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(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

STANDARDS OF THE BREEDS

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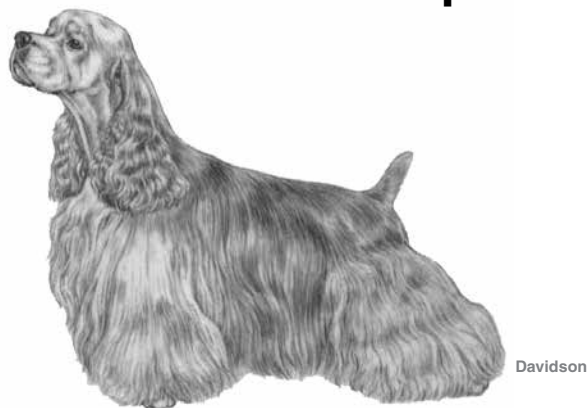
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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

American Cocker Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A serviceable-looking dog with a refined chiselled head; standing on straight legs and well up at the shoulders; of compact body and wide, muscular quarters. The American Cocker Spaniel's sturdy body, powerful quarters and strong, well-boned legs show him to be a dog capable of considerable speed combined with great endurance. Above all he must be free and merry, sound, well balanced throughout and in action show a keen inclination to work, equable in temperament with no suggestion of timidity.

Head and Skull: Well developed and rounded with no tendency towards flatness, or pronounced roundness, of the crown (dome). The forehead smooth, i.e., free from wrinkles, the eyebrows and stop clearly defined, the median line distinctly marked and gradually disappearing until lost rather more than halfway up to the crown. The bony structure surrounding the socket of the eye should be well chiselled; there should be no suggestion of fullness under the eyes nor prominence in the cheeks which, like the sides of the muzzle, should present a smooth, clean-cut appearance. To attain a well-proportioned head, which above all should be in balance with the rest of the dog, the distance from the tip of the nose to the stop at a line drawn across the top of the muzzle between the front corners of the eyes, should be approximately one-half the distance from the stop at this point up over the crown to the base of the skull. The muzzle should be broad and deep, with square, even jaws. The upper lip should be of sufficient depth to cover the lower jaw, presenting a square appearance. The nose of sufficient size to balance the muzzle and foreface, with well-developed nostrils and black in colour in the blacks and black and tans; in the reds, buffs, livers and parti-colours and in the roans it may be black or brown, the darker colouring being preferable

Mouth: The teeth should be sound and regular and set at right angles to their respective jaws. The relation of the upper teeth to the lower should be that of scissors, with the inner surface of the upper in contact with the outer surface of the lower when the jaws are closed.

Eyes: The eyeballs should be round and full and set in the surrounding tissue to look directly forward and give the eye a slightly almond-shape appearance. The eye should be neither weak nor goggled. The expression should be intelligent, alert, soft and appealing. The colour of the iris should be dark brown to black in the blacks, black and tans, buffs and

creams, and in the darker shades of the parti-colours and roans. In the reds, dark hazel, in the livers, parti-colours and roans of the lighter shades, not lighter than hazel, the darker the better.

Ears: Lobular, set on a line no higher than the lower part of the eye, the leathers fine and extending to the nostrils. Well clothed with long, silky, straight or wavy hair.

Neck: The neck sufficiently long to allow the nose to reach the ground easily, muscular and free from pendulous "throatiness". It should rise strongly from the shoulders and arch slightly as it tapers to join the head.

Forequarters: The shoulders deep, clean-cut and sloping without protrusion and so set that the upper point of the withers are at an angle which permits a wide spring of rib. Forelegs straight, strongly boned and muscular and set close to the body well under the scapulae. The elbows well let down and turning neither in nor out. The pasterns short and strong.

Body: Its height at the withers should approximate the length from the withers to the set-on of tail. The chest 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 straight forward movement of the forelegs. Ribs deep and well-sprung throughout. Body short in the couplings and flank, with its depth at the flank somewhat less than at the last rib. Back strong and sloping evenly and slightly downward from the withers to the set-on of tail. Hips wide with quarters well rounded and muscular. The body should appear short, compact and firmly knit together, giving the impression of strength.

Hindquarters: The hind legs should be strongly boned and muscled with good angulation at the stifle and powerful, clearly defined thighs. The stifle joint should be strong and there should be no slippage in motion or when standing. The hocks should be strong, well let down and when viewed from behind, the hind legs should be parallel when in motion and at rest.

Feet: Feet compact, not spreading, round and firm, with deep, strong, tough pads and hair between the toes; they should turn neither in nor out.

Gait: The American Cocker Spaniel possesses a typical sporting dog gait. Prerequisite to good movement is balance between the fore and hind quarters. He drives with his strong, powerful rear quarters and is properly constructed to the shoulder and forelegs so that he can reach forward without constriction in a full stride to counter balance the driving force of the rear. Above all, his gait is co-ordinated, smooth and effortless. The dog must cover ground with his action and excessive animation should never be mistaken for proper gait.

Tail: Customarily docked tail should be 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 action should be merry.

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

Colour: Blacks should be jet black; shadings of brown or liver in the sheen of the coat is not desirable.

Black and Tan (classified under solid colours) should have definite

tan markings on a jet black body The tan markings should be distinct and plainly visible and the colour of the tan may be from the lightest cream to the darkest red colour. The amount of tan markings should be restricted to ten per cent or less of the colour of the specimen; tan markings in excess of ten per cent should be penalised. Tan markings which are not readily visible in the ring or the absence of tan markings in any of the specified locations should be penalised. The tan markings should be located as follows:

1. A clear 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 legs.
5. Under the tail.
6. On the chest, optional, presence or absence should not be penalised.

Tan on the muzzle which extends upwards over and joins should be penalised.

Any solid colour other than black should be of uniform shade. Lighter colouring of the feathering is permissible. In all the above solid colours a small amount of white on chest and throat while not desirable, is allowed, but white in any other location should be penalised.

Parti-colours. Two or more definite colours appearing in clearly defined markings are essential. Primary colour which is ninety per cent or more should be penalised, secondary colour or colours which are limited solely to one location should also be penalised. Roans are classified as parti-colours and may be of any of the usual roaning patterns. Tri-colours are any of the above colours combined with tan markings. It is preferable that the tan markings be located in the same pattern as for Black and Tan.

Size: The ideal height at the withers for an adult is: Dog: 38 cm (15 in)

Bitch: 35 cm (14 in).

Height may vary 1.3 cm (0.5 in) above or below this ideal A dog whose height exceeds 39 cm (15.5 in) or a bitch whose height exceeds 37 cm (14.5 in) should be penalised. An adult dog whose height is less than 37 cm (14.5 in) or an adult bitch whose height is less than 34 cm (13.5 in) should be penalised.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bracco Italiano



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

ORIGIN : Italy.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : 27. 11. 1989.

UTILIZATION : Pointing dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. :

Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing Dogs, type « Braque ». With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : This dog of ancient Italian origin used for bird hunting has modelled itself and developed over the ages; from the hunting of yesteryear by means of nets, he has adapted himself to the present hunting and shooting. Frescoes from the 14th century are proof of the indisputable timelessness of the Italian pointer over the centuries, whether either regarding his morphology or his aptitudes at hunting as a pointing dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Of strong and harmonious construction, powerful appearance. The preferred subjects are those with lean limbs, well developed muscles, well defined lines with a markedly sculpted head and a very obvious lower orbital chiselling, elements which all contribute to give distinction to this breed.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : Length of the body is the same or a little more than the height at the withers. Length of head is equal to 4/10 of the height at the withers; its width, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches, is less than half its length. Skull and muzzle are of equal length.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Tough and adapted to all types of hunting, reliable, endowed with an excellent ability to understand, docile and easy to train.

HEAD : Angular and narrow at the level of the zygomatic arches; its length corresponds to 4/10 of the height at the withers; the middle of its length is at the level of a line which unite the inner angles of both eyes. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle are divergent, i.e. if extending the top line of the muzzle, this one must emerge in front of the occipital protuberance, ideally at mid-length of the skull.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Seen in profile, the skull is in the shape of a very open arch. Seen from the top, it forms lengthwise an elongated ellipse. The width of the skull, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches, should not exceed half of the length of the head. The bulge of the forehead and the supraorbital ridges are perceptible. The frontal groove is visible and ends at mid-length of the skull. The interparietal crest is short and not very prominent. The occipital protuberance is pronounced.

Stop : Not pronounced.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Voluminous, with large well opened nostrils, protrudes slightly over the lips with which it forms an angle. **Colour :** More or less pink to flesh-colour or brown, depending on the colour of the coat.

Muzzle : Foreface either slightly arched or straight. Its length is equal to half of the length of the head and its depth measures 4/5 of its length. Seen from the front, the lateral sides of the muzzle converge slightly, still presenting a foreface of good width. The chin not very apparent.

Lips : Upper lips well developed, thin and floppy without being flaccid, covering the jaw; seen in profile, they overlap the lower jaw slightly. Seen from the front, they form an inverted « V » below the nose; the corner of the lips must be marked without being droopy.

Jaws/Teeth : Dental arches well adapted, with the teeth square to the jaw; scissor bite - pincer bite is also acceptable.

Cheeks : Lean.

Eyes : Semi-lateral position with a soft and submissive expression, neither deep set nor prominent. Eyes fairly large, eyelids oval-shaped and close fitting (no entropion or ectropion). The iris is of a more or less dark ochre or brown colour depending on the coat colour.

Leathers : Well developed, in length they should, without being stretched, reach the tip of the nose. Their width is at least equal to half their length; raised only very slightly; base rather narrow, set rather backwards at level of zygomatic arches; a supple ear with a front rim well turned inwards and really close to the cheek is appreciated; the lower extremity of the ear ends in a slightly rounded tip.

NECK : Powerful, in truncated cone shape, length not less than 2/3 of the length of the head, well detached from the nape. The throat shows a soft double dewlap.

BODY :

Topline : The upper profile of the back is made up of two lines : one, almost straight, slopes from the withers to the 11th dorsal vertebra; the other is slightly arched, joining with the line of the rump.

Withers : Well defined, with the points of the shoulder-blades well separated.

Loin : Wide lumbar region, muscled, short and slightly convex.

Croup : Long (about 1/3 of the height at the withers), broad and well muscled; the ideal pelvic angulation (angle formed by the pelvic girdle with a horizontal line) is 30°. Pelvis wide.

Chest : Broad, deep and well let down to level of elbows, without forming a keel, with well sprung ribs, particularly in their lower part, and sloping.

Underline : Lower profile almost horizontal in its ribcage part, rising slightly in its abdominal part.

TAIL : Thick at the base, straight, with a slight tendency to taper; hair short. When the dog is in action and especially when questing, is carried

horizontally or nearly like that. Customarily docked at 15–25 cm (6–10 ins.) from the root.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

Shoulders : Strong, well muscled, long and sloping, very free in their movement.

Upper arm : Sloping, fitting to the ribcage.

Elbow : The point of the elbow should be on perpendicular line from the rear point of the shoulder-blade to the ground.

Forearm : Strong, straight, with strong and well marked sinews.

Pasterns : Well proportioned, lean, of good length and slightly sloping.

Front feet : Strong, slightly oval shaped; well arched and tight toes, with strong nails well curved towards the ground. Colour of nails is white, yellow or brown, of a more or less dark shade depending on the colour of the coat; pads elastic and lean.

HINDQUARTERS :

Upper thigh : Long, parallel, muscular, with a rear edge almost straight.

Lower thigh : Strong.

Hocks : Wide.

Metatarsus : Relatively short and lean.

Hind feet : With all the characteristics of the front feet; they have dewclaws, the absence of which is not a fault. Double dewclaw is tolerated.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Extended and fast trot, with powerful impulsion from the hindquarters; head raised, nose held high in such a way that, when hunting, the nose is higher than the topline.

SKIN : Tough but elastic; finer on the head, the throat, the armpits and on the lower parts of the body. The visible mucous membranes must be of a corresponding colour with the coat, but never show black spots. The mucous membranes of the mouth are pink; in the roans or white and chestnut coloured dogs they sometimes show brown or pale chestnut spotting.

COAT

HAIR : Short, dense and glossy, finer and shorter on the head, the ears, front part of the legs and feet.

COLOUR :

- White.
- White with patches of varied size of an orange or more or less dark amber colour.
- White with more or less large chestnut patches.
- White speckled with pale orange (melato).
- White speckled with chestnut (roano-marrone). In this last

combination, a metallic sheen is appreciated, and a warm shade of chestnut is preferred, recalling the colour of a monk's frock.

A symmetrical facial mask is preferred, but the absence of a mask is tolerated.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at the withers : Between 55 and 67 cm. (21 ½ and 26 ½ ins.)

Preferred size for males : 58 - 67 cm. (23 - 26 ½ ins.)

Preferred size for females : 55 - 62 cm. (21 ½ - 24 ½ ins.)

Weight : Between 25 and 40 kg depending on size. (55 and 88 lbs.)

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.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Convergence of cranial-facial axes.
- Split nose.
- Accentuated undershot mouth, overshot mouth.
- Wall eye.
- Coat black, white and black, tricolour, fawn, hazel, unicolour, with tan markings.
- Absence of pigmentation (Albinism).
- Mucous membranes, skin and annexes with traces of black.
- Size of 2 cm (1 in.) above or below the limits indicated in the standard.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Brittany



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Workmanlike. Substance without heaviness. Moderately well-boned. Lively with an intelligent expression. Square and cobby appearance.

CHARACTERISTICS

Very energetic, intelligent, hunt-point-retriever. Exceedingly keen game sense, persistent in hunting and finding game. A naturally keen worker with distinctive gait.

Temperament

Gentle and affectionate yet full of life and exuberance.

Head and Skull

Skull slightly rounded as seen from front, side or above. Toplines of skull and muzzle should be parallel. Width of skull measured at the zygomatic arches is less than its length. Median line and occiput are slightly defined. Stop moderate. Muzzle tapered but not snipy. Ideal



proportion of skull to muzzle as 3 is to 2. Nostrils open and well shaped.

Eyes

Expressive, brown to dark, in harmony with coat colour, Somewhat oval in shape and slightly obliquely set. Never light or hard in expression.

Ears

Triangular in shape, slightly rounded at tip. Relatively wide and rather short with slightly wavy hair. Set and carried high, falling flat against the cheek. When drawn forward, the ear tip reaches the stop.

Mouth

Jaws strong with a perfect regular scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely

overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Lips tight, upper lip slightly overlapping lower.

Neck

Medium length, clean and well set into shoulders.

Forequarters

Shoulders muscular and moderately sloping. Angulation slightly less than that of the hindquarters. Tops of shoulder blades set fairly wide. Elbows close to body. Forelegs muscular, vertical and straight. Pasterns slightly sloping.

Body

Chest deep. Brisket reaching to elbow. Foreleg length is slightly greater than chest depth. Ribcage well rounded. Back short with loin short and strong. Topline slopes slightly from withers to croup. Croup very slightly sloping to set on of tail. Height at withers equal to length of body measured from point of shoulder to point of buttock.

Hindquarters

Moderate bend of stifle. Point of buttock and hock on approximately the same vertical. Thighs broad and muscular. Rear pastern vertical to ground.

Feet

Rather round, tight and compact with little hair between the toes. Rear feet slightly longer.

Tail

Naturally tailless, short or customarily docked.

Docked: Set high, carried horizontally or slightly lower.

Undocked: Set high, carried horizontally or slightly lower.

Gait/Movement

Brisk, short stride, Should retain topline when moving. Hindlegs have little rear extension.

Coat

Body coat dense but fairly fine. Rather flat or slightly wavy. Forelegs slightly feathered and hindlegs well feathered to mid-thigh.

Colour

Orange/white, liver/white, black/white, tricolour, or roan of any of these colours. Nose dark or harmony with coat colour.

Size

Ideal height at withers:: Dogs: 48-51 cms (19-20 ins); Bitches: 47-50 cms (18½-19¾ ins).

Faults

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

Note

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Cesky Fousek

(Bohemian Wire-Haired Pointing Griffon)



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

ORIGIN : Formerly Czechoslovakia, now Czech Republic.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The Cesky Fousek was the most widely kept wirehaired Pointing dog in the region of the present day Czech and Slovakian Republics in the time before the first World War. This World War and its consequences were responsible for the Cesky Fousek nearly dying out in the twenties. The regeneration of the breed was implemented. The foundation for this regeneration was brought about by some of the original typical specimen from which the modern type of Cesky Fousek was evolved by planned breeding. At present its numbers are in second place for all hunting breeds used in the Czech and Slovakian Republics.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : The Cesky Fousek is a medium sized, wirehaired, noble pointer, whose general appearance shows strength and endurance. It is a multipurpose dog with inherent qualities for field and water, as well as for work in woodland. In spite of his innate sharpness to vermine, he is easily trained and very devoted to his mater.

HEAD : The lean, somewhat narrow and long head is set high on the neck. The muzzle is somewhat longer than the skull and the nasal bridge is moderately arched (Ram's nose).

