must be strong, but not excessive and always in proportion to size. Overall balance is important. *Disqualification:* Any dog under 8.5 inches and over 11.5 inches.

Head

The head is elegant, balanced and expressive with no indication of coarseness. **Expression** is intelligent, alert, eager and full of interest. **Eyes:** clear, bright and dark, including eye-rims, with the exception of chocolates whose eye-rims should be self-colored. The eyes are full, round and somewhat prominent, yet never bulging, with a soft intelligent expression. They are set well apart, not slanted, and fit well together into the sockets. **Ears:** The ears are erect, pointed, inverted V-shaped, set high and close together, but never touching. The size is in proportion to the head and body. *Disqualification:* Ears not erect on any dog over six months of age. **Skull:** is moderate in width, slightly rounded and softly wedge shaped. Medium stop, somewhat sloping. When viewed from the front, the head widens gradually from the nose to the base of the ears. The distance from the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the occiput. The cheeks are flat and muscular, with the area below the eyes well filled in. *Faults:* Apple head. **Muzzle:** Strong rather than fine, in proportion to the head as a whole and parallel to the top of the skull. **Nose:** Black only with the exception of self-colored in chocolate dogs. *Disqualification:* Dudley nose. **Lips:** are small and tight fitting. **Bite:** a full complement of strong white teeth meeting in a scissors bite is preferred. Loss of teeth should not be faulted as long as the bite can be determined as correct. *Disqualification:* Undershot, wry mouth, overshot more than 1/8 inch.

Neck, Topline and Body

The neck is carried proudly erect, well set on, slightly arched, gracefully curved, clean, muscular and free from throatiness. It is proportioned to the head and body and widens gradually blending smoothly into the shoulders. The length of the neck is approximately the same as that of the head. The **topline** is level when standing and gaiting. The **body** is balanced and tapers slightly from ribs to flank. The **chest** is deep and muscular with well sprung ribs. Depth of chest extends to the point of elbow. The **back** is straight, level, and muscular. Short and strong in loin with moderate tuck-up to denote grace and elegance. The **croup** is level with topline and well-rounded. The **tail** is set high, held erect and in proportion to the size of the dog. Docked to the 3rd or 4th joint.

Forequarters

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

Hindquarters

Hindquarters are well angulated, strong and muscular. The upper and lower thighs are strong, well muscled and of good length. The stifles are clearly defined and well angulated. Hock joints are well let down and firm. The rear pasterns are straight. The legs are parallel from the rear and turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws should be removed from hindquarters if present.

Coat

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

Color

Tri-Color: Predominately black head with sharply defined tan markings on cheeks, lips and eye dots. Body is over fifty-per-cent white, with or without black body spots. *White, Chocolate and Tan:* Predominately chocolate head with sharply defined tan markings on cheeks, lips and eye dots. Body is over fifty-percent white, with or without chocolate body spots. *White and Tan:* Predominately tan head. Body is over fifty-percent white with or without tan body spots. *White and Black:* Predominately black head. Body is over fifty percent white with or without black body spots. Color should be rich and clear. Blazes are acceptable, but may not touch the eyes or ears. Clear white is preferred, but a small amount of ticking is not to be penalized. Body spots on black headed tri-colors must be black; body spots on chocolate headed tri-colors must be chocolate; both with or without a slight fringe of tan alongside any body spots near the chest and under the tail as seen in normal bi-color patterning. *Faults:* Color, other than ticking, that extends below the elbow or the hock. *Disqualifications:* A blaze extending into the eyes or ears. Any color combination not stated above. Any dog whose head is more than fifty-percent white. Any dog whose body is not more than fifty-percent white. Any dog whose head and body spots are of different colors.

Gait

Movement is smooth and flowing with good reach and strong drive. The topline should remain straight and head and tail carriage erect while gaiting. *Fault:* Hackney gait.

Temperament

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

Disqualifications

Any dog under 8.5 inches or over 11.5 inches.

Ears not erect on any dog over six months of age.

Dudley nose.

Undershot, wry mouth, overshot more than 1/8 inch.

A blaze extending into the eye or ears.

Any color combination not stated above.

Any dog whose head is more than fifty percent white.

Any dog whose body is not more than fifty percent white.

Any dog whose head and body spots are of different colors.

Approved: July 8, 2003

Effective: August 27, 2003

Vizsla Breed Standard

General Appearance

That of a medium-sized, short-coated, hunting dog of distinguished appearance and bearing. Robust but rather lightly built, the coat is an attractive shaded golden rust. Originating in Hungary, the Vizsla was bred to work in field, forest and water. Agile and energetic, this is a versatile dog of power, drive and endurance in the field yet a tractable and affectionate companion in the home. It is strongly emphasized that field conditioned coats, as well as brawny or sinewy muscular condition and honorable scars indicating a working and hunting dog are never to be penalized in this dog. The requisite instincts and abilities to maintain a "dual dog" are always to be fostered and appreciated, never deprecated.



Head

Lean and muscular. *Skull* moderately wide between the ears with a median line down the forehead. Stop between skull and foreface is moderate. Foreface or *muzzle* is of equal length or slightly shorter than skull when viewed in profile, should taper gradually from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle square and deep. It should not turn up as in a "dish" face nor should it turn down. Whiskers serve a functional purpose; their removal is permitted but not preferred. Nostrils slightly open. Nose self-colored. Any other color is faulty. *A partially or completely black nose is a disqualification.* Freckles due to aging or sun exposure are not to be faulted. *Ears*, thin, silky and proportionately long, with rounded-leather ends, set fairly low and hanging close to cheeks. *Jaws* are strong with well developed white teeth meeting in a scissors bite. *Eyes* medium in size and depth of setting, their surrounding tissue covering the whites. Color of the iris should blend with the color of the coat. Yellow or any other color is faulty. Prominent pop eyes are faulty. Lower eyelids should neither turn in nor out since both conditions allow seeds and dust to irritate the eye. *Lips* cover the jaws completely but are neither loose nor pendulous.

Neck and Body

Neck strong, smooth and muscular, moderately long, arched and devoid of dewlap, broadening nicely into shoulders which are moderately laid back. This is mandatory to maintain balance with the moderately angulated hindquarters. *Body* is strong and well proportioned. Withers high. While the Vizsla may appear square, when measured from point of breastbone to point of buttocks and from the highest point over the shoulder blades to the ground, the Vizsla is slightly longer than tall. A proper proportion of leg length to body length is essential to the desired overall balance of the Vizsla. The Vizsla should not appear long and low or tall and leggy. Backline firm with a slight rise over a short and well muscled loin. The croup is gently rounded to the set on of the tail and is not steep, sunken or flat. When moving at a trot, a properly built Vizsla maintains a steady, level backline. *Chest* moderately broad and deep reaching down to the elbows. Ribs well-sprung and carried well back; underline exhibiting a slight tuck-up beneath the loin. *Tail* set just below the level of the croup, thicker at the root and docked one-third off. Ideally, it should reach to the back of the stifle joint and when moving it should be carried at or near the horizontal, not vertically or curled over the back, nor between the legs. A docked tail is preferred.

Forequarters

Shoulder blades proportionately long and wide sloping moderately back and fairly close at the top. Upper arm is about equal in length to the shoulder blade in order to allow for good extension. *Forelegs* straight and muscular with elbows close. Feet cat-like, round and compact with toes close. Nails brown and short. Pads thick and tough. The removal of dewclaws, if any, on front and rear feet, is strongly recommended, in order to avoid injury when running in the field.

Hindquarters

Hind legs have well developed thighs with moderately angulated stifles and hocks in balance with the moderately laid back shoulders. They must be straight as viewed from behind. Too much angulation at the hocks is as faulty as too little. The hocks are let down and parallel to each other.

Coat

Short, smooth, dense and close-lying, without woolly undercoat. *A distinctly long coat is a disqualification.*

Color

Golden rust in varying shades. Lighter shadings over the sides of the neck and shoulders giving the appearance of a "saddle" are common. Solid dark mahogany and pale yellow are faulty. White on the

forechest, preferably as small as possible, and white on the toes are permissible. *Solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest is a disqualification.* When viewing the dog from the front, white markings on the forechest must be confined to an area from the top of the sternum to a point between the elbows when the dog is standing naturally. *White extending on the shoulders or neck is a disqualification.* White due to aging or scarring must not be faulted. The Vizsla is self-colored, with the color of the eyes, eye-rims, lips, nose, toenails and pads of feet blending with the color of the coat.

Gait

Far reaching, light footed, graceful and smooth. When moving at a fast trot, a properly built dog single tracks.

Size

The ideal male is 22 to 24 inches at the highest point over the shoulder blades. The ideal female is 21 to 23 inches. *Because the Vizsla is meant to be a medium-sized hunter, any dog measuring more than 1 ½ inches over or under these limits must be disqualified.*

Temperament

A natural hunter endowed with a good nose and above-average ability to take training. Lively, gentlemanly, demonstrably affectionate and sensitive though fearless with a well developed protective instinct. Shyness, timidity or nervousness should be penalized.

The foregoing describes the ideal Vizsla. Any deviation from this ideal must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Deviations that impact performance and function should be considered more serious than those that affect only appearance.

Disqualifications

Partially or completely black nose.

Solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

White extending on the shoulders or neck.

A distinctly long coat.

Any male over 25 ½ inches, or under 20 ½ inches and any female over 24 ½ inches or under 19 ½ inches at the highest point over the shoulder blades

Approved January 13, 2009

Effective April 1, 2009

Weimaraner Breed Standard

General Appearance

A medium-sized gray dog, with fine aristocratic features. He should present a picture of grace, speed, stamina, alertness and balance. Above all, the dog's conformation must indicate the ability to work with great speed and endurance in the field.



Height

Height at the withers: dogs, 25 to 27 inches; bitches, 23 to 25 inches. One inch over or under the specified height of each sex is allowable but should be penalized. Dogs measuring less than 24 inches or more than 28 inches and bitches measuring less than 22 inches or more than 26 inches shall be disqualified.

Head

Moderately long and aristocratic, with moderate stop and slight median line extending back over the forehead. Rather prominent occipital bone and trumpets well set back, beginning at the back of the eye sockets. Measurement from tip of nose to stop equals that from stop to occipital bone. The flews should be straight, delicate at the nostrils. Skin drawn tightly. Neck clean-cut and moderately long. Expression kind, keen and intelligent. **Ears**--Long and lobular, slightly folded and set high. The ear when drawn snugly alongside the jaw should end approximately 2 inches from the point of the nose. **Eyes**--In shades of light amber, gray or blue-gray, set well enough apart to indicate good disposition and intelligence. When dilated under excitement the eyes may appear almost black. **Teeth**--Well set, strong and even; well-developed and proportionate to jaw with correct scissors bite, the upper teeth protruding slightly over the lower teeth but not more than 1/16 of an inch. Complete dentition is greatly to be desired. **Nose**--Gray. **Lips and Gums**--Pinkish flesh shades.

Body

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

Coat and Color

Short, smooth and sleek, solid color, in shades of mouse-gray to silver-gray, usually blending to lighter shades on the head and ears. A small white marking on the chest is permitted, but should be penalized on any other portion of the body. White spots resulting from injury should not be penalized. A distinctly long coat is a disqualification. A distinctly blue or black coat is a disqualification.

Forelegs

Straight and strong, with the measurement from the elbow to the ground approximately equaling the distance from the elbow to the top of the withers.

Hindquarters

Well-angulated stifles and straight hocks. Musculation well developed.

Feet

Firm and compact, webbed, toes well arched, pads closed and thick, nails short and gray or amber in color. **Dewclaws**--Should be removed.

Tail

Docked. At maturity it should measure approximately 6 inches with a tendency to be light rather than heavy and should be carried in a manner expressing confidence and sound temperament. A non-docked tail shall be penalized.

Gait

The gait should be effortless and should indicate smooth coordination. When seen from the rear, the hind feet should be parallel to the front feet. When viewed from the side, the topline should remain strong and level.

Temperament

The temperament should be friendly, fearless, alert and obedient.

Faults

Minor Faults--Tail too short or too long. Pink nose.

Major Faults--Doggy bitches. Bitchy dogs. Improper muscular condition. Badly affected teeth. More than four teeth missing. Back too long or too short. Faulty coat. Neck too short, thick or throaty. Low-set tail. Elbows in or out. Feet east and west. Poor gait. Poor feet. Cowhocks. Faulty backs, either roached or sway. Badly overshot, or undershot bite. Snipy muzzle. Short ears.

Very Serious Faults--White, other than a spot on the chest. Eyes other than gray, blue-gray or light amber. Black mottled mouth. Non-docked tail. Dogs exhibiting strong fear, shyness or extreme nervousness.

Disqualifications

Deviation in height of more than one inch from standard either way.

A distinctly long coat. A distinctly blue or black coat.

Approved December 14, 1971

Welsh Springer Spaniel Breed Standard



General Appearance

The Welsh Springer Spaniel is a dog of distinct variety and ancient origin, who derives his name from his hunting style and not his relationship to other breeds. He is an attractive dog of handy size, exhibiting substance without coarseness. He is compact, not leggy, obviously built for hard work and endurance. The Welsh Springer Spaniel gives the impression of length due to obliquely angled forequarters and well developed hindquarters. Being a hunting dog, he should be shown in hard muscled working condition. His coat should not be so excessive as to hinder his work as an active flushing spaniel, but should be thick enough to protect him from heavy cover and weather.

Size, Proportion, Substance

A dog is ideally 18-19 inches in height at the withers and a bitch is 17-18 inches at the withers. Any animal above or below the ideal to be proportionately penalized. Weight should be in proportion to height and overall balance. Length of body from the withers to the base of the tail is very slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the ground. This body length may be the same as the height but never shorter, thus preserving the rectangular silhouette of the Welsh Springer Spaniel.