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : In the upper part of the forehead and the cranial region moderately domed and slightly rounded, somewhat broader in dogs than in bitches. The superciliary arches clearly defined and pronounced so that they emphasize the impression of angularity of the head and form deeper eye sockets. The occiput is barely noticeable.

Stop : Moderate, yet marked towards the forehead.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Broad with open sensitive nostrils. The colour of the nose leather must always be dark brown.

Muzzle : Narrows moderately from eyes to nose.

Lips : Fairly strongly developed; form a flexible edge to the muzzle, with the upper lip forming a moderate overlap.

Jaws/Teeth : Jaws strong, clearly defined and well muscled. Teeth strong, with scissor bite and full complement of teeth.

Eyes : The almond shaped eyes show a kind expression and denote an astute nature. The eye should be deep set, dark amber to deep chestnut in colour. The eyelids fit close to the eye, which they enclose completely and are well developed; they are grey - black in colour.

Leathers : Set on high and broad, narrowing markedly towards the tips. The length of the leathers reaches to two thirds of the cheeks and the end of the leathers are moderately rounded. They must lie close to the head.

NECK : Of medium length with well developed muscles, yet dry and set high at the withers. The crest of the neck is moderately arched.

BODY :

Back : The short firm back slopes from the well developed withers towards the croup.

Loins : Short, relatively broad and moderately arched.

Croup : Moderately sloping, sufficiently broad and suitably long.

Chest : Together with the shoulder blade, seen from the front, the chest forms a lyre shape. The ribcage must be oval and its width in proportion to the overall build of the dog. The lower chest must reach at least to the elbow joint. The forechest should be well developed. Seen from the side, the sternum should protrude clearly. The ribcage is formed by well sprung ribs which are arranged in good proportion throughout its entire length.

Belly : Should be somewhat tucked up to facilitate free movement, yet it must not give the impression of leanness.

TAIL : The sacral bone must be positioned so that the musculature does not influence the tail carriage which should be horizontal or only very slightly upwards. Set-on should form a continuation of the topline. It is medium strong and customarily docked by 3/5 of its length.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

Shoulders : The shoulder blade is distinguished by well developed muscles. The shoulder placement should be really sloping and form a blunt angle with the upper arm.

Elbow : Must be firmly made and muscled.

Forearm : Upright and straight with pronounced, dry muscles.

Pastern : Should be relatively short, almost vertical and only moderately sloping towards the front.

Forefeet : Compact; they have the shape of a blunt spoon, with well arched, tight toes and strong nails of dark grey to black colour. The pads are thick and coarse and fully pigmented. There is a noticeable atrophied remnant of webbing between the toes.

HINDQUARTERS :

Pelvis : Must be sufficiently long.

Upper thigh : Broad, with well developed muscles.

Lower thigh : Slopes backwards; must have correct angulation to enable flexible movement.

Hock joint : Not too high set, lean, with a long only moderately protruding heel bone.

Rear pastern : Almost vertical, short and adequately strong.

Hind feet : The same shape as the front feet. Dewclaws are removed.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Movement should be completely regular at walk and trot with the backline showing barely any deflection and the footprints virtually covering each other at the trot.

COAT

HAIR :

Make up of coat : The coat consists of three types of hair :

- Undercoat : Soft and dense, 1.5 cm (0.6 inch) long. Prevents dampness penetrating to the skin and is almost completely shed in the summer.
- Topcoat : 3 to 4 cm (1.25 to 1.5 inch) long, suitably harsh and coarse. Close fitting.
- Guard hair : 5 to 7 cm (2 to 2.75 inch) long, specially harsh and straight. Particularly noticeable on forechest, topline, flanks and shoulders.

On the front part of the front and hind legs, the coat is shorter and coarse; it is longer on their rear side, forming feathering. The tail must not have a brush on the underside.

Coat on head : On lower jaw as well as on lips, the hair is longer and softer, forming the beard, typical on this breed. The hair on the eyebrows points obliquely and noticeably upwards. The forehead, cranial region and cheeks are covered by short coarse hair. Leathers are covered by short, softer, smooth hair.

COLOUR : Permitted colours are :

- Dark roan with or without brown patches.
- Brown with ticked markings on forechest and lower part of the limbs.
- Brown without any markings.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at the withers :	Dogs: 60 to 66 cm. (23.5 to 26 inch)
	Bitches: 58 to 62 cm. (22.75 to 24.5 inch)
Weight : Dogs:	Minimum 28 kg, (62lb)
	maximum 34 kg. (75lb)
Bitches :	Minimum 22 kg, (48.5lb)
	maximum 28 kg. (62lb)

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.

- Wrong proportion between length of the body and height at withers.
- Short, wedge shaped or round head.
- Portruding eyes. Eye colour other than as laid down in the standard.
- Leathers too long or too low set.
- Neck too strong and too short with loose skin.
- Withers insufficiently defined.
- Steep croup.
- Insufficiently developed forechest, insufficiently defined sternum.
- Splayed feet or harefoot. Too much hair on feet.
- Coat too fine, too short or too long.
- Insufficiently defined beard or eyebrows.
- Lack of pigment.
- Predominance of white colour (particolour is not permitted).

MAIN MEASUREMENTS :

	Dogs	Bitches
Body weight	34 kg (75lb)	25 kg (55lb)
Height at shoulder	63 cm (24.75in)	60 cm (23.5in)
Length of head	28 cm (11 in)	23 cm (9 in)
Length of skull	14 cm (5.5 in)	11 cm (4.25in)
Width of skull	12 cm (4.75 in)	10 cm (4 in)
Length of bridge of nose	13 cm (5 in)	11 cm (4.25 in)
Width of chest	20 cm (8 in)	18 cm (7 in)
Depth of chest	25 cm (9.75 in)	23 cm (9 in)
Length of body	56 cm (22 in)	53 cm (20.75 in)
Girth behind elbows	80 cm (31.5 in)	72 cm (28.25 in)
Girth at last rib	72 cm (28.25 in)	64 cm (25.25 in)

ANGULATIONS :

Between shoulder-blade and upper arm	110 degrees.
Between upper arm and radius	135 degrees.
Between pelvis and upper thigh	110 degrees.
Between upper and lower thigh	125 degrees.
Between lower thigh and hind pastern	135 degrees.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Chesapeake Bay Retriever



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

Head: Skull broad and round with medium stop, nose medium, short muzzle, pointed but not sharp. Lips thin, not pendulous. Ears small, set well up on head, hanging loosely and of medium leather. Eyes medium large, very clear, of yellowish or amber colour and wide apart.

Neck: Of medium length with a strong muscular appearance, tapering to shoulders.

Shoulder, Chest and Body: Shoulders sloping and should have full liberty of action with plenty of power without any restrictions of movement. Chest strong, deep and wide. Barrel round and deep. Body of medium length, neither cobby nor roached, but rather approaching hollowness, flanks well tucked up.

Hindquarters and Stifles: Hindquarters should be as high or a trifle higher than the shoulders. They should show fully as much power as the forequarters. There should be no tendency to weakness in either fore or hindquarters. Hindquarters should be especially powerful to supply the driving power for swimming. Back should be short, well-coupled and powerful. Good hindquarters are essential. Stifles should be well-angulated.

Legs, Elbows, Hocks and Feet: Legs should be medium length and straight, showing good bone and muscle, with well-webbed hare feet of good size. The toes well rounded and close, pasterns slightly bent and both pasterns and hocks medium length the straighter the legs the better, when viewed from front or rear. Dewclaws, if any, must be removed from the hind legs. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed. Dewclaws on the hind legs are a very serious fault.

Tail: Tail should extend to hock. It should be medium heavy at base. Moderate feathering on stern/tail permissible. Tail should be straight or slightly curved. Tail should not curl over back or side kink.

Coat and Texture: Coat should be thick and short, nowhere over 1.5 inches (3.75) long, with a dense fine woolly undercoat. Hair on face and legs should be very short and straight with tendency to wave on the shoulders, neck, back and loins only. The curly coat or coat with a tendency to curl not permissible.

The texture of the dog's coat is very important, as the dog is used for hunting under all sorts of adverse weather conditions, often working in ice and snow. The oil in the harsh outer coat and woolly undercoat is of extreme value in preventing the cold water from reaching the dog's skin and aids in quick drying. A Chesapeake's coat should resist the water in the same way that a duck's feathers do. When he leaves the water and shakes himself, his coat should not hold the water at all, being merely moist. Colour and coat are extremely important as the dog is used for duck hunting. The colour must be as nearly that of his surroundings as possible and with the fact that dogs are exposed to all kinds of adverse weather conditions, often working in ice and snow, the colour of coat and its texture must be given every consideration when judging on the bench or in the ring.

Colour: Any colour varying from a dark brown to a faded tan or deadgrass. Deadgrass takes in any shade of deadgrass varying from a tan to a dull straw colour. White spot on breast, toes and belly permissible, but the smaller the spot the better. Solid and self-coloured dogs are preferred.

Weight: Males: 29.4 - 36.2 kgs (65 - 80 lb). Females: 24.9 - 31.7 kgs (55 - 70 lb).

Height: Males: 58.4 - 66 cms (23 - 26 in). Females: 53.3 - 60.9 cms (21 - 24 in). Oversized or undersized are to be severely penalised.

Symmetry and Quality: The Chesapeake dog should show a bright and happy disposition and an intelligent expression, with general outlines impressive and denoting a good worker. The dog should be well proportioned, a dog with a good coat and well balanced in other points being preferable to the dog excelling in some but weak in others.

Courage, willingness to work, alertness, nose, intelligence, love of water, general quality, and, most of all, disposition, should be given primary consideration in the selection and breeding of the Chesapeake Bay dog.

Very Serious Fault: Dewclaws on the hindlegs.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Clumber Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Well balanced, heavily boned, active with a thoughtful expression, overall appearance denoting strength.

Characteristics: Stoical, great-hearted, highly intelligent with a determined attitude enhancing his natural ability. A silent worker with an excellent nose.

Temperament: Steady, reliable, kind and dignified; more aloof than other Spaniels, showing no tendency towards aggression.

Head and Skull: Square, massive, medium length, broad on top with decided occiput; heavy brows; deep stop. Heavy, square muzzle with well developed flews. No exaggeration in head and skull.

Eyes: Clean, dark, amber, slightly sunk, some haw showing but without excess. Full light eyes highly undesirable. Free from entropion.

Ears: Large, vine leaf-shaped, well covered with straight hair. Hanging slightly forward, feather not to extend below leather.

Mouth: Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Fairly long, thick, powerful.

Forequarters: Shoulders strong, sloping, muscular; legs short, straight, well boned, strong.

Body: Long, heavy, near to ground. Chest deep. Well sprung ribs. Back straight, broad, long. Muscular loin, well let down in flank.

Hindquarters: Very powerful and well developed. Hocks low, stifles well bent and set straight.

Feet: Large, round, well covered with hair.

Tail: Customarily docked. Docked: Set low. Well feathered, carried level

with back. Undocked: Set low. Well feathered, carried level with back.

Gait/Movement: Rolling gait attributable to long body and short legs. Moving straight fore and aft, with effortless drive.

Coat: Abundant, close, silky and straight. Legs and chest well feathered.

Colour: Plain white body preferred, with lemon markings; orange permissible. Slight head markings and freckled muzzle.

Size: Ideal weight: dogs: 36 kgs (80 lbs); bitches: 29.5 kgs (65 lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Cocker Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: That of a merry, sturdy, sporting dog. The Cocker Spaniel should be well balanced and compact and should measure about the same from the withers to the ground as from the withers to the root of the tail.

Head and Skull: There should be a good square muzzle with a distinct stop which should be mid-way between the tip of the nose and the occiput. The skull should be well-developed, cleanly chiselled, neither too fine nor too coarse. The cheek bones should not be prominent. The nose should be sufficiently wide to allow for the acute scenting power of this breed.

Eyes: The eyes should be full but not prominent, brown or dark brown in colour but never light, with a general expression of intelligence and gentleness though decidedly wide awake, bright and merry. The rims should be tight.

Ears: Lobular, set on low, on a level with the eyes, with fine leathers which extend to but not beyond the tip of the nose; well clothed with long silky hair which should be straight.

Mouth: Jaws should be strong and teeth should have a scissor bite.

Neck: Neck should be moderate in length, clean in throat, muscular and neatly set in to fine, sloping shoulders.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be sloping and fine, the chest well developed and the brisket deep, neither too wide nor too narrow in front. The legs must be well boned, feathered and straight and should be sufficiently short for concentrated power but not too short to interfere with the tremendous exertions expected from this grand little sporting dog.

Body: Body should be immensely strong and compact for the size and weight of the dog. The ribs should be well sprung behind the shoulder

blades, the loin short, wide and strong, with a firm topline gently sloping downwards to the tail from end of loin to set on of tail.

Hindquarters: Hindquarters should be wide, well rounded and very muscular. The legs must be well boned, feathered above the hock with a good bend of stifles and short below the hock allowing for plenty of drive.

Feet: Feet should be firm, thickly padded and catlike.

Tail: Tail should be set on slightly lower than the line of the back; it must be merry, carried in line with the back and never cocked up. The customarily docked tail should not be too long nor too short to interfere with its merry action.

Coat: Flat and silky in texture, never wiry or wavy, with sufficient feather; not too profuse and never curly.

Colour: Various. In self colours no white is allowed except on the chest.

Gait: There should be true through action both fore and aft with great drive covering the ground well.

Weight and Size. The weight should be about 12.7 - 14.5 kg (28 - 32 lb). The height at the withers should be approximately

Dogs: 39 - 41 cm (15.5 - 16 in)

Bitches: 38 - 39 cm (15 - 15.5 in)

Faults: Light bone; straight shoulder; flat ribs; unsound movement; weak hocks; weak pasterns; open or large feet; frown; small beady eyes; undershot or overshot mouth; uncertain or aggressive temperament.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Curly-Coated Retriever



Curly Coated Retriever Club of N.S.W.

A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A strong, smart upstanding dog showing activity, endurance and intelligence.

Head and Skull: Long, well proportioned flat skull, jaws strong and long but not inclined to snipiness. Nose black in the black-coated variety with wide nostrils, coarseness of head to be deprecated.

Eyes: Black or brown but not "gooseberry" coloured, rather large but not too prominent.

Ears: Rather small, set on low, lying close to the head and covered with short curls.

Mouth: Teeth strong and level.



Curly Coated Retriever
Club of N.S.W.

Neck: Should be moderately long, free from throatiness.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be very deep, muscular and well laid back.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular, hock low to the ground with good bend to stifle and hock.

Body: Well sprung ribs, good depth of brisket, not too long in the loin, as little tucked-up in flank as possible.

Feet: Round and compact with well-arched toes.

Tail: Moderately short, carried fairly straight and covered with curls,

tapering towards the point, gay tail not desirable.

Coat: Should be one mass of crisp small curls all over. This being the main characteristic of the breed should be given great consideration when judging awards.

Colour: Black or liver.

Weight and Size: Weight: 31.8 - 36.3 kg (70- 80 lb). Height: Approximately 63 - 69 cm (25 - 27 in).

Faults: Wide skull, light eyes, curled tail and bad movement.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

English Setter



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Of medium height, clean in outline, elegant in appearance and movement. The working English Setter may be proportionally lighter in build.

Characteristics: Very active with a keen game sense.

Temperament: Intensely friendly and good natured.

Head and Skull: Head carried high, long and reasonably lean, with well defined stop. Skull oval from ear to ear, showing plenty of brain room, a well defined occipital protuberance. Muzzle moderately deep and fairly square, from stop to point of nose should equal length of skull from occiput to eyes, nostrils wide and jaws of nearly equal length, flews not too pendulous; colour of nose black or liver, according to colour of coat.

Eyes: Bright, mild and expressive. Colour ranging between hazel and dark brown, the darker the better. In liver beltons only, a lighter eye acceptable. Eyes oval and not protruding.

Ears: Moderate length, set on low, and hanging in neat folds close to cheek, tip velvety, upper part clothed in fine silky hair.

Mouth: Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Full dentition desirable.

Neck: Rather long, muscular and lean, slightly arched at crest, and clean-cut where it joins head, towards shoulder larger and very muscular, never throaty nor pendulous below throat, but elegant in appearance.

Forequarters: Shoulders well set back or oblique, chest deep in brisket, very good depth and width between shoulder blades, forearms straight and very muscular with rounded bone, elbows well let down close to body, pasterns short, strong, round and straight.

Body: Moderate length, back short and level with good round widely

sprung ribs and deep in back ribs, i.e. well ribbed up.

Hindquarters: Loins wide, slightly arched, strong and muscular, legs well muscled including second thigh, stifles well bent and thighs long from hip to hock, hock inclining neither in nor out and well let down.

Feet: Well padded, tight, with close well arched toes protected by hair between them.

Tail: Set almost in line with back, medium length, not reaching below hock, neither curly nor ropy, slightly curved or scimitar-shaped but with no tendency to turn upwards: flag or feathers hanging in long pendant flakes. Feather commencing slightly below the root, and increasing in length towards middle, then gradually tapering towards end, hair long, bright, soft and silky, wavy but not curly. Lively and slashing in movement and carried in a plane not higher than level of back.

Gait/Movement: Free and graceful action, suggesting speed and endurance. Free movement of the hock showing powerful drive from hindquarters. Viewed from rear, hip, stifle and hock joints in line. Head naturally high.

Coat: From back of head in line with ears slightly wavy, not curly, long and silky as is coat generally, breeches and forelegs nearly down to feet well feathered.

Colour: Black and white (blue belton), orange and white (orange belton), lemon and white (lemon belton), liver and white (liver belton) or tricolour, that is blue belton and tan or liver belton and tan, those without heavy patches of colour on body but flecked (belton) all over preferred.

Size: Height: dogs: 65-69 cms (25 1/2-27 ins); bitches: 61-65 cms (24-25 1/2 ins).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

English Springer Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: The English Springer is the oldest of our Sporting Gundogs and the taproot from which all of our sporting land spaniels (Clumbers excepted) have been evolved. It was originally used for the purpose of finding and springing game for the net, falcon or greyhound, but at the present time it is used entirely to find, flush and retrieve game for the gun. The breed is of ancient and pure origin and should be kept as such.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The general appearance of the modern Springer is that of a symmetrical, compact, strong, upstanding, merry and active dog, built for endurance and activity. He is the highest on the leg and raciest in build of all British land spaniels.

Head and Skull: The skull should be of medium length and fairly broad and slightly rounded, rising from the foreface, making a brow or stop, divided by a fluting between the eyes gradually dying away along the forehead, towards the occiput bone, which should not be peaked. The cheeks should be flat, that is, not rounded or full. The foreface should be of proportionate length to the skull, fairly broad and deep without being coarse, well chiselled below the eyes, fairly deep and square in flew, but not exaggerated to such an extent as would interfere with comfort when retrieving. Nostrils well developed.

Eyes: The eyes should be neither too full nor too small but of medium size, not prominent or sunken but well set in (not showing haw), of an alert, kind expression. A mouse-like eye without expression is objectionable, as also is a light eye. The colour should be dark hazel.

Ears: The ears should be lobular in shape, set close to the head, of good length and width, but not exaggerated. The correct set should be in line with the eye.

Mouth: The jaws should be strong, with a perfect regular and complete scissor bite, i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: The neck should be strong and muscular, of nice length and free

from throatiness, well set in the shoulders, nicely arched and tapering towards the head - thus giving great activity and speed. A ewe neck is objectionable.

Forequarters: The forelegs should be straight and nicely feathered, elbows set well to body and with proportionate substance to carry the body, strong flexible pasterns.

Body: The body should be strong and of proportionate length, neither too long nor too short, the chest deep and well developed with plenty of heart and lung room, well sprung ribs, loin muscular and strong with slight arch, well coupled, thighs broad and muscular and well developed.

Hindquarters: The hindlegs should be well let down from hip to hocks. Stifles and hocks moderately bent, inclining neither inwards nor outwards. Coarseness of hocks objectionable.

Feet: Feet tight, compact and well-rounded, with strong full pads.

Gait: The Springer's gait is strictly his own. His forelegs should swing straight forward from the shoulder throwing the feet well forward in an easy and free manner. His hocks should drive well under his body, following in a line with the forelegs. At slow movements many Springers have a pacing stride typical of the breed.

Tail: Customarily docked. The stern should be low and never carried above the level of the back, well feathered with a lively action.

Coat: The coat should be close, straight and weather resisting without being coarse.

Colour: Any recognised land spaniel colour is acceptable, but liver and white, black and white or either of these colours with tan markings preferred.

Weight and Size: The approximate height should be 51 cm (20 in) The approximate weight should be 22.7 kg (50 lb).

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Field Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: That of a well-balanced, noble, upstanding, sporting dog; built for activity and endurance; a combination of beauty and utility; of unusual docility.

Head and Skull: The head should be characteristic as is that of the Bulldog or the Bloodhound; its very stamp and countenance should at once convey the impression of high breeding, character and nobility, skull well developed, with a distinct occipital protuberance, which gives the character alluded to; not too wide across the muzzle, long and lean, neither snipy nor squarely cut and in profile curving gradually from nose to throat; lean beneath the eyes, a thickness here gives coarseness to the whole head. The great length of muzzle gives surface for the free development of the olfactory nerve and thus secures the highest possible scenting powers. Nose, well developed, good, with open nostrils.

Eyes: Not too full, but not small, receding or overhung. The colour in all cases to match the coat and markings, except in livers which may be a light hazel. Grave in expression suggesting docility and intelligence and showing no haw.

Ears: Moderately long and wide, sufficiently clad with nice Setter-like feather and set low. They should fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards.

Mouth: The jaws should be strong, with a perfect regular and complete scissor bite, i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

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

Forequarters: The shoulders should be long and sloping and well set back, thus giving great activity and speed. The forelegs should be of fairly good length, with straight, clean, flat bone and nicely feathered. Immense bone is not desirable.

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

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular. The stifles should be moderately bent and not twisted either in or out.

Feet: Not too small, round with short, soft hair between the toes; good, strong pads.

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

Coat: Flat or slightly waved and never curled. Sufficiently dense to resist the weather and not too short. Silky in texture, glossy and refined without duffelness, curliness or wiriness. On the chest, under the belly and behind the legs, there should be abundant feather, but never too much, especially below the hocks – and that of the right sort – viz., Setter-like.

Colour: The Field Spaniel should be a self-coloured dog, viz., Black, Liver, Golden Liver, Mahogany Red, Roan; or any of these colours with Tan over the eyes, on the cheeks, feet and pasterns. Other colours, such as Black and White, Liver and White, Red or Orange and White, etc., while not debarring a dog, is a fault.

Weight and Size: From about 16–23 kg (35–50.5 lb) Height about 46 cm (18 in) at shoulder.

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

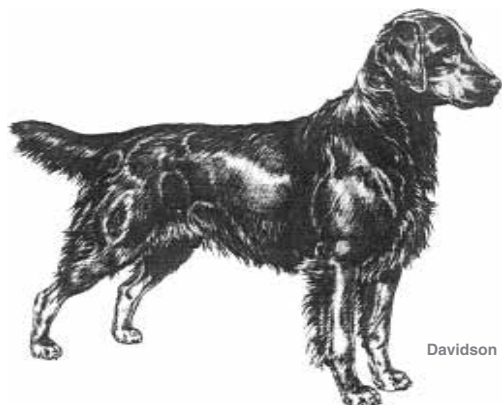
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Flat-Coated Retriever



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GENERAL APPEARANCE: A bright, active dog of medium size with an intelligent expression, showing power without lumber, and raciness without weediness.

Characteristics: Generously endowed with natural gundog ability, optimism and friendliness demonstrated by enthusiastic tail action.

Temperament: Confident and kindly.

Head and Skull: Head, long and nicely moulded. Skull, flat and moderately broad with a slight stop between eyes, in no way accentuated, avoiding a down or dish-faced appearance. Nose of good size, with open nostrils. Jaws long and strong, capable of carrying a hare or pheasant.

Eyes: Medium size, dark brown or hazel, with a very intelligent expression (a round prominent eye highly undesirable). Not obliquely placed.

Ears: Small and well set on, close to side of head.

Mouth: Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Teeth sound and strong.

Neck: Head well set in neck, the latter reasonably long and free from throatiness, symmetrically set and obliquely placed in shoulders, running well into the back to allow for easy seeking of trail.

Forequarters: Chest deep and fairly broad, with well defined brisket, on which elbows should move cleanly and evenly. Forelegs straight, with bone of good quality throughout.

Body: Foreribs fairly flat. Body well ribbed up showing a gradual spring and well arched in centre but rather lighter towards quarters. Loin short and square. Open couplings highly undesirable.

Hindquarters: Muscular. Moderate bend of stifle and hock, latter well let down. Should stand true all round. Cowhocks highly undesirable.

Feet: Round and strong with toes close and well arched. Soles thick and strong.

Tail: Short, straight and well set on, gaily carried, but never much above level of back.

Gait/Movement: Free and flowing, straight and true as seen from front and rear.

Coat: Dense, of fine to medium texture and good quality, as flat as possible. Legs and tail well feathered. Full furnishings on maturity complete the elegance of a good dog.

Colour: Black or liver only.

Size: Preferred height: dogs: 58-61 cms (23-24 ins); bitches: 56-58 cms (22-23 ins). Preferred weight in hard condition: dogs: 27-36 kgs (60-80 lbs); bitches: 25-32 kgs (55-70 lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

German Shorthaired Pointer



National German Shorthaired Pointer Council

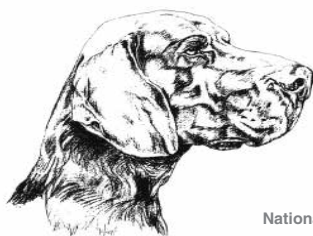
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TEMPERAMENT: Gentle, affectionate and even tempered. Alert, biddable and very loyal.

CHARACTERISTICS: Dual purpose Pointer/Retriever, very keen nose, perseverance in searching and initiative in game finding, excellence in field, a naturally keen worker, equally good on land and in water.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Noble, steady dog showing power, endurance and speed, giving the immediate impression of an alert and energetic dog whose movements are well co-ordinated. Of medium size, with a short back standing over plenty of ground. Grace of outline, clean cut head, long sloping shoulders, deep chest, short back, powerful hindquarters, good bone composition, adequate muscle, well carried tail and taut coat.

Head and Skull: Clean cut, neither too light nor too heavy, well-proportioned to body. Skull sufficiently broad and slightly round. Nasal bone rising gradually from nose to forehead (this more pronounced in dogs) and never possessing a definite stop, but when viewed from side a well defined stop effect due to position of eyebrows. Lips falling away almost vertically from somewhat protruding nose and continuing in a slight curve to corner of mouth. Lips well developed but not over hung. Jaws powerful and sufficiently long to enable the dog to pick up and



National German Shorthaired Pointer Council

carry game. Dish-face and snipy muzzle not desirable. Nose solid brown or black depending on coat colour. Wide nostrils well opened and soft.

Eyes: Medium size, soft and intelligent, neither protruding nor too deep set. Varying in shades of brown to tone with coat. Light eye undesirable. Eyelids should close properly.

Ears: Broad and set high; neither too fleshy nor too thin with a short soft coat; hung close to head, no pronounced fold, rounded at tip and reaching almost to corner of mouth when brought forward.

Mouth: Teeth sound and strong. Jaws strong with perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to jaws.

Neck: Moderately long, muscular and slightly arched, thickening towards shoulders. Skin not fitting too loosely.

Forequarters: Shoulder sloping and very muscular, top of shoulder blades close; upper arm bones between shoulder and elbow long. Elbows well laid back, neither pointing outwards nor inwards. Forelegs straight and lean, sufficiently muscular and strong but not coarse-boned. Pasterns slightly sloping.

Body: Chest must appear deep rather than wide but in proportion to the rest of the body; ribs deep and well sprung, never barrel-shaped nor flat; back ribs reaching well down to tucked up loins. Chest measurement immediately behind the elbows smaller than about a hands-breadth behind the elbows, so that the upper arm has freedom of movement. Firm, short back, not arched. The loin wide and slightly arched; the croup wide and sufficiently long, neither too heavy nor too sloping starting on a level with the back and sloping gradually towards the tail. Bones solid and strong. Skin should not fit loosely or fold.

Hindquarters: Hips broad and wide falling slightly towards tail. Thighs strong and well muscled. Stifles well bent. Hocks square with body and slightly bent, turning neither in nor out. Pasterns nearly upright.

Feet: Compact, close-knit, round to spoon shaped, well padded, turning neither in nor out. Toes well arched with strong nails.

Gait: Smooth lithe gait essential. As gait increases from walk to a faster speed, legs converge beneath body (single tracking). Forelegs reach well ahead, effortlessly covering plenty of ground with each stride and followed by hind legs, which give forceful propulsion.

Tail: Starts high and thick growing gradually thinner. Customarily docked to leave half to three-fifths of the tail. When quiet, tail should be carried down. When moving, horizontally, never held high over the back or bent.

Coat: Short, flat and coarse to touch, slightly longer under tail.

Colour: Solid liver, liver and white spotted, liver and white spotted and ticked, liver and white ticked, solid black or black and white in same variations. (not tricolour).

Weight and Size: Weight: Dogs: 25 - 31.8 kg (55-70 lb) Bitches: 20.4-27.2 kg (45-60 lb).

Size: At the shoulder: Dogs: 58 - 64 cm (23-25 in) Bitches: 53-59 cm (21 - 23 in). Symmetry is most essential.

Faults: 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.

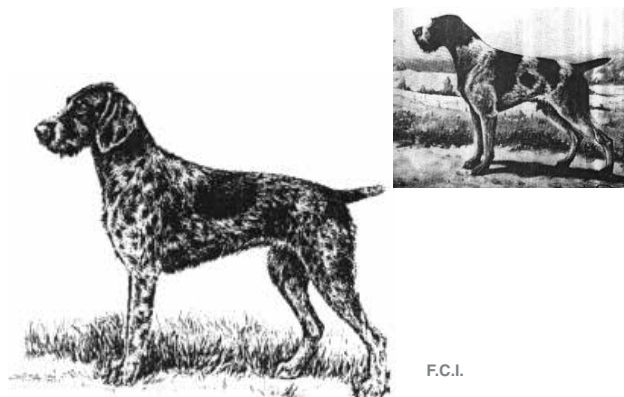
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

German Wirehaired Pointer



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: Wire haired dual purpose Pointer-Retriever excellent in the field, with a very keen nose. Perseverance in searching and initiative are required. His style attracts attention; he is equally good on land and in water, is biddable and an extremely keen worker and very loyal.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium sized hunting dog of noble bearing, colour unimportant; very harsh hair completely covering the skin; active temperament, intelligent expression; devoted and energetic.

Head and Skull: The head should be of medium length with a long strong muzzle.

Eyes: Dark hazel. Bright and intelligent with eyelids closing properly.

Ears: Medium sized.

Mouth: Teeth strong. The jaws should be strong, with a perfect regular and complete scissor bite, i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Strong and of medium length.

Forequarters: Shoulders sloping and very muscular with top of shoulder blades close; upper arm bones between shoulder and elbow long. Elbows close to the body, neither pointing outwards nor inwards. Forelegs straight and lean, sufficiently muscular and strong but not coarse-boned. Pasterns slightly sloping, almost straight but not quite.

Body: Chest must appear deep rather than wide but not out of proportion to the rest of the body; ribs deep and well sprung, never barrel-shaped nor flat as in the hound; back ribs reaching well down to tucked up loins. Chest measurement immediately behind the elbows smaller than that about a hands-breadth behind the elbows, so that the upper arm has freedom of movement. Firm, short back, not arched. The loin wide and slightly arched; the croup wide and sufficiently long, neither too heavy nor too sloping starting on a level with the back and sloping gradually towards the tail. Bone solid and strong.

Hindquarters: The hips broad and wide falling slightly towards the tail. Thighs strong and well muscled. Stifles well bent. Hocks square with the body and slightly bent, turning neither in nor out. Pasterns nearly upright.

Feet: Compact, close-knit, round to spoon-shaped, well padded, should turn neither in nor out. Toes well arched and heavily nailed.

Gait: Smooth, covering plenty of ground with each stride, driving hind action, elbows neither turning in nor out. Definitely not a hackney action.

Tail: Starts high and thick growing gradually thinner. Docked by half its length. When quiet, tail should be carried down; when moving horizontally, never held high over the back or bent.

Coat: Hair very harsh, medium length, abundant with a close fitting under coat. It should not hide the body shape but it should be long enough to give good protection. The coat should lie close to the body. The hair on the lower parts of the legs should be shorter. Very thick on the ears. Bushy eyebrows, full but not over-long beard. Skin fairly fine and close fitting.

Colour: Solid liver, liver and white spotted, liver and white spotted and ticked, liver and white ticked, black and white.

Weight and Size: Weight: Dogs: 25–32 kg (55–70.5 lb) Bitches: 20.5–27 kg (45–59.5 lb) Height: Ideal height at shoulder: Dogs: 60–65 cm (23.5–25.5 in) Bitches: not smaller than 56 cm (22 in).

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

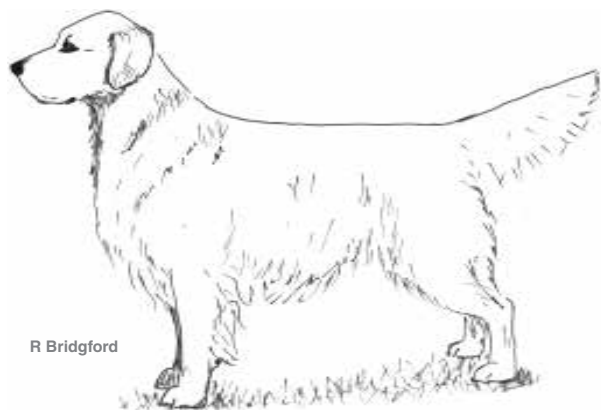
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Golden Retriever



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

General Appearance

Symmetrical, balanced, active, powerful, level mover; sound with kindly expression.