Head

The Welsh Springer Spaniel head is unique and should in no way approximate that of other spaniel breeds. Its overall balance is of primary importance. Head is in proportion to body, never so broad as to appear coarse nor so narrow as to appear racy. The skull is of medium length, slightly domed, with a clearly defined stop. It is well chiseled below the eyes. The top plane of the skull is very slightly divergent from that of the muzzle, but with no tendency toward a down-faced appearance. A short chubby head is most objectionable.

Eyes should be oval in shape, dark to medium brown in color with a soft expression. Preference is for a darker eye though lighter shades of brown are acceptable. Yellow or mean-looking eyes are to be heavily penalized. Medium in size, they are neither prominent, nor sunken, nor do they show haw. Eye rims are tight and dark pigmentation is preferred.

Ears are set on approximately at eye level and hang close to the cheeks. Comparatively small, the leather does not reach to the nose. Gradually narrowing toward the tip, they are shaped somewhat like a vine leaf and are lightly feathered.

The length of the **muzzle** is approximately equal to, but never longer than that of the skull. It is straight, fairly square, and free from excessive flew. Nostrils are well developed and black or any shade of brown in color. A pink nose is to be severely penalized. A scissors **bite** is preferred. An undershot jaw is to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

The **neck** is long and slightly arched, clean in throat, and set into long, sloping shoulders. **Topline** is level. The loin is slightly arched, muscular, and close-coupled. The croup is very slightly rounded, never steep nor falling off. The topline in combination with proper angulation fore and aft presents a silhouette that appears rectangular. The **chest** is well developed and muscular with a prominent forechest, the ribs well sprung and the brisket reaching to the elbows. The **tail** is an extension of the topline. Carriage is nearly horizontal or slightly elevated when the dog is excited. The tail is generally docked and displays a lively action.

Forequarters

The shoulder blade and upper arm are approximately equal in length. The upper arm is set well back, joining the shoulder blade with sufficient angulation to place the elbow beneath the highest point of the shoulder blade when standing. The forearms are of medium length, straight and moderately feathered. The legs are well boned but not to the extent of coarseness. The Welsh Springer Spaniel's elbows should be close to the body and its pasterns short and slightly sloping. Height to the elbows is approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the top of the shoulder blades. Dewclaws are generally removed. Feet should be round, tight and well arched with thick pads.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters must be strong, muscular, and well boned, but not coarse. When viewed in profile the thighs should be wide and the second thighs well developed. The angulation of the pelvis and

femur corresponds to that of the shoulder and upper arm. Bend of stifle is moderate. The bones from the hocks to the pads are short with a well angulated hock joint. When viewed from the side or rear they are perpendicular to the ground. Rear dewclaws are removed. Feet as in front.

Coat

The coat is naturally straight flat and soft to the touch, never wiry or wavy. It is sufficiently dense to be waterproof, thornproof, and weatherproof. The back of the forelegs, the hind legs above the hocks, chest and underside of the body are moderately feathered. The ears and tail are lightly feathered. Coat so excessive as to be a hindrance in the field is to be discouraged. Obvious barbering is to be avoided as well.

Color

The color is rich red and white only. Any pattern is acceptable and any white area may be flecked with red ticking.

Gait

The Welsh Springer moves with a smooth, powerful, ground covering action that displays drive from the rear. Viewed from the side, he exhibits a strong forward stride with a reach that does not waste energy. When viewed from the front, the legs should appear to move forward in an effortless manner with no tendency for the feet to cross over or interfere with each other. Viewed from the rear, the hocks should follow on a line with the forelegs, neither too widely nor too closely spaced. As the speed increases the feet tend to converge towards a center line.

Temperament

The Welsh Springer Spaniel is an active dog displaying a loyal and affectionate disposition. Although reserved with strangers, he is not timid, shy nor unfriendly. To this day he remains a devoted family member and hunting companion.

Approved June 13, 1989

Effective August 1, 1989

Welsh Terrier Breed Standard



General Appearance

The Welsh Terrier is a sturdy, compact, rugged dog of medium size with a coarse wire-textured coat. The legs, underbody and head are tan; the jacket black (or occasionally grizzle). The tail is docked to length meant to complete the image of a "square dog" approximately as high as he is long.

The movement is a terrier trot typical of the long-legged terrier. It is effortless, with good reach and drive. The Welsh Terrier is friendly, outgoing to people and other dogs, showing spirit and courage. The "Welsh Terrier expression" comes from the set, color, and position of the eyes combined with the use of the ears.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Males are about 15 inches at the withers, with an acceptable range between 15 and 15½. Bitches may be proportionally smaller. Twenty pounds is considered an average weight, varying a few pounds depending on the height of the dog and the density of bone. Both dog and bitch appear solid and of good substance.

Head

The entire head is rectangular. The **eyes** are small, dark brown and almond-shaped, well set in the skull. They are placed fairly far apart. The size, shape, color and position of the eyes give the steady, confident but alert expression that is typical of the Welsh Terrier. The **ears** are V-shaped, small, but not too thin. The fold is just above the topline of the skull. The ears are carried forward close to the cheek with the tips falling to, or toward, the outside corners of the eyes when the dog is at rest. The ears move slightly up and forward when at attention. **Skull**--The foreface is strong with powerful, punishing jaws. It is only slightly narrower than the backskull. There is a slight stop. The backskull is of equal length to the foreface. They are on parallel planes in profile. The backskull is smooth and flat (not domed) between the ears. There are no wrinkles between the ears. The cheeks are flat and clean (not bulging). The **muzzle** is one-half the length of the entire head from tip of nose to occiput. The foreface in front of the eyes is well made up. The furnishings on the foreface are trimmed to complete without exaggeration the total rectangular outline. The muzzle is strong and squared off, never snipy. The nose is black and squared off. The lips are black and tight. A scissors bite is preferred, but a level bite is acceptable. Either one has complete dentition. The teeth are large and strong, set in powerful, vise-like jaws.

Neck, Topline, Body

The neck is of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders. The throat is clean with no excess of skin.

The topline is level.

The body shows good substance and is well ribbed up. There is good depth of brisket and moderate width of chest. The loin is strong and moderately short. The tail is docked to a length approximately level (on an imaginary line) with the occiput, to complete the square image of the whole dog. The root of the tail is set well up on the back. It is carried upright.

Forequarters

The front is straight. The shoulders are long, sloping and well laid back. The legs are straight and muscular with upright and powerful pasterns. The feet are small, round, and catlike. The pads are thick and black. The nails are strong and black; any dewclaws are removed.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters are strong and muscular with well-developed second thighs and the stifles well bent. The hocks are moderately straight, parallel and short from joint to ground. The feet should be the same as in the forequarters.

Coat

The coat is hard, wiry, and dense with a close-fitting thick jacket. There is a short, soft undercoat. Furnishings on muzzle, legs, and quarters are dense and wiry.

Color

The jacket is black, spreading up onto the neck, down onto the tail and into the upper thighs. The legs,

quarters, and head are clear tan. The tan is a deep reddish color, with slightly lighter shades acceptable. A grizzle jacket is also acceptable.