Characteristics

Biddable, intelligent and possessing natural working ability.

Temperament

Kindly, friendly and confident.

Head and Skull

Balanced and well chiselled, skull broad without coarseness; well set on neck, muzzle powerful, wide and deep. Length of foreface approximately equals length from well defined stop to occiput. Nose preferably black.

Eyes: Dark brown, set well apart, dark rims.

Ears: Moderate size, set on approximate level with eyes.

Mouth: Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Good length, clean and muscular.

Forequarters: Forelegs straight with good bone, shoulders well laid back, long in blade with upper arm of equal length placing legs well under body. Elbows close fitting.

Body: Balanced, short-coupled, deep through heart. Ribs deep, well sprung. Level topline.

Hindquarters: Loin and legs strong and muscular, good second thighs, well bent stifles. Hocks well let down, straight when viewed from rear, neither turning in nor out. Cow-hocks highly undesirable.

Feet: Round and cat-like.

Tail: Set on and carried level with back, reaching to hocks, without curl at tip.

Gait/Movement: Powerful with good drive. Straight and true in front and rear. Stride long and free with no sign of hackney action in front.

Coat: Flat or wavy with good feathering, dense water-resisting undercoat.

Colour: Any shade of gold or cream, neither red nor mahogany. A few white hairs on chest only, permissible.

Size: Height at withers: dogs: 56-61 cms (22-24 ins); bitches: 51-56 cms (20-22 ins).

Faults:

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

Note:

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Gordon Setter



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A stylish dog, built on galloping lines, having a thoroughbred appearance consistent with its build which can be compared to a weight carrying hunter. Must have symmetrical conformation throughout, showing true balance. Strong, fairly short and level back. Shortish tail. Head fairly long, clearly lined and with intelligent expression, clear colours and long flat coat.

Head and Skull: Head deep rather than broad, but definitely broader than the muzzle, showing brain room. Skull slightly rounded and broadest between the ears. The head should have a clearly indicated stop and length from occiput to stop should be slightly longer than from stop to nose. Below and above the eyes should be lean and the cheeks as narrow as the leanness of the head allows. The muzzle should be fairly long with almost parallel lines and not pointed, as seen from above or from the side. The flews not pendulous but with clearly indicated lips. Nose big and broad, with open nostrils and black in colour. The muzzle should not be quite as deep as its length.

Eyes: Of fair size, not too deep nor too prominent but sufficiently under the brows to show keen and intelligent expression. Dark brown and bright.

Ears: Set low on the head and lying close to it, of medium size and thin.

Mouth: Must be even and not under or overshot.

Neck: Long, lean and arched to the head and without any throatiness.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be long and slope well back; with wide flat bone and fairly close at withers; should not be loaded, i.e., too thick, which interferes with liberty of movement. Elbows well let down and showing well under the body, which gives freedom of action. Forelegs big, flat-boned and straight, with strong upright pasterns, well feathered.

Body: Of moderate length, deep in brisket, with ribs well sprung. Deep in back ribs, i.e., well-ribbed up. Loins wide and slightly arched. Chest not too broad.

Hindquarters: Hind legs from hip to hock should be long, broad and muscular; hock to heel short and strong, stifles well bent; hocks straight not inclined either in or out. Pelvis should tend to the horizontal, i.e., opposite of goose rump.

Feet: Oval, with close knit, well-arched toes, with plenty of hair between.

Full toe pads and deep heel cushions.

Tail: Fairly short, straight or slightly scimitar shaped and should not reach below the hocks. Carried horizontal or below line of back. Thick at the root tapering to a fine point. The feather or flat which starts near the root should be long and straight and grown shorter uniformly to the point.

Coat: On the head and front of legs and tips of ears should be short and fine, but on all other parts of the body and legs it ought to be of moderate length, fairly flat and free as possible from curl or wave. The feather on the upper portion of the ears should be long and silky, on the back of the hind legs long and fine; a fair amount of hair on the belly forming a nice fringe which may extend on chest and throat. All feathering to be as flat and straight as possible.

Colour: Deep shining coal-black, with no sign of rustiness, with tan markings of a rich chestnut red, i.e., colour of a ripe horse-chestnut as taken from shell. Tan should be lustrous. Black pencilling allowed on toes and also black streak under jaw. Tan markings: two clear spots over the eyes not over 2 cm (0.75 in) in diameter. On the sides of the muzzle, the tan should not reach above the base of nose, resembling a stripe around the end of the muzzle from one side to the other. On the throat. Two large clear spots on the chest. On the inside of the hind legs and inside the thighs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to the outside of the hind legs from the hock to the toes. It must, however, not completely eliminate the black on the back of the hind legs. On the forelegs, up to the elbows behind and to the knees or a little above, in front. Around the vent. A white spot on chest is allowed but the smaller the better.

Weight and Size: As a guide to size, height at shoulder Dogs: 66 cm (26 in) Bitches: 62 cm (24.5 in). Weight Dogs: About 29.5 kg (65 lb) Bitches: About 25.4 kg (56 lb). In show condition.

Faults:

General Impression: Unintelligent appearance. The bloodhound type with heavy and big head and ears and clumsy body; the collie type with pointed muzzle and curved tail.

The Head: Pointed, snipy, down or upturned muzzle, too small or large mouth.

The Eyes: Too light in colour, too deep set or too prominent.

The Ears: Set too high, or unusually broad or heavy.

The Neck: Thick and short.

Shoulders and Back: Irregularly formed.

The Chest: Too broad.

The Legs and Feet: Crooked legs. Out turned elbows. The toes scattered, flat footed.

The Tail: Too long, badly carried or hooked at the end.

The Coat: Curly, like wool, not shining.

The Colour: Yellow, or straw-coloured tan, or without clearly defined lines between the different colours. White feet. Too much white on the chest. In the black there should be no tan hairs.

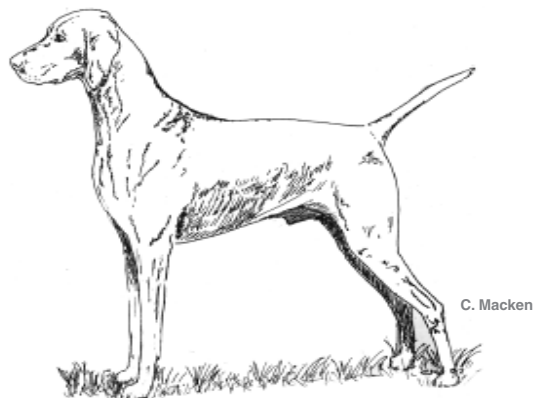
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Hungarian Vizsla



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Hungarian Vizsla should be lively and intelligent, obedient but sensitive, very affectionate and easily trained. It was bred for hunting for fur and feather on open ground or in thick cover, pointing and retrieving from both land and water.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium sized dog of distinguished appearance, robust and not too heavily boned.

Head and Skull: The head should be gaunt and noble. The skull should be moderately wide between the ears with a median line down the forehead and a moderate stop. The muzzle should be a little longer than the skull and although tapering should be well squared at the end. The nostrils should be well developed, broad and wide. The jaws strong and powerful. The lips should cover the jaws completely and should be neither loose nor pendulous. The nose should be brown.

Eyes: Neither deep nor prominent, of medium size, being a shade darker in colour than the coat. The shape of the eyes should be slightly oval and the eyelids should fit tightly. A yellow or black eye is objectionable.

Ears: The ears should be moderately low set, proportionately long with a thin skin and hang down close to the cheeks, should be rounded V-shaped not fleshy.

Mouth: Sound white teeth meeting in a scissor bite, full dentition is desirable.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be well laid and muscular, elbow straight pointing neither in nor out, the forearm should be long.

Body: Back should be level, short, well muscled, withers high. The chest should be moderately broad and deep with prominent breast bone. The distance from the withers to the lowest part of the chest should be equal to the distance from the chest to the ground. The ribs should be well sprung and the belly should be tight with a slight tuck-up beneath the loin. The croup should be well muscled.

Hindquarters: Should be straight when viewed from the rear, the thighs should be well developed with moderate angulation, the hocks well let down.

Feet: Rounded with toes short, arched and well closed. A cat like foot is desirable, hare foot is objectionable. Nails short, strong and a shade darker in colour than coat, dew claws should be removed.

Gait: Graceful and elegant with a lively trot and ground covering gallop.

Tail: Should be of moderate thickness, rather low set, with one third customarily docked off. Whilst moving should be held horizontally.

Coat: Should be short and straight, dense and coarse and feel greasy to the touch.

Colour: Russet gold. Small white marks on chest and feet, though acceptable, are not desirable.

Weight and Size: Optimum Weight 22 - 30 kg (48.5–66 lb) . Height at withers Dogs: 57–64 cm (22.5–25 in) Bitches: 53–60 cm (21.5–23.5 in).

Faults: 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.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla

A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

Country of Origin: Hungary

Translated by Mrs H Gross-Richardson, Mrs Ann Mitchell and Mrs Elke Peper

UTILISATION: A versatile gun dog that must be able to work in the field, forest and water, having the following typical qualities: an excellent nose, firmness on the point, excellent retrieves and determination to remain on the scent even when swimming, which he manifestly enjoys. He copes with difficult terrain as well as extreme weather conditions. As he is intended to be an efficient hunting dog, gun and game shyness, unwillingness to point and retrieve, as well as a dislike of water are undesirable. Because of his easy going nature and his adaptability, he can easily be kept as a companion dog in the house

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Hungarian Wire-Haired Vizsla was created by crossbreeding the Hungarian Shorthaired Vizsla with the German Wire-Haired Pointer during the 1930s.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A lively, russet gold hunting dog of dry and lean but more robust construction compared to the Hungarian Short-Haired Vizsla. His appearance embodies his qualities as a multi-purpose pointing dog, endurance, working ability and an easily satisfied nature.

Important proportions:

- The body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers.
- The depth of the brisket is slightly less than half the height at the withers.
- The muzzle is slightly shorter than half the length of the head.

CHARACTERISTICS: His breed characteristics are identical with those of the Hungarian Short-Haired Vizsla.

TEMPERAMENT: An affectionate and intelligent dog, self-confident, easily trained, which cannot bear rough treatment. He keeps contact with his handler, is passionate in his quest, is stubborn, has a good nose and is staunch on the point.

HEAD:

Skull: The skull is moderately wide and slightly domed. A slightly pronounced groove runs from the moderately developed occiput towards

the stop. The superciliary ridges are moderately developed. The stop is moderate.

Nose: Broad and well developed with nostrils as wide as possible. The colour of the nose harmonises in a dark shading with the coat colour.

Muzzle: Blunt, not pointed, with powerful jaws, strongly muscled. The bridge of the nose is straight.

Lips: Tightly fitting with no pendulous flews.

Cheeks: Strong and well muscled.

EYES: Slightly oval, of medium size, well fitting eyelids. Intelligent and lively expression. The brown eye colour harmonising with the coat colour, as dark as possible preferred.

EARS: Set on at medium height, a little backwards, hanging closely to the cheeks, ending in a rounded V shape. Slightly shorter than those of the Hungarian Short-Haired Vizsla.

MOUTH: Powerful jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissors bite, the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws; with 42 healthy teeth according to the dentition formula.

NECK: Of medium length, harmonising with the overall appearance. The nape very muscular and slightly arched. Tightly fitting skin at the throat.

FOREQUARTERS: Viewed from the front, straight and parallel. Viewed from the side, legs vertical and placed well under the body. Good bone, well muscled.

Shoulders: Long, sloping and flat, well attached shoulder blade. Elastic when moving. Strong, dry muscles. Well angulated between the shoulder blade and upper arm.

Upper Arm: As long as possible, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to the body, however not tied in, turning neither in nor out. Well angulated between upper arm and forearm.

Forearm: Long, straight, sufficiently muscled. Bones strong, but not coarse.

Pastern Joint: Dry and sinewy.

Pastern: Short, only very slightly sloping.

BODY:

Chest: Deep and broad with well-developed, well-muscled and moderately arched forechest with the sternum extending as well back as possible. The sternum and the elbows should be at the same level. Last ribs moderately arched. Ribs carried well back.

Withers: Pronounced and muscular.

Back: Solid, well muscled, taut and straight. The vertebral spines should be hidden by the muscles.

Loin: Short, broad, tight, muscular, straight or slightly arched. The loin is well attached.

Underline: Elegant, tight, arching towards the rear, slightly tucked up.

Croup: Broad and of sufficient length, not cut off short, sloping slightly to the tail. Well muscled.

HINDQUARTERS: Viewed from behind, straight and parallel. Good angulations. Strong bone.

Upper thigh: Long and muscular. Good angulation between the pelvis and upper thigh.

Stifle: Well angulated.

Lower thigh: Long, muscular and sinewy. Its length is almost equal to that of the upper thigh. Good angulation between the lower thigh and the metatarsus.

Hock joint: Strong, dry and sinewy, rather well let down.

Metatarsus: Vertical, short and strong.

FEET: Slightly oval, with well knit, sufficiently arched, strong toes. Strong brown nails. Tough, resistant, slate grey pads. The feet are parallel when standing or moving.

TAIL: Set on a medium height, strong at the base, then tapering. In countries where tail docking is not prohibited by law, the tail may be shortened by one quarter to avoid hunting hazards. If tail docking is prohibited, the tail reaches down to the hock joint and is carried straight or slightly sabre like. On the move, it is raised up to the horizontal. The tail is well furnished with dense coat.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The typical gait is an animated, light footed trot, elegant and far reaching, with much drive and corresponding reach. Not an exhausting gallop when working in the field. The back is firm and the topline remains level. Pacing is undesirable.

SKIN: Tightly fitting, without folds. The skin is well pigmented.

COAT: Wiry, close lying, strong, dense and not glossy. Length of outer coat 2-3 cm; dense, water repellent undercoat. The outline of the body must not be hidden by the longer coat. By its hardness and density, it should provide as much protection as possible against weather conditions and injuries. The lower parts of the legs as well as the undersides of the chest and belly should be covered with shorter, softer and slightly thinner hair. The coat on the head and on the ears is shorter and, at the same time, a little darker, however not soft and dense. Pronounced eyebrows accentuate the stop. These and a strong, not too long (2-3 cm) as harsh as possible beard, on both sides of the muzzle, underline the determined expression. On both sides of the neck the coat forms V-shaped brushes.

COLOUR: Various shades of russet gold and dark sandy gold (semmelgelb). The leathers may be a little darker, otherwise uniform in colour. Red, brownish, light yellow or lightened colour shadings are undesirable. A little white patch on the chest or at the throat, not more than 5 cm in diameter, as well as white markings on the toes, are not considered faulty. The colour of the lips and of the eye rims corresponds to the colour of the nose.

SIZE/WEIGHT:

Height at withers

Dogs 58-64 cm

Bitches 54-60 cm

It is ineffective to increase the height at the withers. A medium size should be aimed at. Overall balance and symmetry are much more important than the mere measurable size.

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 proportions to its degree.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Strong deviation from sexual characteristics.
- Atypical head.
- Spotted (butterfly) nose.
- Pendulous or dribbling flews.
- Under or overshot mouth. Wry mouth, including all intermediate forms.
- One or more missing incisors and/or canine and/or premolars 2-4 and/or molars 1-2; more than two missing PM1; the M3 are disregarded. Not visible teeth are assessed as missing ones.
- Supernumerary teeth not in line with the others
- Cleft palate, harelip.
- Light yellow eyes. Very loose eyelids; ectropion, entropion. Distichiasis (double row of eyelashes).
- Pronounced dewlap.
- Dewclaws.
- Very faulty movement.
- Thin coat, lacking undercoat. Long, soft, silky, shaggy, crinkle or woolly coat. Lacking brushes on the legs.
- Dark brown or pale yellow colour. Particoloured, not uniformly coloured. White chest patch larger than 5 cm.
- White feet.
- Lacking pigmentation either on the skin or on the lips and eyerims.
- Any type of weakness in temperament.
- Deviation of more than 2 cm from the above mentioned heights at withers.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B. Male animals must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Irish Red and White Setter



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strong and powerful, without lumber – athletic rather than racy.

CHARACTERISTICS: Biddable, highly intelligent, good worker.

Temperament: Happy, good natured and affectionate.

Head and Skull: Head broad in proportion to body, with good stop. Skull domed without occipital protuberance as in Irish Red Setters, fairly square, clean muzzle.

Eyes: Hazel or dark brown, round, slight prominence and without haw.

Ears: Set level with eyes and well back, lying close to head.

Mouth: Jaws strong with a perfect regular scissor bite, ie Upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Moderately long, very muscular, but not too thick, slightly arched free from throatiness.

Forequarters: Shoulders well laid back. Elbows free, turning neither in nor out. Strong, oval bone well muscled, sinewy, pasterns slightly sloping.

Body: Strong and muscular, deep chest and well sprung ribs. Back and quarters very muscular and powerful. bone strong, well built up with muscle and sinew.

Hindquarters: Wide and powerful. Legs from hip to hock long and muscular from hock to heel short and strong. Stifle well bent, hocks well let down turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Close-knit, well feathered between toes.