Gait

The movement is straight, free and effortless, with good reach in front, strong drive behind, with feet naturally tending to converge toward a median line of travel as speed increases.

Temperament

The Welsh Terrier is a game dog-alert, aware, spirited-but at the same time, is friendly and shows self control. Intelligence and desire to please are evident in his attitude. A specimen exhibiting an overly aggressive attitude, or shyness, should be penalized.

Faults

Any deviation from the foregoing should be considered a fault; the seriousness of the fault depending upon the extent of the deviation.

Approved August 10, 1993

Effective September 29, 1993

Wirehaired Pointing Griffon Breed Standard



General Appearance

Medium sized, with a noble, square-shaped head, strong of limb, bred to cover all terrain encountered by the walking hunter. Movement showing an easy catlike gracefulness. Excels equally as a pointer in the field, or a retriever in the water. Coat is hard and coarse, never curly or woolly, with a thick undercoat of fine hair, giving an unkempt appearance. His easy trainability, devotion to family, and friendly temperament endear him to all. The nickname of "supreme gundog" is well earned.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size--22 to 24 inches for males, 20 to 22 inches for females. Correct size is important. Oversize to be *severely penalized*. **Proportion**--Slightly longer than tall, in a ratio of 10 to 9. Height from withers to ground; length from point of shoulder to point of buttocks. The Griffon must not evolve towards a square conformation. **Substance** medium, reflecting his work as an all-terrain hunting dog.

Head

The **head** is to be in proportion to the overall dog. The **skull** is of medium width with equal length from nose to stop and from stop to occiput. The skull is slightly rounded on top, but from the side the **muzzle** and head are square. The **stop** and **occiput** are only slightly pronounced. The required abundant mustache and eyebrows contribute to the friendly **expression**. The **eyes** are large and well open, more rounded than elliptical. They have an alert, friendly, and intelligent expression. Eye color ranges in all shades of yellow and brown. Haws should not show nor should there be protruding eyes. The **ears** should be of medium size, lying flat and close to the head, set high, at the height of the eye line. **Nose**--Well open nostrils are essential. Nose color is always brown. Any other color is a *disqualification*. **Bite** scissors. Overshot or undershot bite is a *serious fault*.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck-- rather long, slightly arched, no dewlap. **Topline**-- The back is strong and firm, descending in a gentle slope from the slightly higher withers to the base of the tail. **Body-Chest**-- The **chest** must descend to the level of the elbow, with a moderate spring of rib. The chest must neither be too wide nor too narrow, but of medium width to allow freedom of movement. The **loin** is strong and well developed, being of medium length. The croup and rump are stoutly made with adequate length to favor speed. The **tail** extends from the back in a continuation of the topline. It may be carried straight or raised slightly. It is docked by one-third to one-half length.

Forequarters

Shoulders are long, with good angulation, and well laid back. The **forelegs** are straight and vertical from the front and set well under the shoulder from the side. **Pasterns** are slightly sloping. Dewclaws should be removed. **Feet** are round, firm, with tightly closed webbed toes. Pads are thick.

Hindquarters

The **thighs** are long and well muscled. Angulation in balance with the front. The **legs** are vertical with the hocks turning neither in nor out. The **stifle** and **hock joints** are strong and well angulated. **Feet** as in front.

Coat

The coat is one of the distinguishing features of the breed. It is a double coat. The outer coat is medium length, straight and wiry, never curly or woolly. The harsh texture provides protection in rough cover. The obligatory undercoat consists of a fine, thick down, which provides insulation as well as water resistance. The undercoat is more or less abundant, depending upon the season, climate, and hormone cycle of the dog. It is usually lighter in color. The head is furnished with a prominent mustache and eyebrows. These required features are extensions of the undercoat, which gives the Griffon a somewhat untidy appearance. The hair covering the ears is fairly short and soft, mixed with longer harsh hair from the coat. The overall feel is much less wiry than the body. The legs, both front and rear, are covered with denser, shorter, and less coarse hair. The coat on the tail is the same as the body; any type of plume is prohibited. The breed should be exhibited in full body coat, not stripped short in pattern. Trimming and stripping are only allowed around the ears, top of head, cheeks and feet.

Color

Preferably steel gray with brown markings, frequently chestnut brown, or roan, white and brown; white

and orange also acceptable. A uniformly brown coat, all white coat, or white and orange are less desirable. A black coat *disqualifies*.

Gait

Although close working, the Griffon should cover ground in an efficient, tireless manner. He is a medium-speed dog with perfect coordination between front and rear legs. At a trot, both front and rear legs tend to converge toward the center line of gravity. He shows good extension both front and rear. Viewed from the side, the topline is firm and parallel to the line of motion. A smooth, powerful ground-covering ability can be seen.

Temperament

The Griffon has a quick and intelligent mind and is easily trained. He is outgoing, shows a tremendous willingness to please and is trustworthy. He makes an excellent family dog as well as a meticulous hunting companion.

Disqualifications

Nose any color other than brown.

Black coat.

Approved October 8, 1991

Effective November 28, 1991

Yorkshire Terrier Breed Standard



General Appearance

That of a long-haired toy terrier whose blue and tan coat is parted on the face and from the base of the skull to the end of the tail and hangs evenly and quite straight down each side of body. The body is neat, compact and well proportioned. The dog's high head carriage and confident manner should give the appearance of vigor and self-importance.

Head

Small and rather flat on top, the **skull** not too prominent or round, the **muzzle** not too long, with the **bite** neither undershot nor overshot and teeth sound. Either scissors bite or level bite is acceptable. The **nose** is black. **Eyes** are medium in size and not too prominent; dark in color and sparkling with a sharp, intelligent expression. Eye rims are dark. Ears are small, V-shaped, carried erect and set not too far apart.

Body

Well proportioned and very compact. The back is rather short, the back line level, with height at shoulder the same as at the rump.

Legs and Feet

Forelegs should be straight, elbows neither in nor out. **Hind legs** straight when viewed from behind, but stifles are moderately bent when viewed from the sides. **Feet** are round with black toenails. Dewclaws, if any, are generally removed from the hind legs. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed.

Tail

Docked to a medium length and carried slightly higher than the level of the back.

Coat

Quality, texture and quantity of coat are of prime importance. Hair is glossy, fine and silky in texture. Coat on the body is moderately long and perfectly straight (not wavy). It may be trimmed to floor length to give ease of movement and a neater appearance, if desired. The fall on the head is long, tied with one bow in center of head or parted in the middle and tied with two bows. Hair on muzzle is very long. Hair should be trimmed short on tips of ears and may be trimmed on feet to give them a neat appearance.

Colors

Puppies are born black and tan and are normally darker in body color, showing an intermingling of black hair in the tan until they are matured. Color of hair on body and richness of tan on head and legs are of prime importance in adult dogs, to which the following color requirements apply: Blue: Is a dark steel-blue, not a silver-blue and not mingled with fawn, bronzy or black hairs. Tan: All tan hair is darker at the roots than in the middle, shading to still lighter tan at the tips. There should be no sooty or black hair intermingled with any of the tan.