Tail: Strong at root, tapering to fine point, with no appearance of ropiness, not reaching below hock. Well feathered, carried level with back or below in lively manner.

Gait/Movement: Long free striding, effortless with drive.

Coat: Finely textured with good feathering. Slight wave permissible but never curly.

Colour: Clearly parti-coloured, ie base colour white, solid red patches. Mottling or flecking but not roaning permitted around face and feet and up foreleg to elbow and up hindleg to hock.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Irish Setter



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Must be racey, full of quality and kindly in expression.

Head and Skull: The head should be long and lean, not narrow or snipy and not coarse at the ears. The skull oval (from ear to ear), having plenty of brain room and with well-defined occipital protuberance. Brows raised, showing stop. The muzzle moderately deep and fairly square at end. From the stop to the point of the nose should be long, the nostrils wide and the jaws of nearly equal length, flews not to be pendulous.

The colour of the nose: dark mahogany, or dark walnut, or black.

Eyes: Should be dark hazel or dark brown and ought not to be too large.

Ears: The ears should be of moderate size, fine in texture, set on low, well back; and hanging in a neat fold close to the head.

Mouth: Not over or undershot.

Neck: Should be moderately long, very muscular, but not too thick, slightly arched, free from all tendency to throatiness.

Forequarters: The shoulders to be fine at the points, deep and sloping well back. The chest as deep as possible, rather narrow in front. The forelegs should be straight and sinewy, having plenty of bone, with elbows free, well let down, not inclined either in or out.

Body: Should be proportionate, the ribs well sprung, leaving plenty of lung room. Loins muscular, slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Should be wide and powerful. The hind legs from hip to hock should be long and muscular; from hock to heel short and strong. The stifle and hock joints well bent and not inclined either in or out.

Feet: Should be small, very firm, toes strong, close together and arched.

Tail: Should be of moderate length, proportionate to the size of the body, set on rather low, strong at root and tapering to a fine point; to be carried as nearly as possible on a level with or below the back.

Coat and Feathering: On the head, front of the legs and tips of the ears, should be short and fine, but on all other parts of the body and legs it ought to be of moderate length, flat and as free as possible from curl or wave. The feather on the upper portion of the ears should be long and silky; on the back of fore and hind legs should be long and

fine; a fair amount of hair on the belly, forming a nice fringe, which may extend on chest and throat. Feet to be well feathered between the toes. Tail to have a nice fringe of moderately long hair, decreasing in length as it approaches the point. All feathering to be as straight and as flat as possible.

Colour: The colour should be rich chestnut, with no trace whatever of black; white on chest, throat, chin or toes, or a small star on the forehead, or a narrow streak or blaze on the nose or face not to disqualify.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Irish Water Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: The gait, peculiar to the breed, differs from that of any other variety of Spaniel.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Irish Water Spaniel is a gundog bred for work in all types of shooting and particularly suited for wild-fowling. His fitness for this purpose should be evident in his appearance; he is a strongly built, compact dog, intelligent, enduring and eager.

Head and Skull: The head should be of good size. The skull high in dome, of good length and width sufficient to allow adequate brain capacity. The muzzle long, strong and somewhat square with a gradual stop. The face should be smooth and the skull covered with long curls in the form of a pronounced top knot growing in a well-defined peak to a point between the eyes. Nose large and well developed, dark liver colour. Overall an impression of fineness.

Eyes: Comparatively small, medium to dark-brown colour, bright and alert.

Ears: Very long and lobe-shaped in the leather, low set, hanging close to the cheeks and covered with long twisted curls of live hair.

Mouth: The jaws should be strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Strongly set into the shoulders, powerful, arching and long enough to carry the head well above the level of the back. The back and sides of the neck should be covered with curls similar to those on the body. The throat should be smooth, the smooth hair forming a V-shaped patch from the back of the lower jaw to the breast bone.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be powerful and sloping. The chest deep and of large girth with ribs so well sprung behind the shoulders as to give a barrel-shaped appearance to the body but with normal width and curvature between the forelegs. The forelegs should be well boned and straight, with arms well let down and carrying the forearm at elbow and knee in a straight line with the point of the shoulder.

Body: Should be of good size. The back short, broad and level, strongly coupled to the hindquarters. The ribs carried well back. The loins deep and wide. The body as a whole being so proportioned as to give a barrel-shaped appearance accentuated by the springing of the ribs.

Hindquarters: Powerful with long well-bent stifles and hocks set low.

Feet: Should be large and somewhat round and spreading; well-covered with hair over and between the toes.

Tail: Peculiar to the breed, should be short and straight, thick at the root and tapering to a fine point. It should be low set, carried straight and below the level of the back; and in length should not reach the hock joint. 7.6 to 10.1 centimetres (3 to 4 in) of the tail at the root should be covered by close curls which stop abruptly, the remainder should be bare or covered by straight fine hairs.

Coat: Should be composed of dense, tight, crisp ringlets free from woolliness. The hair should have a natural oiliness. The forelegs covered with feather in curls or ringlets down to the feet. The feather should be abundant all round, though shorter in front so as only to give a rough appearance. Below the hocks the hindlegs should be smooth in front, but feathered behind down to the feet.

Colour: A rich, dark liver having the purplish tint or bloom peculiar to the breed and sometimes referred to as puce-liver.

Weight and Size:

Height to the Shoulders:

Dogs: About 53 - 59 cm (21 - 23 in)

Bitches: About 51 - 56 cm (20- 22 in).

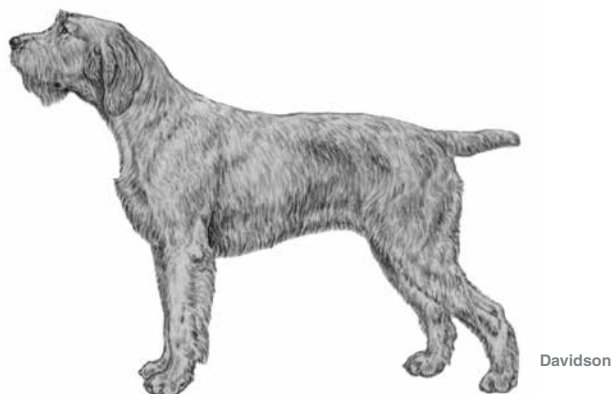
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Italian Spinone



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Vigorous, robust, squarely built dog of solid construction. Strong bone, well developed muscles. Rough coated. Has a kind, almost human expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: An intrepid and untiring hunt, point and retrieve breed. Hardy and adaptable to any terrain including water. Remarkable capability for an extended and fast trot.

Temperament: Sociable, docile, affectionate and patient.

Head and Skull: The head planes when seen in profile are divergent. The skull is equal in length from occiput to gently sloping stop, and from stop to end of nose, which protrudes over the lips. Width of skull not to exceed half the total length of head, preferably less. A lean skull of oval shape, sides gently sloping downwards, rooflike. Well pronounced occiput. Well defined median furrow. Muzzle of good depth, in profile straight or slightly arched, square when viewed from the front. The upper lips, slightly rounded, covering the lower lips and reaching the corner of the mouth in a visible fold. Nose large, spongy in appearance with large nostrils.

Eyes: Kind, almost human expression. Large, open, almost round and set well apart. Neither protruding nor deep set and on the same frontal plane. Eyelids close fitting. Iris ochre, depth of colour compatible with coat colour.

Ears: Pendulous, triangular, slightly rounded at the tip, pliable and fine. Covered with dense hair mixed with longer, scattered hairs which become thicker at the edges. Carried low with little erectile power. Forward edge touching cheek. Set on level with corner of eye, long, but not more than 5cms below throat line.

Mouth: Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws, is preferred. Level bite tolerated.

Neck: Powerful and well muscled. Comparatively short in relation to length of head, showing a marked crest from the nape. Merging smoothly into the shoulders with unexaggerated dewlap.

Forequarters: Shoulders strong, muscular and well laid back. Top of shoulder blades set well apart. Upper arm well angulated, muscular and

of equal length to shoulder blade. Forelegs, when viewed from front and side should be straight, with strong, oval bone and well defined tendons. Elbows turning neither in nor out. Pasterns strong and slightly sloping. Dewclaws should be present.

Body: Length from point of shoulder to point of buttocks equal to height at withers. Withers not too raised. Topline, which must not be exaggerated, slopes gently downwards from the withers and then rises to a slightly arched, broad, strong and well muscled loin. Croup then slopes slightly to set on of tail. Chest broad and deep, reaching at least to the level of the elbows, with prominent breastbone. Ribs are open, well sprung and carried well back. Minimal tuck up.

Hindquarters: The croup is broad, muscular and slightly sloping. Thighs long, broad, muscular and strong with good bend of stifle. Tendons clearly visible. Broad hocks well let down leading to strong rear pasterns, which when viewed from behind are vertical on extension of the buttock line. Dewclaws may be present.

Feet: Front feet large, round and compact with thick pads. Toes well arched, covered in dense hair. Hind feet showing all the same characteristics as the front feet but slightly more oval.

Tail: Previously customarily docked. Docked: To half its length. Thick, particularly at the base, set on as a continuation of the croup and carried horizontally or down. No fringes. Undocked: Thick, particularly at the base, set on as a continuation of the croup and carried horizontally or down. No fringes.

Gait/Movement: Free, relaxed and capable of fast trot. In motion the characteristic topline is maintained.

Coat: Skin is close fitting, thick and leathery. Coat coarse, dense and rather flat, 4-6 cms in length with a lack of undercoat. Thicker, longer hair forms eyebrows, moustache and beard. On backs of legs the hair is a rough brush, but never with fringes.

Colour: Only permitted colours are white, white and orange, orange roan, white and brown and brown roan. Lips, nose, eye rims, nails and pads should be pigmented according to coat colour, ranging from flesh pink in whites, through to brown in brown roans.

Size: Height: dogs 60-70 cms (23½ - 27½ ins); bitches 58-65 cms (22¾ - 25½ ins). Weight: dogs: 34-39 kgs (75-86 lbs); bitches: 29-34 kgs (64-75 lbs).

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

Note:

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Labrador Retriever



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strongly built, short-coupled, very active; broad in skull; broad and deep through chest and ribs; broad and strong over loins and hindquarters.

Characteristics: Good-tempered, very agile. Excellent nose, soft mouth; keen love of water. Adaptable, devoted companion.

Temperament: Intelligent, keen and biddable, with a strong will to please. Kindly nature, with no trace of aggression or undue shyness.

Head and Skull: Skull broad with defined stop; clean-cut without fleshy cheeks. Jaws of medium length, powerful not snipy. Nose wide, nostrils well developed.

Eyes: Medium size, expressing intelligence and good temper; brown or hazel.

Ears: Not large or heavy, hanging close to head and set rather far back.

Mouth: Jaws and teeth strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Clean, strong, powerful, set into well placed shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders long and sloping. Forelegs well boned and straight from elbow to ground when viewed from either front or side.

Body: Chest of good width and depth, with well sprung barrel ribs. Level topline. Loins wide, short-coupled and strong.

Hindquarters: Well developed, not sloping to tail; well turned stifle. Hocks well let down, cowhocks highly undesirable.

Feet: Round, compact; well arched toes and well developed pads.

Tail: Distinctive feature, very thick towards base, gradually tapering towards tip, medium length, free from feathering, but clothed thickly all round with short, thick, dense coat, thus giving 'rounded' appearance described as 'Otter' tail. May be carried gaily but should not curl over back.

Gait/Movement: Free, covering adequate ground; straight and true in front and rear.

Coat: Distinctive feature, short dense without wave or feathering, giving fairly hard feel to the touch; weather-resistant undercoat.

Colour: Wholly black, yellow or liver/chocolate. Yellows range from light cream to red fox. Small white spot on chest permissible.

Size: Ideal height at withers: dogs: 56-57 cms (22-22½ ins); bitches: 55-56 cms (21½-22 ins).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Lagotto Romagnolo



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

TRANSLATION: Antonio Morsiani, Renée Sporre-Willes and Prof. R. Triquet. Revised by ENCI and Renée Sporre-Willes/Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Italy.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID

STANDARD: 13.11.2015.

UTILIZATION: Truffle dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group 8 Retrievers – Flushing Dogs – Water Dogs

Section 3 Water Dogs

Without working trial

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small to medium-sized dog, well proportioned, powerfully built, of a rustic appearance, with a dense, curly coat of woolly texture.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: A natural gift for searching and its very good nose has made the breed very efficient in truffle searching.

The former hunting instinct has been modified by genetic selection; hence his work is not distracted by the scent of game. The Lagotto is tractable, undemanding, keen, affectionate, very attached to his owner and easy to train. He is also a very good companion and an excellent watchdog.

HEAD: Viewed from above, trapezoidal in shape and moderately broad; the upper longitudinal axes of the skull and the muzzle diverge slightly.

CRANIAL REGION

Skull: Broad at the level of the zygomatic arches, and as long as it is broad. Viewed from the side, from occiput to stop, the skull should be

longer than the muzzle. It is slightly convex and tends to flatten out at the back of the skull. Frontal sinuses well developed, brows marked, the medio-frontal furrow pronounced, occipital crest short and not very developed, supraorbital fossae slightly marked.

Stop: Not too pronounced, but evident.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Large with nostrils wide open and mobile. Median groove strongly pronounced. Viewed in profile, the nose continues on the same level as the muzzle and protrudes very slightly from the front edge of the lips. The colour ranges from light to dark brown, depending on the colour of the coat.

Muzzle: Fairly broad, a little shorter than the skull, its depth being only slightly less than the length. Muzzle is slightly wedge shaped and giving a rather blunt profile. The nasal bridge has a straight profile.

Lips: The lips are not too thick; they are rather tight, so that the mandible determines the lower profile of the muzzle. Lips are covered with a long and rather bristly moustache. Viewed from the front, the lips form a wide semi-circle. The colour of the lip-rims ranges from light to dark brown.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strong with almost straight branches and a relatively spacious mandibular body. Scissor or pincer bite with complete white and well-developed teeth.

Slightly reverse scissors bite acceptable.

Cheeks: Flat.

Eyes: Large, but never exaggerated, rounded in shape filling the socket and set fairly well apart. The colour of the iris ranges from ochre to hazel and dark brown depending on the colour of the coat. Eyelids are close fitting and the colour of the eye-rims ranges from light to dark brown. Eyelashes very well developed. Look alert, expression keen and lively.

Ears: Medium-sized in proportion to the head, triangular with rounded tips; their base is rather wide; they are set just above the zygomatic arches. Hanging at rest or slightly raised when the dog is attentive. If pulled towards the nose they should reach the muzzle at 1/4 of its length. The inner part of the auricle is also covered with hair.

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

BODY: Compact and strong, as long as the height at the withers.

Topline– Straight from the withers to the croup.

Withers– They rise above the level of the croup; the highest points of the shoulder blades are not too close, but quite high set and well laid back.

Back– Straight, very muscular.

Loin – Short coupled, very strong, in profile slightly convex. Width is equal or slightly exceeds the length.

Croup – Long, wide, muscular, slightly sloping.

Chest– Well developed, reaching down to the elbows. Although fairly narrow in front, from the sixth rib the chest widens towards the back.

Underline and belly– Long sternal section in form of a straight line; the following tuck-up is only slight.

TAIL: Set on neither too high nor too low tapering towards the end. When hanging, it should barely reach the hocks.

The tail is covered with woolly and rather bristly hair. At rest carried scimitar like; when attentive decidedly raised. When working or excited can be carried over the back, but never curled.

Lagotto continued...

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General Appearance – Regular, upright seen from the front and in profile.

Shoulder – Shoulder blades long, well laid back (52°–55°), muscular, strong and closely attached to the chest, but moving freely.

Upper Arm – Muscular, of thin bone structure, as long as the shoulder blade; its inclination to the horizontal ranges from 58°–60°.

Elbow – Well attached to the chest wall, but not too tightly; covered with thin skin; parallel to the median sagittal plane of the body as are the upper arms. The tip of the elbow is located on a vertical line lowered from the back end of the scapula to the ground.

Forearm – Perfectly vertical, long, with compact, strong bone of oval cross-section.

Carpus (Wrist) – Viewed from the front in a vertical line with the forearm; fine, robust and mobile; pisiform bone markedly protruding.

Metacarpus (Pastern) – Rather less thick and of finer bone compared with the forearm, it's fine and resilient. Seen in profile, it forms an angle of 75°–80° to the ground.

Forefeet – Slightly rounded, compact, with arched and tight toes. Nails strong and curved. Pads well pigmented. Inter-digital membranes very well developed.

Hindquarters:

General Appearance – Powerful, upright seen from the rear, well proportioned to the size of the dog and parallel

Thigh – Long, with clearly defined and visible muscles. The axis of the femur has a distinct inclination of 80° to the horizontal. The thigh is parallel to the median plane of the body.

Stifle (Knee) – The angle of the stifle ranges from 130°–135°.

Lower Thigh – Slightly longer than the thigh, well boned and muscled, with marked muscular groove.