Color on Body :The blue extends over the body from back of neck to root of tail. Hair on tail is a darker blue, especially at end of tail.

Headfall :A rich golden tan, deeper in color at sides of head, at ear roots and on the muzzle, with ears a deep rich tan. Tan color should not extend down on back of neck.

Chest and Legs :A bright, rich tan, not extending above the elbow on the forelegs nor above the stifle on the hind legs.

Weight ;Must not exceed seven pounds.

Disqualifications:

Any solid color or combination of colors other than blue and tan as described above. Any white markings other than a small white spot on the forechest that does not exceed 1 inch at its longest dimension.

**Approved July 10, 2007
Effective October 1, 2007**



MINISTERIO
DE MEDIO AMBIENTE,
Y MEDIO RURAL Y MARINO

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE
RECURSOS AGRÍCOLAS Y
GANADEROS

SUBDIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE
EXPLOTACIONES Y SISTEMAS DE
TRAZABILIDAD

LEGISLACION RELATIVA A PROTECCION ANIMAL (BIENESTAR ANIMAL)

VOLUMEN II: COMUNIDADES
AUTONOMAS

Madrid, marzo de 2009



INDICE	página
Andalucía	3
Aragón	4
Principado de Asturias	5
Islas Baleares	6
Canarias	7
Cantabria	8
Castilla - La Mancha	9
Castilla y León	10
Cataluña	11
Extremadura	13
Galicia	14
Comunidad de Madrid	15
Región de Murcia	16
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	17
País Vasco	18
La Rioja	19
Comunidad Valenciana	20



Andalucía

- Ley 11/2003, de 24 de noviembre, de Protección de los Animales. (BOJA nº 237, de 10 de diciembre de 2003).
- Decreto 55/1998, de 10 de marzo, por el que se establecen los requisitos sanitarios aplicables al movimiento y transporte de ganado y otros animales vivos. (BOJA nº45 de 23 de abril de 1998).
 - Orden de 2 de mayo de 2001, por la que se dictan normas en relación con la expedición de determinados documentos sanitarios previstos en el Decreto 55/1998, de 10 de marzo, por el que se establecen los requisitos sanitarios aplicables al movimiento y transporte de ganado y otros animales vivos y se adaptan determinados Anexos del mismo. (B.O.J.A nº 59 de 24 de mayo de 2001).
- Decreto 133/2005, de 24 de mayo, de distribución de competencias establecidas en la Ley 11/2003, de 24 de noviembre, de protección de los animales, entre las Consejerías de Gobernación y de Agricultura y Pesca (BOJA nº 111, 9 junio 2005).

Animales de compañía y animales potencialmente peligrosos

- DECRETO 92/2005, de 29 de marzo, por el que se regulan la identificación y los registros de determinados animales de compañía en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. (BOJA 77, 21 de abril 2005).
- DECRETO 42/2008, de 12 de febrero, por el que se regula la tenencia de animales potencialmente peligrosos en la Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía. (BOJA 47, de 7 de marzo)



Aragón

- Ley 11/2003, de 19 de marzo, de protección animal, de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón. (B.O.A. nº 35, de 26 de marzo).
- Decreto 187/2008, de 23 de septiembre, del Gobierno de Aragón, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de organización y funcionamiento del Comité Consultivo para la Protección y Bienestar Animal y de la declaración de las asociaciones de protección y defensa de los animales, como entidades colaboradoras de la Administración. BOA 6 de octubre).
- DECRETO 239/2008, de 16 de diciembre, del Gobierno de Aragón, por el que se establecen las normas de homologación de los cursos de formación y las de acreditación de las entidades de formación, de los cuidadores y manipuladores de animales, de los adiestradores de los animales de compañía y de los animales potencialmente peligrosos. (BOA 24 de diciembre).



Principado de Asturias

- Decreto 115/2002, de 5 de septiembre, por el que se regula el movimiento pecuario en el ámbito territorial del Principado de Asturias. (BOPA de 20 de octubre de 2002).(Regula el registro de transportistas de animales en art. 11, 12, 13).
- Ley 13/2002, del Principado de Asturias, de 23 de diciembre, de Tenencia, Protección y Derechos de los Animales. (BOPA del 31 de diciembre de 2002).
 - Rectificación de errores habidos en la publicación del texto de la Ley 13/2002 (BOPA de 1 de marzo de 2003).
- Resolución de 30 de abril de 2007, de la Consejería de Medio Rural y Pesca, por la que se establece la homologación de cursos y la acreditación de formación en materia de bienestar animal (BOPA 19 de mayo de 2007).
- Corr err BOPA 7.6.2007 p.10937.



Illes Balears

- Ley 1/1992, de 8 de abril, de Protección de los Animales que viven en el entorno humano.(Boletín Oficial del Estado nº 145, de 17 de junio de 1.992).
- Decreto 56/1994, de 13 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento para el Desarrollo y aplicación de la Ley 1/1992, de 8 de abril, de Protección de los Animales que viven en el entorno humano.(B.O.I.B nº 65, de 28 de mayo de 1.994).
 - Decreto 98/2006, de 24 de noviembre, por el que se modifica el Decreto 56/1994, de 13 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento para el Desarrollo y aplicación de la Ley 1/1992, de 8 de abril, de Protección de los Animales que viven en el entorno humano. (BOIB nº 172, de 5 de diciembre)
- Orden del Conseller d'Agricultura i Pesca de 19 de diciembre de 1.994, por la que se regula el Registro de Asociaciones de Protección y Defensa de los Animales. (B.O.I.B nº 157, de 24 de diciembre de 1.994).
- Orden del Conseller de Agricultura, Comercio e Industria, de 10 de julio de 1.996, por la que se fijan las condiciones de los habitáculos para el transporte y permanencia en ferias y mercados de los volátiles y roedores destinados a abastecimiento. (B.O.I.B nº 93, de 25 de julio de 1.996).
- Orden de 1 de diciembre de 2000 de la Consellera de Sanidad y Consumo por la que se establecen las normas para el control sanitario del sacrificio de animales de la especie porcina destinados al consumo privado. (B.O.C.A.I.B de 12 de diciembre).
- Resolución de la Presidenta del Fondo de Garantía Agraria y Pesquera de las Illes Balears (FOGAIBA) de 10 de noviembre de 2006, por la que se convocan, mediante el procedimiento anticipado de gasto, las ayudas para las inversiones en materia de bienestar y sanidad animal y del medio ambiente en las explotaciones ganaderas de ganado bovino de las Illes Balears, correspondientes al ejercicio 2007. (BOIB nº 168, de 28 de noviembre).

Resolución de Presidenta del Fondo de Garantía Agraria y Pesquera de las IllesBalears (FOGAIBA), de 20 de abril de 2007, por la que se incrementan las ayudas. BOIB 63, de 24.04.2007.