Its inclination to the horizontal ranges from 50° to 55°. Its direction is parallel to the median plane of body.

Hock Joint – Broad, thick, lean, with clear-cut bone and well angulated.

Metatarsus (Rear Pastern) – Thin, cylindrical, perpendicular to the ground. No dewclaws.

Hind Feet – Slightly more oval-shaped than forefeet and toes slightly less arched.

GAIT/MOVEMENT

Walk is regular; trot is energetic and brisk, gallop for short periods.

SKIN

Thin, close fitting all over the body, without wrinkles. Pigmentation of the skin connecting with mucous membranes and of pads ranges from light to dark and very dark brown.

COAT

Hair: Of woolly texture, never twisted to form thin cords, semi-rough on the surface, with tight, ring shaped curls, with visible undercoat. Curls must be evenly distributed all over the body and tail, except on the head, where the curls are not as tight forming, abundant eyebrows, whiskers and beard. Even the cheeks are covered with thick hair. On the ears, the hair tends to show looser curls, but remains very wavy. No short hair on the ears. The topcoat and especially the undercoat is waterproof. If not clipped, the hair tends to become felted (as it continuous to grow); therefore a complete clipping must be performed at least once a year. Felted topcoat and undercoat must be removed periodically. The clipped coat must not be thicker than max four centimetres and it should

be uniform with the silhouette of the dog. Only on the head the coat can be longer, but not as long as to cover the eyes. The area around the genitals and anus should be clipped short. The coat must not be formed and brushed up in the fashion of the Poodles and Bichon Frisé breeds or clipped short preventing it from curling or assessment of texture. Any excessive hair styling will exclude the dog from being qualified.

The correct clip is un-pretentious and contributes to accentuate the natural, rustic look typical of the breed.

Colour: Off-white solid colour, white with brown or orange patches, orange roan, brown roan, brown (in different shades) with or without white, orange with or without white. Some dogs have a brown to dark brown mask. Tan markings (in different shades) allowed.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height at withers	Males	43–48 cm (ideal height: 46 cm)
	Females	41–46 cm (ideal height: 43 cm)
Tolerance of 1 cm over or under		
Weight	Males	13 – 16 kg
	Females	11 – 14 kg

FAULTS

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

Very Serious Faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Untypical specimen.
- Axes of the skull and the muzzle converging.
- Partial and/or total de-pigmentation.
- Dish-faced.
- Overshot bite.
- Pronounced undershot bite.
- Wall-eye.
- Tail carried over the back; anury or short tail, whether congenital or artificial.
- Docked tail.
- Coat not curled or clipped too short.
- Corded coat.
- Sculptured clip.
- Black coat colour, black patches or black pigmentation.
- Oversize or undersize.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Large Munsterlander



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Large Munsterlander is a multi-purpose gundog, ideal for the rough shooter. He has an excellent nose, staying power and works equally well on land and in water. A keen worker, easily taught, loyal, affectionate and trustworthy.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Alert and energetic, with a strong muscular body, having good movement with drive.

Head and Skull: Well proportioned to the body, elongated. Skull sufficiently broad, slightly rounded, with no pronounced occiput. Strong jaw muscles, well formed black nose, wide soft nostrils, slight rise from the nasal bone to the forehead but no pronounced stop. Lips slightly rounded and well fitting.

Eyes: Intelligent, medium size, dark brown, not deep set or protruding. No haw showing.

Ears: Broad and set high, lying flat and close to the head, with a rounded tip. Hair on the ears should be long, extending beyond the tip.

Mouth: Strong and sound, with well developed teeth, faultless scissor bite and molars meeting exactly.

Neck: Strong muscular, slightly arched, joining the shoulder and chest smoothly.

Forequarters: Chest, wide and with good depth of brisket. Shoulders well laid back, forelegs straight, pasterns strong.

Body: Firm strong back, short coupled, slightly higher at the shoulder, sloping smoothly towards the croup and tail. Wide well muscled loin. Wide croup. Ribs well sprung, deep and reaching well up to the loins. Taut abdomen, slightly tucked up.

Hindquarters: Hips broad. Well muscled thighs, well turned stifles, hocks well let down. Hind dew claws must be removed.

Feet: Tight, moderately rounded and well-knuckled with dense hair between the toes. Strong nails.

Tail: Well set on, in line with the back. Base thick, tapering evenly towards the tip, well feathered. It should be carried horizontally or curved slightly upwards. Docking optional, to the first or second joint from the tip.

Gait: Free, long striding springy gait.

Coat: Hair long and dense, but not curly or coarse. Well feathered on front and hind legs and on tail, more so in dogs than in bitches. The hair must lie short and smooth on the head.

Colour: Head solid black, white blaze, snip or star allowed. Body white with black patches, flecked, ticked, or combination of these.

Weight and Size: Height: Dogs: 60 - 65 cm (23.3 - 25.3 in) Bitches: 58 - 63 cm (22.8 - 24.7 in). Weight: Dogs: approximately 25 - 29.5 kg (55 - 65 lb) Bitches: approximately 25 kg (55 lb).

Faults: 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.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Toller is a medium-sized, powerful, compact, balanced, well-muscled dog; medium to heavy in bone. Lack of substance in the adult dog is undesirable. He has a high degree of agility, alertness and determination. Many have a slightly sad expression until they go to work, when their aspect changes to intense concentration and excitement.

CHARACTERISTICS: Developed in Nova Scotia in the early 19th century to toll (or lure) and retrieve waterfowl. The tolling dog runs, jumps and plays along the shoreline in full view of a flock of ducks, occasionally disappearing from sight and then quickly reappearing, aided by the hidden hunter, who throws small sticks or a ball for the dog. The dog's playful actions arouse the curiosity of the ducks swimming offshore and they are lured within gunshot range. The Toller is subsequently sent out to retrieve the dead or wounded birds. A strong and able swimmer, he is a natural and tenacious retriever on land and from water, setting himself for springy action the moment the slightest indication is given that retrieving is required.

Temperament: The Toller is highly intelligent, easy to train and has great endurance. His strong retrieving desire and playfulness are qualities essential to his tolling ability. Any shyness in adults is highly undesirable.

Head and Skull: The head is clean cut and slightly wedge-shaped. The broad skull is only slightly rounded, the occiput not prominent and the cheeks flat. A good measurement for an average male would be 14 cms (5.5 ins) between the ears, tapering to 3.8 cms (1.5) at the bridge of the nose. Length of head is approximately 23 cms (9 ins) from nose to occiput, but the head must be in proportion to body size. The stop is moderate, an abrupt stop is undesirable. The muzzle tapers in a clean line from stop to nose, with the lower jaw strong but not prominent. Dish- or down-faced heads are undesirable. The underline of the muzzle runs almost in a straight line from the corner of the lip to the corner of the jawbone, with depth at the stop being greater than at the nose. Nose tapers from bridge to tip, with nostrils well open. Colour should blend with that of the coat, or be black. Lips fit fairly tightly, forming a gentle curve in profile, with no heaviness in flews. The pigment of the nose, lips and eye rims to be flesh-coloured, blending with coat, or black. Bright pink nose undesirable. Butterfly nose highly undesirable.

Eyes: Set well apart, almond shaped, medium sized. Large, round eyes undesirable. Colour amber to brown, any other colour undesirable. Expression is friendly, alert and intelligent. Flesh around eyes should be the same colour as the lips.

Ears: Triangular, of medium size, set high and well back on the skull, with the base held very slightly erect, well feathered at the back of the fold, hair short at the rounded tips.

Mouth: A perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, ie Upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. An overshot bite of more than 3 mm ($\frac{1}{8}$ in), an undershot bite and a wry mouth are all highly undesirable. Jaws are strong enough to carry a sizeable bird and softness in mouth is essential. Full dentition is required.

Neck: Strongly muscled and well set on, of medium length, with no indication of throatiness.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be muscular, with the blade well laid back and well laid on, giving good withers sloping into the short back. The blade and upper arm are roughly equal in length. Elbows should be close to the body, turning neither in nor out, working cleanly and evenly. The forelegs should appear as parallel columns, straight and strong in bone. The pasterns are strong and slightly sloping. A dog that is down in pastern is undesirable. Dewclaws may be removed.

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

Hindquarters: Muscular, broad and square in appearance. Rear and front angulation should be in balance. Thighs are very muscular, upper and lower sections being approximately equal in length. Stifles are well bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws must not be present.

Feet: The strongly-webbed feet are of medium size, tight and round, with well-arched toes and thick pads. Splayed or paper feet are undesirable. Lack of webbing is highly undesirable. Feet should turn neither in nor out.

Tail: Following the natural very slight slope of the croup, broad at the base, luxuriant and heavily feathered, with the last vertebra reaching at least to the hock. The tail may be carried below the level of the back except when the dog is alert, when it curves high over, though never touching the body. A tail that is too short, kinked or curled over touching the back is undesirable. The tail carried below the level of the back when gaiting is undesirable.

Gait/Movement: The Toller combines an impression of power with a springy, jaunty gait, showing good reach in front and a strong driving rear. Feet should turn neither in nor out and the legs travel in a straight line. As speed increases, the dog should single-track, with the topline remaining level. At work, the dog has a speedy, rushing action, with the head carried out almost level with the back and heavily feathered tail in constant motion.

Coat: The Toller was bred to retrieve from icy waters and must have a water-repellent double coat of medium length and softness with a softer, dense undercoat. Hair on the muzzle is short and flat. The coat may have a slight wave on the back, but is otherwise straight. Some winter coats may form a long loose curl at the throat. Featherings are soft at the throat, behind the ears and at the back of the thighs and forelegs are moderately feathered. An open coat is undesirable.

Retriever (Nova Scotia Duck Tolling) continued...

Colour: Various shades of red or orange with lighter feathering and underside of tail. Any other colour is highly undesirable. Silvery coat, grey in coat or black areas in coat are all highly undesirable. At least one of the following white markings is usual – tip of tail, feet (Not extending beyond the pasterns), chest and blaze. A dog of otherwise high quality is not to be penalized for lack of white, but white on shoulders, around ears, on back of neck, across back or flanks is highly undesirable.

Size: Ideal height for males over 18 months is 48-51 cms (19-20 ins); females over 18 months 45-48 cms (18-19 ins). 3 cms (1 in) over or under the ideal height is allowed. Weight should be in proportion to the height and bone of the dog – guidelines: 20-23 kgs (45-51 lbs) for adult males: bitches 17-20 kgs (37-43 lbs). More than 3 cm (1 in) over or under these heights is undesirable.

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. Faults noted as highly undesirable are disqualifications in the country of origin.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Pointer



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Pointer should be symmetrical and well built all over. Alert, with the appearance of strength, endurance and speed.

Head and Skull: The skull should be medium breadth and in proportion to the length of foreface, the stop well defined, pronounced occipital bone. Nose and eye rims dark, but may be lighter in the case of a lemon and white-coloured dog. The nostrils wide, soft and moist. The muzzle somewhat concave and ending on a level with the nostrils, giving a slightly dish-faced appearance. The cheek bones should not be prominent. Well developed soft lip.

Eyes: The same distance from the occiput as from the nostrils. A slight depression under the eyes, which should be bright and kindly in expression, not bold or staring and not looking down the nose. The colour of the eyes either hazel or brown according to the colour of the coat.

Mouth: Scissor bite, neither under nor overshot.

Neck: Long, muscular, slightly arched, springing cleanly from the shoulders and free from throatiness.

Ears: The ears should be set on fairly high and lie close to the head, they should be of medium length and inclined to be pointed at the tips.

Forequarters: The shoulders long, sloping and well-laid back. The chest just wide enough for plenty of heart room. The brisket well let down, to a level with the elbows. The fore legs straight and firm, of good oval bone with the back sinews strong and visible. The knee joint should be flat with the front of the leg and protrude very little on the inside. Pasterns lengthy, strong and resilient.

Body: Well-sprung ribs, gradually falling away at the loin, which should be strong, muscular and slightly arched. The couplings short. The haunch bones well spaced and prominent, but not above the level of the back. The general outline from head to tail being a series of graceful curves, giving a strong but lissom appearance.

Hindquarters: Well turned stifles. The hock should be well let down and close to the ground. A good expanse of thigh, which should be very muscular, as should also the second thigh.

Feet: The feet oval, with well-knit, arched toes, well cushioned underneath.

Gait: Smooth, covering plenty of ground with each stride. Driving hind action, elbows neither turning in nor out. Definitely not a hackney action.

Tail: The tail of medium length, thick at the root, growing gradually thinner to the point. It should be well covered with close hair and carried on a level with the back, with no upward curl. With the dog in movement the tail should lash from side to side.

Coat: The coat should be fine, short, hard and evenly distributed, perfectly smooth and straight, with a decided sheen.

Colour: The usual colours are lemon and white, orange and white, liver and white, and black and white. Self colours and tricolours are also correct.

Size: Desirable heights. Dogs: 63 - 69 cm (25 - 27 in) Bitches: 61 - 66 cm (24 - 26 in).

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Spanish Water Dog



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The presence of this dog in the Iberian Peninsula is most ancient. His origin is the same like that of the old Barbet. His most dense population is in Andalusia where he is used as a shepherd dog, and where he has been known for centuries as the Turkish dog. His characteristics, most particularly the quality of his coat, are adapted to the variation of humidity and drought of the marshy regions, which qualifies him as a shepherd dog and as a helper to the hunters of waterfowl and fishermen in those regions.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Rustic dog, well proportioned (medium weight), dolichocephalic (narrow skull base, coupled with great links), of rather elongated harmonious shape and attractive appearance, of an athletic nature with well developed muscles owing to his regular exercise; the profile is rectilinear; his sight, hearing and scent are well developed.

Important Proportions:

Length of body / size (height at withers) = 9 / 8.

Depth of chest / size (height at withers) = 4 / 8.

Length of muzzle / length of skull = 2 / 3.

Behaviour/temperament: Faithful, obedient, gay, hard working, watchful and well balanced. Learning ability is outstanding owing to his extraordinary mental grasp; he adapts to all situations and conditions.

Head: Strong, carried with elegance.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Flat with only slightly marked occipital crest. Axes of skull and muzzle parallel.

Stop: Facial-cranial depression gentle, only slightly marked.

Facial Region: Profile is rectilinear.

Nose: Nostrils well defined. Nose is of the same colour or slightly darker than the darkest tone of the coat.

Lips: Well fitting; labial corners well defined.

Teeth: Well formed, white, with well developed canines.

Eyes: Slightly oblique position, very expressive; of a hazel to chestnut colour, should harmonize with the colour of the coat. The conjunctiva

is not apparent.

Ears: Set at medium height, triangular and drooping.

Neck: Short, well muscled, without dewlap, well set into the shoulders.

Body: Robust.

Topline: Straight.

Withers: Hardly marked.

Back: Straight and powerful.

Croup: Slightly sloping.

Chest: Broad and well let down - ribs well arched; diameter of thorax ample indicating considerable respiratory capacity.

Underline: Belly slightly tucked up.

Tail: Customarily docked. Set at medium height. If docked, then this must be done at the height of the 2nd to the 4th caudal vertebra. Certain subjects show a congenital shortened tail (brachyouria).

Limbs

Forequarters: Strong and vertical.

Shoulders: Well muscled and oblique.

Upper arms: Sturdy.

Elbows: Close to the chest and parallel.

Forearms: Straight and sturdy.

Carpus(Pastern joint) and pastern : Straight, rather short.

Front feet: Rounded, toes tight, nails of varied colours; resistant pads.

Hindquarters: Perfectly vertical with not too pronounced angulations and muscles capable of transmitting to the body a very energetic impulsion and the spring necessary for easy and elegant jumping.

Upper thighs: Long and well muscled.

Second thighs: Well developed.

Hock joint: Well let down.

Hock: Short, lean and perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: As the forefeet.

Gait/Movement: The preferred gait is the trot.

Skin: Supple, fine and well adhering to the body. Can be pigmented brown or black, or be without pigment according to the colour of the coat. The same applies to the mucous membranes.

Coat

Hair: Always curly and of a woolly texture. Curly when short, can form cords when long. Clipped subjects are admitted; the clipping, always complete and even, must never become an « aesthetic » grooming.

The recommended maximum length of the hair for shows is 12 cm (4 3/4 in) (15 cm (6 in) extending the curl) and the minimum is 3 cm (1 1/2 in) to see the quality of the curl.

The puppies always are born with curly hair.

Colour:

Solid: White, black and chestnut in their different shades.

Bicoloured: White and black or white and brown in their different shades.

Tricoloured subjects, and black and tan as well as hazelnut and tan dogs are not admitted.

Spanish Water Dog continued...

Size and Weight:

Height at withers : males 44 to 50 cm, (17 1/2 to 19 1/2in)

females 40 to 46 cm. (15 3/4 to 18 in)

2 cm maximum deviation are admitted in both sexes whenever the subject maintains balance according to his height at withers.

Weight : males 18 - 22 kg, (40 to 48 1/3 lbs)

females 14 - 18 kg. (31 to 40 lbs)

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.

Serious Faults:

Dorso-lumbar region distinctly saddle-backed.