Canarias

- Ley 8/1991, de 30 de abril, de protección de los animales domésticos de la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias. (B.O.CAN. nº 62, de 13 de mayo de 1.991).
- Decreto 117/1995, de 11 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de la Ley 8/1991, de 30 de abril, de Protección de los animales y se desarrollan otros aspectos relacionados con los mismos. (B.O.CAN nº 62, de 19 de mayo de 1.995).(En el capítulo II.art 32 crea el registro de vehículos de transporte de animales).
- Orden de 29 de diciembre de 1.995, por la que se regula el funcionamiento del registro de asociaciones colaboradoras para la defensa y protección de animales de compañía de Canarias. (B.O.CAN nº 9, de 19 de enero de 1.996).
- ORDEN de 31 de enero de 2008, por la que se convocan para el año 2008, las subvenciones destinadas a la organización de actuaciones de formación para el sector ganadero. (BOC 9 de mayo)
 - Modificada por Orden 29 de abril. (BOC 9 de mayo)
- Decreto 24/2009, de 3 de marzo, por el que se regula el procedimiento de autorización de transportistas, medios de transporte y contenedores de animales vivos en la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias y se crea su registro. (BOC 47, de 10 de marzo).



Cantabria

- Ley de Cantabria 3/1992, de 18 de marzo, de Protección de los Animales.(B.O.C nº 63, de 27 de marzo de 1.992).
 - Ley 8/1997, de 30 de diciembre, de Modificación y Adaptación de determinados preceptos de la Ley de Cantabria 3/1.992, de 18 de marzo.(B.O.C. nº 260, de 30 de diciembre de 1.997).
- Decreto 46/1992, de 30 de abril, de la Consejería de Agricultura y Pesca, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento para la Protección de los Animales (B.O.C nº 104 de 25 de mayo de 1992).
- Orden de 29 de abril, por la que se regula el Registro de Asociaciones de Protección y Defensa de los Animales y obtención del título de entidad colaboradora.(B.O.C nº 95 de 12 (23) de mayo de 1.999).
- Orden de 10 de diciembre de 2003, por la que se establecen normas para el control sanitario de cerdo doméstico sacrificado para consumo familiar. (BOC 248, de 26 de diciembre).
- Orden DES/67/2008, de 26 de noviembre, por la que se regulan las bases de un régimen de ayudas para la mejora de recintos para la celebración de certámenes ganaderos, manejo del ganado y centros de recogida de animales de compañía abandonados y se convocan para el 2009. (BOC 240 de 12 de diciembre)
- Orden GAN/14/2007, de 15 de marzo, por la que se establecen los requisitos de homologación de los cursos en materia de bienestar animal y protección de los animales y expedición de certificados de competencia en materia de bienestar animal. (BOC nº 60, de 26 de marzo).
- Orden GAN/40/2007, de 28 de junio, por la que se regula el Registro de Transportistas, Contenedores y Medios de Transporte de Animales Vivos. (BOC nº 135, de 12 de julio)



Castilla - La Mancha

- Ley 7/1990, de 28 de diciembre, de Protección de los Animales Domésticos de la Comunidad Autónoma de Castilla-La Mancha. (D.O.C.M. nº 1, de 2 de enero de 1.991).
- Decreto 126/1992, de 28 de julio, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento para la ejecución de la Ley 7/1990, de 28 de diciembre, de Protección de los Animales Domésticos (D.O.C.M. nº 59, de 5 de agosto de 1992).
- Orden de 21 de abril de 1997. Ayudas para la creación y mejora de los Centros de recogida de animales abandonados. (D.O.C.M nº 19, de 2 de mayo).
- Resolución de 10-09-2000, de la Dirección General de la Producción Agraria, por la que se delegan competencias sancionadoras en materia de protección de animales domésticos. (DOCM de 6 de octubre de 2000).
- Orden de 1 de agosto de 2001, de la Consejería de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente, por la que se establecen métodos de matanza de animales para la lucha contra las enfermedades (D.O.C.M. nº 89, de 10 de agosto de 2001).
- Orden de 17-04-2004, de la Consejería de Agricultura, por la que se establece un sistema obligatorio para la identificación, el marcaje y sacrificio en explotación, y recogida y eliminación higiénica de cadáveres de animales de las especies ovina y caprina, como consecuencia de la realización de programas de erradicación. (DOCM nº78, 11.05.2004)
- Orden de 05-04-2004, de la Consejería de Agricultura, por la que se regulan los cursos de formación de trabajadores en explotaciones de porcino. (DOCM nº 88).
- Orden de 10-07-2006, de la Consejería de Agricultura, por la que se regulan los cursos en materia de protección de los animales durante su transporte y en explotaciones avícolas de carne. (DOCM nº 155).



Castilla y León

- Ley 5/1997, de 24 de abril, de protección de animales de compañía. (B.O.C y L nº 81, de 30 de abril de 1.997).
- Decreto 134/1999, de 24 de junio, por el que se aprueba el reglamento de la Ley 5/1997, de 24 de Abril, de protección de los Animales de Compañía. (B.O.C y L nº 124, de 30 de junio de 1.999).
- Ley 6/1994, de 9 de mayo, de Sanidad Animal, de Castilla y León. (BOC y L de 27 de mayo de 1994).
- Decreto 266/1998, de 17 de diciembre, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento General de Sanidad Animal. Cap. VI. (B.O.C y L nº)
- Ley 14/2001 de 28 de diciembre, de Medidas Económicas, Fiscales y Administrativas. Artículo 12: Modificación de la Ley 6/94 de Sanidad Animal. (Modifica el art. 55, tipificando faltas y sanciones en materia de protección animal de animales de renta). (BOC y L nº 252 de 31 de diciembre).
- Orden AYG/565/2004, de 13 de abril, por la que se establecen las normas para la homologación de cursos de formación y para la expedición de certificado acreditativo en materia de bienestar animal. (BOCYL nº 77, de 26 de abril).
 - Orden AYG/1865/2006, de 17 de noviembre, por la que se modifica la Orden AYG/565/2004, de 13 de abril.
- Orden AYG/398/2006, de 9 de marzo, por la que se regula el Registro General de Transportistas y Medios de Transporte de ganado en Castilla y León y el Libro de Registro de transporte de ganado. (BOCYL nº 53).
- Ley 7/2006, de 2 de octubre, de espectáculos públicos y actividades recreativas de la Comunidad de Castilla y León. (BOE 14 de noviembre).
- Orden AYG/895/2007, de 16 de mayo, por la que se establecen las normas reguladoras de la concesión de ayudas para el fomento del bienestar animal. (BOCYL 95, 17.5.2007).
- Orden AYG/914/2007, de 17 de mayo, por la que se convoca la incorporación a determinados regímenes de ayudas para el fomento del bienestar animal, para el año 2007. (BOCYL nº 100, 24.5.2007)



Cataluña

- Decreto 61/1994, de 22 de febrero, sobre regulación de las explotaciones ganaderas (DOGC nº 1878 de 24 de marzo de 1994).
- Orden de 7 de abril de 1994, por la que se fijan normas de ordenación de las explotaciones porcinas, avícolas, cunícolas y bovinas (DOGC nº 1885 de 18 de abril de 1994).
- Decreto 268/2006, de 20 de junio, por el que se crean el Registro de transportistas y medios de transporte de animales vivos y el Registro de operadores de ganado, y se establecen sus normas de autorización, inscripción y funcionamiento. (DOGC nº 4660).
- Decreto Legislativo 2/2008, de 15 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Texto refundido de la Ley de protección de los animales. (DOGC 5113, de 17 de abril)
 - Deroga Ley 3/1988, de 4 de marzo, de protección de los animales y las modificaciones de esta ley efectuadas por el cap I de la Ley 12/2006, a la Ley 22/2003, y modificaciones efectuadas por el cap I de la Ley 12/2006 y al artículo 2.2 y las disposiciones adicionales de la Ley 12/2006, de 27 de julio
- Decreto 253/2008, de 16 de diciembre, por el que se regulan los cursos de formación en bienestar animal. DOGC 19.12.2008.

Animales de compañía

- Decreto 243/1994, de 13 de septiembre, por el que se establecen los requisitos que deben cumplir los Centros de recogida y refugio de animales de compañía abandonados. (D.O.G.C nº 1954 de 30 de septiembre de 1.994).
- Decreto 328/1998, de 24 de diciembre, por el que se regula la identificación y Registro General de animales de compañía. (DOGC nº 2798 de 4 de enero de 1.999).
- Decreto 6/1999 de 26 de enero, por el que se establecen las condiciones de mantenimiento de los animales de compañía. (DOGC nº 2817 de 1 de febrero de 1.999).
- Orden 55/99 de 11 de junio, por la que se aprueban las bases reguladoras de las ayudas destinadas a fomentar la protección de los animales de compañía y se convocan las correspondientes al año 1.999. (DOGC nº 2913 de 18 de junio de 1.999).
- Decreto 254/2000, de 24 de julio, por el que se establecen los métodos de eutanasia para los animales de compañía que se tienen que sacrificar. (DOGC de 3 de agosto de 2000).



- Orden de 29 de septiembre de 2000, por la que se aprueban las bases reguladoras de las ayudas para fomentar la protección de los animales de compañía y se convocan las correspondientes al año 2000. (DOGC de 31 de octubre de 2000).
- Orden de 2 de mayo de 2001, por la que se aprueban las bases reguladoras de las ayudas para fomentar la protección de los animales de compañía y se convocan las correspondientes al año 2001. (DOGC de 10 de mayo de 2001).
- Resolución MAB/985/2003, de 4 de abril, por la que se establece la convocatoria pública de concurso público para la concesión de ayudas para fomentar la protección de los animales de compañía correspondiente al año 2003. (DOGC 3871, de 25 de abril de 2003).
- Resolución MAH/3247/2006, de 26 de septiembre, por la que se abre la convocatoria y se aprueban las bases para la concesión de subvenciones a entes locales, para el año 2006, para facilitar la aplicación del artículo 11.1 de la Ley 22/2003, de 4 de julio, de protección de los animales, mediante el que se prohíbe el sacrificio de perros y gatos en las instalaciones para el mantenimiento de animales de compañía y en los núcleos zoológicos en general. (DOGC nº 4740, de 16.10.2006).



Extremadura

- Decreto 202/2001, de 18 de diciembre, por el que se establecen ayudas para mejoras de la infraestructura de la sanidad y bienestar de los animales. (D.O.E. nº 146 de 22.12.2001, p 12556).
- Decreto 214/2000 de 10 de octubre por el que se establecen las normas para el desarrollo de las campañas de sacrificio de cerdos para el consumo familiar. (DOE de 17 de octubre de 2000).
- Decreto 163/2002, de 3 de diciembre, por el que se modifica el Decreto 202/2001, de 18 de diciembre, por el que se establecen ayudas para la mejora de infraestructura de la sanidad y bienestar de los animales. (D.O.E. de 14 de diciembre de 2002).
- Ley 5/2002, de 23 de mayo, de protección de los animales en la Comunidad Autónoma de Extremadura (DOE nº 83 de 18 de julio de 2002).
 - Modificada por la Ley 7/2005, de 27 de diciembre. (DOE nº 150, de 31 de diciembre).
- Decreto 193/2006, de 14 de noviembre, de protección del bienestar animal en matanzas de animales de la especie porcina. (DOE 135, del 18 de noviembre).
- Orden de 22 de marzo de 2007 por la que se dictan normas sobre el transporte de animales en garantía de su bienestar. (DOE nº 38, de 31 de marzo).
- DECRETO 58/2008, de 28 de marzo, por el que se establece la normativa reguladora de la expedición de los carnés de aplicador/manipulador de plaguicidas de uso agrario y de los certificados de bienestar animal, así como el procedimiento de homologación de los programas formativos correspondientes. (DOE 65, de 4 de abril)



Galicia

- Ley 1/1993, de 13 de abril, de Protección de Animales Domésticos y Salvajes en Cautividad. (BOE nº 112, de 11 de mayo de 1.993).
- Decreto 153/1998, de 2 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento que desarrolla la Ley 1/1993, de 13 de abril, de protección de los animales domésticos y salvajes en cautividad. (D.O.G nº 107, de 5 de junio de 1.998).
- Orden de 28 de septiembre de 1.999, por la que se nombran vocales componentes del Consejo Gallego de protección de los animales domésticos y salvajes en cautividad. (D.O.G nº 198, de 13 de octubre de 1.999).
- Decreto 60/2007, de 22 de marzo, por el que se regulan los cursos de formación en materia de bienestar animal, se establece el procedimiento de autorización de las entidades de formación y se crea el registro de éstas. (DOG nº 67, 4 abril). (Corrección de errores DOG 110. 8.6.2007. p. 9823).
- Orden de 25 de abril de 2008 por la que se establecen ayudas para el fomento de actuaciones destinadas a la protección y bienestar de los animales domésticos realizadas por asociaciones protectoras de animales domésticos. (DOG 8 mayo 2008)