Limbs incorrect.

Belly let down or excessively tucked up.

Very Serious Faults:

Inferior or superior prognathism.

Presence of dewclaws.

Smooth or wavy coat.

Albinism.

Spotty or flecked coat, black and tan or chestnut and tan coat.

Lack of balance in character.

Evident timidity or aggressiveness.

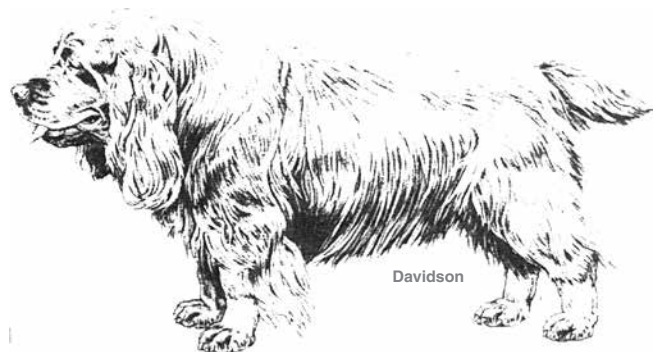
NB: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Sussex Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Massive and strongly built. An active, energetic, strong dog, whose characteristic movement is a decided roll and unlike that of any other Spaniel.

Head and Skull: The skull should be wide and show a moderate curve from ear to ear, neither flat nor apple headed, with a centre indentation and a pronounced stop. Brows frowning - occiput decided, but not pointed. Nostrils well developed and liver colour. A well balanced head.

Eyes: Hazel colour, fairly large, not too full, but soft expression and not showing the haw over much.

Ears: Thick, fairly large and lobe shape, set moderately low but above eye level. Should lie closely, hair soft and wavy, but not too profuse.

Mouth: Strong and level, neither over nor undershot, with a scissor bite.

Neck: Long, strong and slightly arched, not carrying the head much above the level of the back. Not much throatiness, but well marked frill.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be sloping and free; arms well boned as well as muscular. Knees large and strong, pasterns short and well boned. Legs rather short and strong, moderately well feathered.

Body: Chest deep and well developed; not too round and wide. Back and loin well developed and muscular both in width and depth. The back ribs must be deep. Whole body should be strong and level with no sign of waistiness from withers to hips.

Hindquarters: The thighs must be strongly boned as well as muscular; hocks large and strong, legs rather short and strong with good bone, moderately well feathered. The hind legs should not appear shorter than the forelegs, or be too much bent at the hocks so as to give a Setter appearance, which is objectionable. The hind legs should be well feathered above the hocks, but not much hair below the hocks.

Feet: Circular, well padded, well feathered between toes.

Tail: Set low and not carried above level of the back. Free actioned,

thickly clothed with hair, but no feather. Customarily docked from 12.70–17.78 cm (5–7 in).

Coat: Abundant and flat with no tendency to curl and ample undercoat for weather resistance.

Colour: Rich, golden liver and hair shading to gold at the tips; the gold predominating. Dark liver or puce is objectionable.

Weight and Size: Ideal Weight: Dogs: 20.4 kg (45 lb) Bitches: 18.2 kg (40 lb). Height: 38 - 41 cm (15 - 16 in).

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Weimaraner



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

CHARACTERISTICS: Hunting ability of paramount concern.

TEMPERAMENT: Fearless, friendly, protective, obedient and alert.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized, grey with light eyes. Presents a picture of power, stamina and balance.

Head and Skull: Moderately long, aristocratic; moderate stop, slight median line extending back over forehead. Rather prominent occipital bone. Measurement from top of nose to stop equal to measurement from stop to occipital prominence. Flews moderately deep, enclosing powerful jaw. Foreface straight, and delicate at the nostrils. Skin tightly drawn. Nose grey.

Eyes: Medium-sized in shades of amber or blue-grey, not protruding or too deeply set, placed far enough apart to indicate good disposition and intelligence. When dilated under excitement the eyes may appear almost black.

Ears: Long, lobular, slightly folded, set high. When drawn alongside jaw, should end approximately 2.5 cms (1 in) from point of nose.

Mouth: Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Lips and gums of pinkish, flesh colour. Complete dentition highly desirable.

Neck: Clean-cut and moderately long.

Forequarters: Forelegs straight and strong. Measurement from elbow to ground equal to distance from elbow to top of withers.

Body: Length from point of shoulder to point of buttock should be greater than the height at withers, in the approximate proportions of 12:10. Topline level, with slightly sloping croup. Chest well developed and deep. Ribs well sprung, ribcage extending well back to short, firm loin. Abdomen firmly held, moderately tucked-up flank. Brisket should drop to elbow.

Hindquarters: Moderately angulated, with well turned stifle. Hocks

well let down, turned neither in nor out. Musculation well developed.

Feet: Firm, compact. Toes well arched, pads close, thick. Nails short, grey or amber in colour.

Tail: Previously customarily docked. Docked: Customarily docked so that remaining tail covers scrotum in dogs and vulva in bitches. Thickness of tail in proportion to body. Should be carried in a manner expressing confidence and sound temperament. In long-haired, tip of tail may be removed. Undocked: Moderately set, thickness in proportion to body. Reaching down to hocks and tapering towards the tip. Carried below level of back when relaxed; may be raised when animated. Not curled over back. Good hair cover.

Gait/Movement: Effortless, ground covering, indicating smooth coordination. Seen from rear, hind feet parallel to front feet. Seen from side, topline remains strong and level.

Coat: Short, smooth and sleek. In long-haired variety, coat from 2.5–5 cms (1–2 ins) long on body, somewhat longer on neck, chest and belly. Tail and back of limbs, feathered. .

Colour: The only correct colour is grey. Silver grey preferable. Shades of mouse or roe grey are acceptable; blending to lighter shade on head and ears. Dark eel stripe frequently occurs along back. Whole coat gives an appearance of metallic sheen. Small white mark permissible on chest. White spots resulting from injuries not penalised. Any other colour, including blue, highly undesirable (see Introductory paragraph).

Size: Height at withers: dogs: 61–69 cms (24–27 ins); bitches: 56–64 cms (22–25 ins).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Welsh Springer Spaniel



A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Symmetrical, compact, not leggy, obviously built for endurance and hard work. Quick and active mover, displaying plenty of push and drive.

Characteristics: Very ancient and distinct breed of pure origin. Strong, merry and very active.

Temperament: Kindly disposition, not showing aggression or nervousness.

Head and Skull: Skull of proportionate length, slightly domed, clearly defined stop, well chiselled below eyes. Muzzle of medium length, straight, fairly square. Nostrils well developed, flesh coloured to dark.

Eyes: Hazel or dark, medium size, not prominent, or sunken, or showing haw.

Ears: Set moderately low and hanging close to cheeks. Comparatively small and gradually narrowing towards tip and shaped somewhat like a vine leaf.

Mouth: Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean in throat, neatly set into sloping shoulders.

Forequarters: Forelegs of medium length, straight, well boned.

Body: Not long. Strong and muscular. Deep brisket, well sprung ribs. Length of body should be proportionate to length of leg. Loin muscular and slightly arched. Well coupled.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular, wide and fully developed with deep second thighs. Hindlegs well boned, hocks well let down, stifles moderately angled, neither turning in nor out.

Feet: Round, with thick pads. Firm and cat-like, not large or spreading.

Tail: Customarily docked. Well set on and low, never carried above level of back; lightly feathered and lively in action.

Gait/Movement: Smooth, powerful, ground covering action; driving from rear.

Coat: Straight or flat, silky texture, dense, never wiry or wavy. Curly coat highly undesirable. Forelegs and hindlegs above hocks moderately feathered, ears and tail lightly feathered.

Colour: Rich red and white only.

Size: Approximate height: dogs: 48 cms (19 ins) at withers; bitches: 46 cms (18 ins) at withers.

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

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABDOMEN: Belly of the dog and its contents. The part between the diaphragm and the pelvis.

ACHILLES' TENDON: The hamstring.

ALMOND EYE: Eyelids in the shape of an almond.

ANGULATION: Angles formed by the joints, especially the forehand and hind-quarters.

APPLEHEAD: Rounded or domed skull.

BACK: The part of the dog's body between the withers and loin.

BALANCE: Symmetry of the dog, proportion.

BARREL-RIBS: Rounded, almost circular in contour.

BAT EARS: (a) Erect ears, rounded at the top – as in French Bulldogs; (b) large ears on the side of the skull, pointing somewhat outwards.

BEEFY: Over-development of forehand and hindquarters.

BITCHY: Effeminate male, or typically feminine female.

BITE: The way the teeth meet when the jaws are closed.

BLADED BONE: Flat bone of the forelegs as in the Borzoi.

BLAIREAU MARKINGS: Grey and fawn with black shadings, as in Pyrenean Mountain dogs.

BLANKET: Black saddle markings on hounds.

BLAZE: White line up the centre of the face between the eyes.

BLOOM: Rich and glossy condition of dog's coat.

BLUE BELTON: Lemon Belton, Orange Belton: flecks of colour on white ground, used in reference to English Setters.

BLUE MERLE: Marbled effect of grey, blue and black patches with or without tan points, seen in Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs and Cardigan Corgis.

BOBTAIL: (a) Colloquial name for the Old English Sheepdog; (b) with the tail cut off level with the rump.

BOW-LEGGED: With front or hind legs bowed out of the straight.

BRACE: For two exhibits (either sex or mixed) of one breed or variety belonging to the same exhibitor.

BRACELETS: Rings of hair left on the legs of Poodles in show clip.

BREECHING: Tan-coloured hair on the outside of the hind legs of Manchester and English Toy Terriers.

BRINDLE: (a) Mixture of black and other colours in long or medium long-coated breeds; (b) red or fawn ground colour with black stripes in smooth-coated breeds.

BRISKET: Anterior part of ribcage between the forelegs.

BROKEN-COATED: Wire-haired, rough-textured coat as in Airedales.

BRUSH: Bushy tailed as in the Spitz breeds.

BULL-NECKED: Heavy over-muscled neck.

BUMPY SKULL: With excessive flesh on the skull.

BURR: Crinkly formation inside the ears.

BUTTERFLY NOSE: Incompletely pigmented nose leather.

BUTTOCKS: Rear part of the upper thighs.

BUTTON EARS: Semi-erect ear with the tip dropping forward close to the skull.

CANINE TEETH: Large fangs at the front corners of both upper

and lower jaws.

CARTILAGE: Gristle; tough rubbery lining to joints.

CASTRATED: With testicles removed by surgery.

CAT FOOT: Small, neat, round foot; compact and arched like the cat's foot.

CHARACTER: Temperament, expression, general behaviour and intelligence.

CHEEKY: Rounded, coarse, protruding flesh at the side of the head.

CHISELLING: Clean cut in head, particularly beneath the eyes.

CHOPS: Pendulous lips (Lower cheeks).

CLIP: (a) To trim a Poodle; (b) Trimming style of coat (hand or machine).

CLODDY: Overburdened with substance.

CLOSE-COUPLED: Short and strong in the loins.

COBBY: Short bodied, compact.

COLLAR: White marking round the neck.

CONFORMATION: Form and structure relative to the Breed Standard.

CORKY: Active, gay, bouncy.

COUPLINGS: Loins.

COWHOCKED: When points of hocks turn in, stifles and feet turn out.

CRACKLY: An audible crackle can be heard when the coat is rubbed between the fingers.

CRABBING: The dog moves on a diagonal so that the hind feet do not follow in the track of the forefeet.

CRANKED TAIL: Bent or kinked tail.

CREST: (a) Upper Line of Neck; (b) hair on the head of a Chinese Crested Dog.

CROPPING: Trimming the ear leathers to stand erect instead of dropping forward.

CROUP: That part of the vertebral column between the loins and the tail.

CRYPTORCHID: Male without testicles descended into the scrotum; (a) bilateral when both testicles are affected; (b) unilateral when only one is affected.

CULOTTE: Long Hair on the back of the thighs. As in Schipperkes.

CUSHION: Padding to the upper lip, seen in Bulldogs, Boxers, King Charles Spaniels.

CUT UP OF LOIN: The underline of the belly.

DAPPLED: Mottled markings of different colours, no colour dominant.

DAYLIGHT: Too high on leg.

DEW CLAWS: Degenerate 'thumbs' on the inside of the fore and sometimes the hind legs.

DISH FACE: Concave outline to the foreface.

DOWNFACE: An egg-shaped outline to the head without stop.

DRY: Tight-skinned, not loose or wrinkled.

DUDLEY NOSE: Flesh or liver coloured.

ECTROPIAN : Turning out of the eyelids.

ELBOW: The joint between the upper arm and the forearm.

ENTROPION: Turning in of the eyelids.

EVEN BITE: When teeth meet edge to edge.

ewe necked: When the neck sags instead of arching.

FALL: Hair dropping down from the head and face.

FEATHERING: Long hair on ears, at the back of legs, under the brisket and on the tail.

FEMUR: Thighbone, from hips to stifle; the bone beneath the upper thigh.

FIDDLE FRONT: Crooked forelegs with elbows and feet turned out and forearms bowed.

FILLUP: Bony padding to the foreface of Bull Terriers.

FLAG: Long hair on the tail, as in the Setter Breeds.

FLANK: Sides of the body below the loins.

FLAT-CATCHER: Flashy dog with more showmanship than merit.

FLEWS: Pendulous lips and cheeks.

FLYER: A top-notcher, a dog of great merit.

FLYING EARS: Ears carried out to the side, not correctly folded.

FOREARM: Foreleg from elbow to pasterns.

FORECHEST: Pad of muscle at the front of the chest.

FOREFACE: Muzzle.

FOREHAND: Front leg assembly including shoulders and upper arms.

FOREIGN EXPRESSION: Untypical of its breed.

FRILL: Long hair on front and sides of neck and chest.

FRINGES: Long hair on ears,, etc.

FRONT: Forepart of the body, forelegs, chest, brisket, shoulders.

FURROW: Line running from the stop, up the centre of the dog's forehead.

GAIT: Leg action when a dog is moving in any designed manner.

GAY TAIL: Tail carried too high -over back.

GAZEHOUND: Hound that hunts by sight rather than scent.

GOOSERUMPED: Croup falls away too steeply.

GRIZZLED: A mixture of black and grey hairs.

HACKNEY: To lift the forelegs high under the chin when moving.

HAREFOOT: Long, narrow and oval foot.

HARLEQUIN: (a) Irregular black or blue patches on a white ground, (b) particoloured, used of Poodles.

HAUNCH: The area above the hips.

HAW: (a) The nictitating membrane; (b) the inner surface of the lower eyelid.

HAZEL: Light-brownish shade.

HEIGHT: Measured from the ground to the highest point of the withers.

HOCK: (a) Joint between the second thigh and the back pasterns; (b) Length of the back pastern - short or long 'hocks'.

HOUND-MARKED: Marked like a Foxhound, with black, white and tan.

JOWLY: Cheeky, overdone with flesh about the face.

KEEL: Breastbone (of Dachshunds).

KNUCKLING OVER: When the forelegs bend forward at the knee; often seen in Basset Hounds.

LAYBACK: (a) Of the face, when the nose is behind the lips; (b) of the shoulder, inclined towards the withers.

LEATHERS: Ear flaps.

LEGGY: Too long in the leg.

LEVEL BITE: When the teeth meet edge to edge.

LINTY: Texture of the coat of the Bedlington and the top-knot of the Dandie Dinmont Terriers.

LIPPY: When there is excessive lip.

LOADED SHOULDERS: When there is excessive muscle under and over the shoulder blade.

LOINS: Coupling.

LOWER THIGH: Second thigh; muscular covering of the Tibia/Fibula; the bone between the stifle and the hock; the gaskin.

MANE: Profuse hair on the neck.

MASK: Dark shading on the foreface.

MISMARK:-A dog coloured or marked in any way contrary to the requirements of the breed standard. NB. The use of the plural in the parti-colour definition.

MOLERA: A failure of the bones of the skull of a Chihuahua to close fully.

MONORCHID: Male with only one testicle.

MUZZLE: The foreface and facial assembly including the mouth.

OCCIPUT: The back of the skull.

OTTER TAIL: Thick-rooted round tail, covered in thick hair with no feathering.

OUT AT ELBOW: When the elbows protrude, standing or moving.

OVERBUILT: With the back line running up to the rear and straight in stifle.

OVERSHOT: When the upper teeth protrude beyond the lower teeth leaving a gap.

PACE: To move in such a way that both legs on one side are moved before those on the other side.

PADDING: Excessive flesh in the wrong places adversely affecting outlines.

PADDLING: Moving wide in front, with feet turned out.

PADS: The soles of the feet.

PARTICOLOUR: Marked with patches or spots of different colours, usually involving white.

PASTERNS: (a) On the foreleg, the bones between the knee (wrist) and the foot; (b) on the hind leg, the bone between the hock and the foot.

PATELLA: Kneecap; situated just above the stifle joint.

PENCILLING: (a) Black lines on the tan of the toes in some black and tan breeds (b) the lay of the coat in the Dandie Dinmont.