Comunidad de Madrid

- Ley 1/1990, de 1 de febrero, de Protección de los Animales Domésticos de la Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid.(BOE nº 53 de 2 de febrero de 1.990).
 - Ley 1/2000 de 11 de febrero, por la que se modifica la Ley 1/1990. (BOCAM 41, de 18 de febrero).
- Decreto 44/1991, de 30 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento General de la Ley de Protección de Animales Domésticos de 1 de febrero de 1.990. (BOCM nº 145 de 20 de junio de 1.991).
- Orden 162/2000, de 26 de diciembre, del Consejero de Medio Ambiente, por la que se crea el Consejo de Protección y Bienestar Animal de la Comunidad de Madrid. (BOCM nº 29, de 4 de febrero de 2.000).
 - Modificada por: Orden 2244/2000 de 8 de junio (BOCM nº 144, de 19 de junio).
- Orden 1012/2006, de 6 de abril, de la Consejería de Economía e Innovación Tecnológica, por al que se regula la concesión de ayudas a la protección del medio ambiente en conexión con la economía agraria y mejora del bienestar de los animales en zonas rurales de la Comunidad de Madrid, cofinanciadas por el FEOGA garantía, y se aprueba la convocatoria para el año 2006, (BOCM nº 99).
- Orden 83/2006, de 11 de enero, que regula determinadas ayudas destinadas a fomentar la Protección de los Animales Domésticos de la Comunidad de Madrid.(BOCM 30 1 2006).
- Orden 11/1993, de 12 de enero, del Consejo de Economía, que regula la identificación animal en la Comunidad de Madrid.
- Decreto 176/1997, de 18 de diciembre, por el que se regula el Registro de Actividades Económico Pecuarias de la Comunidad de Madrid
- Orden 8491/1998, de 30 de noviembre, de la Consejería de Economía y Empleo, por la que se crea el Registro de Establecimientos para la equitación en aplicación del Decreto 176/1997, de 18 de diciembre, por el que se crea el Registro de Actividades Económico Pecuarias de la Comunidad de Madrid, y el Registro Oficial de équidos.



Región de Murcia

- Ley 10/1990, de 27 de agosto, de Protección y Defensa de los Animales de Compañía, de la Comunidad Autónoma de Murcia. (B.O.R.M. nº 225, de 29 de septiembre de 1.990).
- Orden de 26 de noviembre de 2001 de la Consejería de Agricultura, Agua y Medio Ambiente, por la que se regulan las homologaciones de acciones formativas en materia agroalimentaria, medioambiental y de la pesca. (B.O.R.M. nº 280, de 3 de diciembre de 2001).



Comunidad Foral de Navarra

- Ley Foral 7/1994, de 31 de mayo, de Protección de los Animales. (BON nº 70, de 13 de junio de 1.994).
- Decreto Foral 225/1994, de 14 de noviembre, por el que se regula el procedimiento sancionador en desarrollo de la Ley Foral 7/1994, de 31 de mayo, de Protección de los Animales. (BON nº145, de 2 de diciembre de 1.994).
- Orden Foral de 17 de julio de 2000, del Consejero de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, por la que se recopilan las normas mínimas de la Comunidad Europea relativas al bienestar de los animales en las explotaciones ganaderas. (BON de 8 de septiembre de 2000).
- Orden Foral de 20 de noviembre de 2000, del Consejero de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, por la que se crea el Registro de Transportistas que se dedican al transporte intracomunitario de animales vivos. (BON de 22 de diciembre de 2000).
- Orden Foral de 30 de abril de 2001, del Consejero de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, por la que se crea, en el Registro de Vehículos de Transporte de Animales, la Sección de Gestores de Recogida y Traslado de MER y de Cadáveres de animales. (BON del 16 de mayo de 2001).
- Decreto Foral 200/2002 de 16 de septiembre, por el que se establecen las competencias del Departamento de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, en materia de infracciones y sanciones sobre protección de los animales en las explotaciones ganaderas y durante el transporte. (BON nº 126, del 18 de octubre de 2002).



País Vasco

- Ley 6/1993, de 29 de octubre, de Protección de los Animales. (B.O.P.V. nº 220, de 15 de noviembre de 1.993).
- Decreto 454/1994, de 22 de noviembre, sobre protección de animales en el momento de su sacrificio o matanza en la Comunidad Autónoma del País Vasco. (B.O.P.V.nº 5, de 20 de marzo de 1.995).
- Decreto Foral del Consejo de Diputados 57/98, de 2 de junio, por la que se regula la tenencia, explotación y transporte de cérvidos en cautividad. (B.O.P.V. nº 73, de 29 de junio de 1.998).
- Decreto 218/2000, de 7 de noviembre, por el que se dictan normas sanitarias en relación con el sacrificio de animales para las necesidades personales del criador. (BOPV del 24 de noviembre de 2000).
- Decreto Foral de la Diputación Foral 7/2006, de 31 de enero, por el que se establecen normas en materia de sanidad y bienestar animal para las pruebas de deporte rural. (BOB 30. del 13.2.2007).
- Decreto Foral de la Diputación Foral 40/2007, de 13 de marzo, por el que se modifica el Decreto Foral 7/2006, de 31 de enero.
- DECRETO FORAL de la Diputación Foral de Bizkaia 129/2008, de 29 de julio, por el que se modifica el Decreto Foral 7/2006, de 31 de enero, por el que se establecen normas en materia de sanidad y bienestar animal para las pruebas de deporte rural. (BOB 154, de 13 de agosto)
- ORDEN de 13 de noviembre de 2007, del Consejero de Agricultura, Pesca y Alimentación, por la que se establece el formato del Libro de Registro de Transporte de Animales y del Carnet de Persona Cuidadora de Animales para transportistas y personas cuidadoras registradas en el País Vasco. (BOPV 242, de 18 de diciembre).



La Rioja

- Ley 5/1995, de 22 de marzo, de Protección de los Animales. (B.O.R nº 39, de 1 de abril de 1.995).
 - Ley 2/2000 de 31 de mayo, de modificación de la Ley 5/1995, de 22 de marzo, de protección de los animales. (B.O.R de 3 de junio de 2000).
- Ley 7/2002, de 18 de octubre, de Sanidad Animal. (BOR 132, de 31 de octubre).
- Orden 6/2001 de 8 de febrero, de la Consejería de Agricultura, Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural, por la que se regula el registro de transportistas de animales vertebrados que radiquen en la Comunidad Autónoma de La Rioja. (B.O.R nº 19, de 13 de febrero de 2001).
- Decreto 61/2004, de 3 de diciembre, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento regulador de la Identificación de los Animales de Compañía (perros, gatos y hurones). (BOR nº 157 de 9 de diciembre).



Comunidad Valenciana

- Ley 4/1994, de 8 de julio, de la Generalitat Valenciana, sobre Protección de los Animales de Compañía. (D.O.G.V nº 2307, de 11 de julio de 1.994).
- Orden de 14 de febrero de 1996, de la Consellería de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente, por la que se establecen normas zootécnicas y de documentación zoonosanitaria para las explotaciones de bovino, porcino, equino, ovino, caprino, avícola, cunícola y apícola. Art. 10. (DOGV de 29 de abril de 1996).
- Decreto 158/1996, de 13 de agosto, del Gobierno Valenciano, por el que se desarrolla la Ley de la Generalitat Valenciana 4/1994, de 8 de julio, sobre protección de animales de compañía. (D.O.G.V nº 2813, de 23 de agosto de 1.996).

Decreto 83/2007, de 15 de junio, de modificación del Decreto 158/1996. DOGV nº5537 de 19.6.2007.

- Orden de 10 de marzo de 1.997, por la que se establecen ayudas a las asociaciones de protección y defensa de los animales. (D.O.G.V nº 2963, de 10 de marzo de 1.997).
- Ley 6/2003, de 4 de marzo, de la Generalitat, de Ganadería de la Comunidad Valenciana; incluye cuestiones de bienestar animal. DOGV 4.455, de 7 de marzo.