PIED: Coloured dogs patched with white or white dogs patched with colour.

PIG JAW: Overshot.

PIGEON TOES: Toes pointing in.

PIN TOES: Toes pointing in.

PINCER BITE: When incisor teeth meet edge to edge.

PLUME: Long hair on the tail of breeds that carry the tail over the back.

POINT OF THE SHOULDER: Joint between the shoulder and the upper arm.

POINTS: Markings on extremities: may be white, or black or tan.

POMPOM: Rounded hair on the tail of a Poodle.

PREMOLAR TEETH: Small cheek teeth immediately behind the fangs: there should be four in upper jaw and four in the lower each side.

PRICKED EARS: Pointed ears carried erect.

PROGNATHISM: (inferior) undershot jaw, (superior) overshot jaw.

QUALITY: An air of excellence, combining breed characteristics and including soundness and harmony, making the animal an outstanding specimen of the breed both standing and in motion.

QUARTERS: Hindquarters.

RACY: Giving an impression of speed: lightly built.

RANGY: Underdeveloped; long and loose-coupled.

ROACHED BACK: With a marked curve upwards from the withers over the loins and down to the croup.

ROAN: Close mixture of white and coloured hairs.

ROMAN NOSE: When the tip of the nose turns down.

ROSE EAR: When the ear leather is folded back and to the side to reveal the burr.

RUFF: Thick, long hair round the neck.

SABLE: Black hair superimposed on or intermingled with red or fawn hair.

SADDLE: Black marking on the backs of hounds.

SCAPULA: Shoulder blade.

SCISSOR BITE: When upper incisor teeth just overlap but touch the lower incisors, in most breeds the correct bite.

SCREW TAIL: Distorted or twisted tail.

SCROTUM: Bag of skin holding the testicles.

SECOND THIGH: Lower thigh, Gaskin.

SELF-COLOURED: Whole-coloured, with or without lighter shading.

SEMI-ERECT EAR: Pricked ear with tip falling slightly over.

SEPTUM: Division between the nostrils.

SHELLY: Narrow, shallow, lacking in substance.

SHORTCOUPLED: Short and strong in the loins.

SICKLE HOCK: When back pasterns are turned forward under the dog's belly.

SKULLY: Thick and coarse in skull.

SLABSIDES: Flat in ribs.

SLOPING SHOULDERS: When shoulder blade is laid back towards the centre of the dog's back.

SNIPEY: Narrow and shallow in muzzle.

SOUNDNESS: Normal physical and mental health.

SPAYED: Female with ovaries removed by surgery and so unable to breed.

SPECTACLES: Light coloured markings round the eyes as in Keeshonds.

SPINE: Vertebral column.

SPLASH: White markings on solid colour.

SQUIRREL TAIL: Carried too far forward, along the back.

STERNUM: Breast bone.

STIFLE: Joint between the long bones of the hind leg, the femur and tibia/fibula.

STILTED: Restricted gait, taking short strides.

STOP: Rise between the planes of the skull and foreface, how much or little depending on the breed.

STRAIGHT SHOULDER: Insufficient angulation between shoulder blade and upper arm.

SUBSTANCE: Bone, body weight, power.

SWAYBACK: Dipping back line.

TEAM: Three or more of one breed shown together.

TENDON: Cord-like tissue connecting muscle to bone.

TERRIER FRONT: Straight up-and-down profile, showing little or no forechest and lay back of upper arm.

THORAX: The ribcage and contents.

THROATY: With excessive loose skin under the throat.

THUMB MARK: Black spots on pasterns in Manchester and English Toy Terriers.

TICKED: Having small bunches of coloured hair in a white coat or undercoat.

TIMBER: Bone of the legs.

TOPKNOT: Bunch of hair on top of the head.

TRACE: Dark line along the back, seen in Pugs.

TRICOLOUR: Black, white and tan.

TRUNK: The body.

TUCK-UP: Upward curve under the belly of a dog.

TURN-UP: When the under jaw is turned upwards as in Bulldogs.

TYPE: Characteristics qualities distinguishing breed; embodiment of a standard's essentials.

URAJIRO: Whitish coat markings on the Shiba Inu.

UNDERSHOT: When the lower incisor teeth project beyond the upper ones.

UPPER ARM: The humerus; the bone between the shoulder blade and the elbow.

UPRIGHT SHOULDER: Lacking in angulation and slope.

VARMINTY: Keen, devil-may-care expression.

VERY SERIOUS FAULT: A fault that in the country of origin would lead to the disqualification of the dog. Dogs exhibiting one or more Very Serious Faults as defined in their breed standard should not be considered for a Challenge Certificate.

WALL-EYE: Blue eye.

WEEDY: Lacking in substance.

WELL LET DOWN BEHIND: With sufficient angulation of hocks and stifles.

WHEATEN: Pale yellow or fawn in colour.

WHIP TAIL: Fine, pointed, straight tail carried horizontally.

WIRE-HAIRED: Coat of rough wiry texture as in Airedales.

WITHERS: Peak of first dorsal vertebrae; highest part of body just behind the neck, where the top of the shoulder blades may be felt.

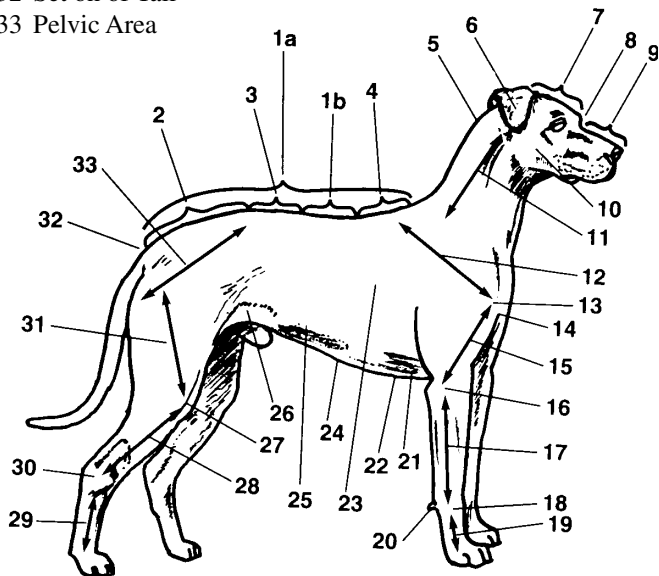
WRY JAW: When the upper and lower jaws fail to meet in parallel alignment; usually the lower jaw is to blame, but the upper jaw may also be affected.

Anatomical & Topographical Illustrations

Please Note: The following illustrations are diagrammatic only. They do not attempt to illustrate perfection of form or type in any way.

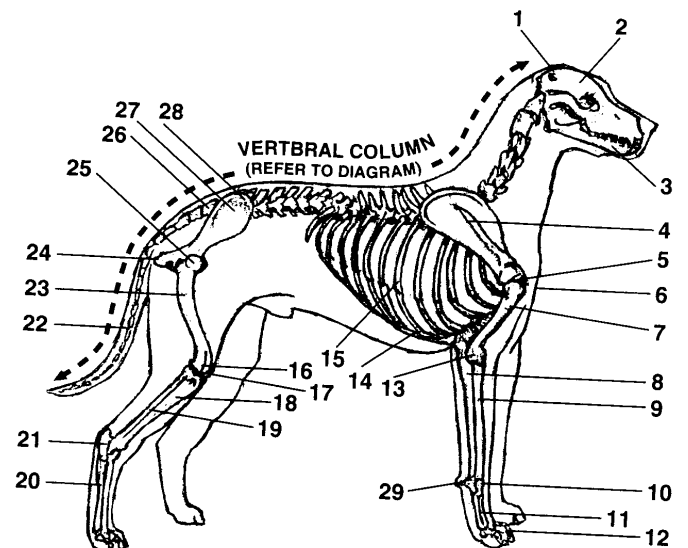
Topographical Anatomy

- 1a Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)
- 1b Back (Refer of Glossary of Terms)
- 2 Croup
- 3 Loin
- 4 Withers
- 5 Crest of Neck
- 6 Ear Leather
- 7 Skull
- 8 Stop
- 9 Foreface
- 10 Cheek
- 11 Neck
- 12 Shoulder
- 13 Point of Shoulder
- 14 Prosternum
- 15 Upper Arm
- 16 Elbow
- 17 Forearm
- 18 Wrist
- 19 Pastern
- 20 Stopper Pad
- 21 Brisket
- 22 Sternum (extends 14-24)
- 23 Ribcage
- 24 Rearward end of Sternum
- 25 Belly
- 26 Flank
- 27 Stifle
- 28 Second of Lower Thigh
- 29 Rear Pastern
- 30 Hock (Joint)
- 31 First or Upper Thigh
- 32 Set on of Tail
- 33 Pelvic Area

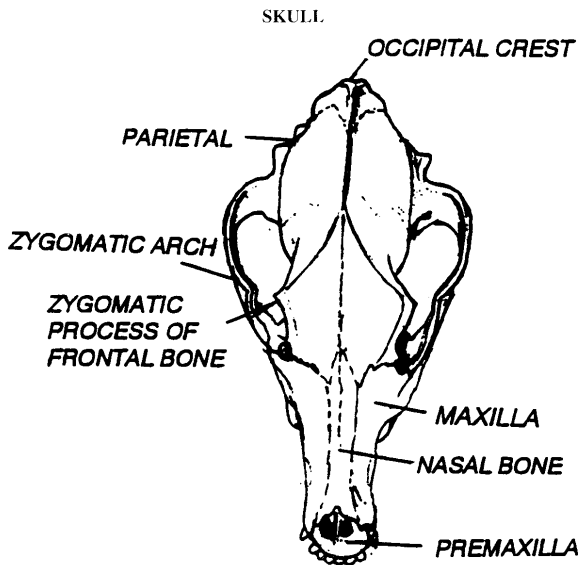
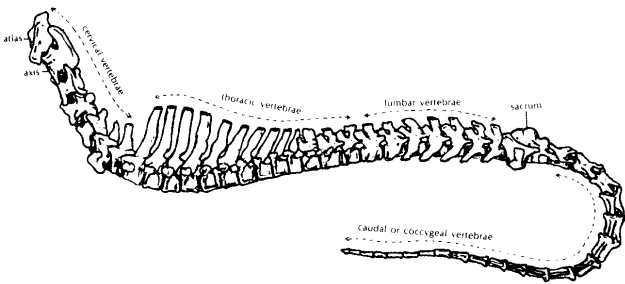


Skeletal Anatomy

- 1 Occiput
- 2 Skull
- 3 Mandible
- 4 Scapula
- 5 Shoulder Joint
- 6 Prosternum
- 7 Humerus
- 8 Ulna
- 9 Radius
- 10 Carpus
- 11 Metacarpals
- 12 Phalanges
- 13 Elbow Joint
- 14 Sternum
- 15 Ribs
- 16 Stifle Joint
- 17 Patella
- 18 Tibia
- 19 Fibula
- 20 Metatarsals
- 21 Tarsus
- 22 Coccygeal vertebra
- 23 Femur
- 24 Ischium (Ischiac tuberosity)
- 25 Hip Joint
- 26 Sacrum
- 27 Pelvis
- 28 Iliac Crest
- 29 Pisiform Bone



Veretbral Column



Ear Set

Diagram 1 Depicts a pricked or erect ear. The shape and set-on on the skull will depend on the breed requirements.

Diagram 2 Depicts a semi-erect ear. The word "semi" is defined as "Half, partly or not fully."

Diagram 3 Depicts a button ear.

The height of the fold in both diagrams 2 & 3 depends on the breed requirements.

Diagram 4 Depicts a drop ear. The set-on depends on the Breed Standard requirements.

Diagram 5 Depicts the shape of a bat ear, found in the French Bulldog. It does not attempt to show correct placement etc.

Diagram 6 Depicts rose ear. This refers to the type of ear placement when laid back, showing the inner burr. This type of ear is usually semi-erect when alert. but may be pricked if allowed by the Breed Standard.



Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3

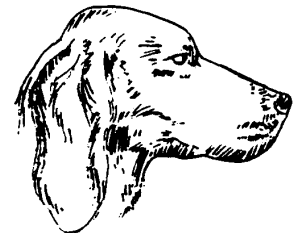


Diagram 4



Diagram 5



Diagram 6

Angulation

- Diagram 1 Depicts on the left, scapula and humerus at an angle of approximately 90 degrees, and indicates possible forward reach; on the right the scapula and the humerus are at an angle greater than 90 degrees forming straight or upright shoulders, in which case the resultant movement is not faulty.
- Diagram 2 Depicts correct and incorrect bone structure, viewed from behind. In most breeds, the correct position is such that a straight line should pass through each of the hip, stifle and hock joints.
- Diagram 3 Depicts on the left a well angulated hindquarter with angles of approximately 90 degrees between the pelvis and the upper thigh, and at the stifle; on the right is a straighter angulated hindquarter, with angles of more than 90 degrees. The degree of angulation varies greatly between the different Standards, and what is correct for one breed may be totally incorrect for another.



Diagram 1

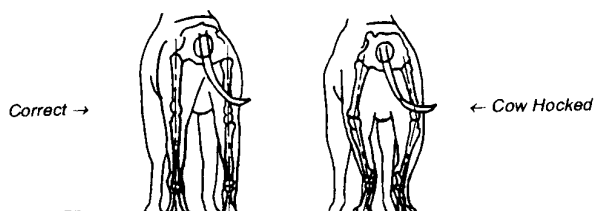


Diagram 2

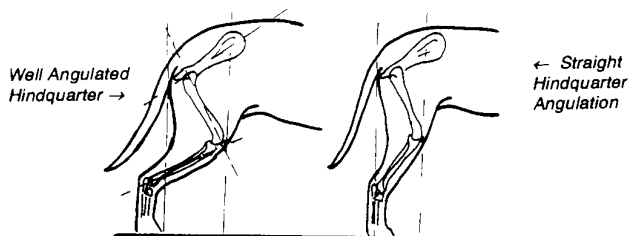
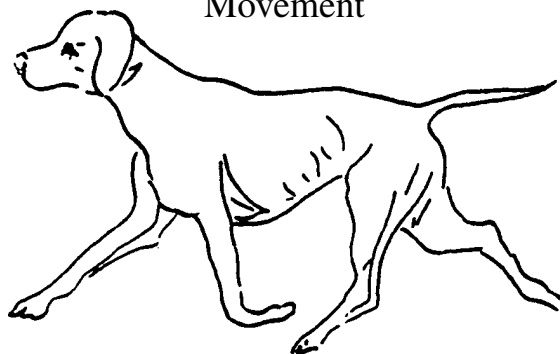
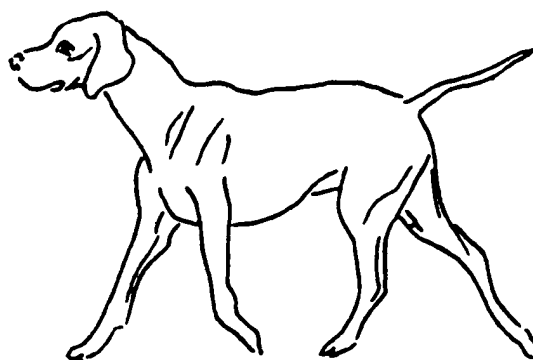


Diagram 3

Movement

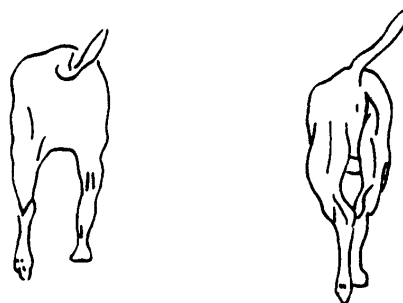


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



POOR MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

Diagram 1: Depicting correct movement behind does not cover all breeds. Some breeds, eg. Collies move close behind.



GOOD MOVEMENT REAR

POOR MOVEMENT REAR



CORRECT MOVEMENT FRONT



PADDLING



WEAVING

Diagram 2: Depicting correct movement in front; covers front movement generally. Some breeds single track, which is also correct.

Teeth

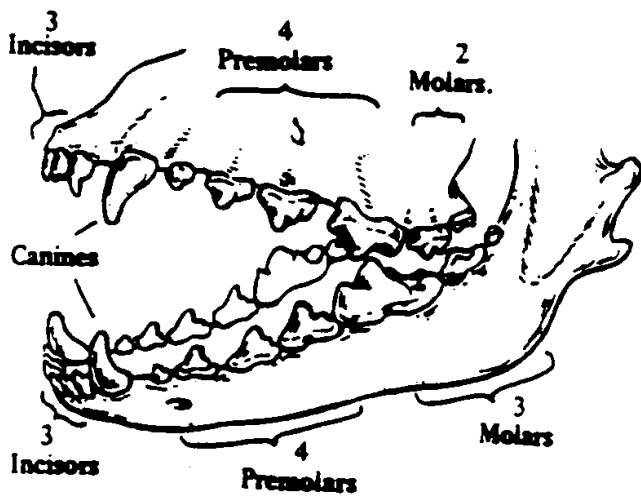
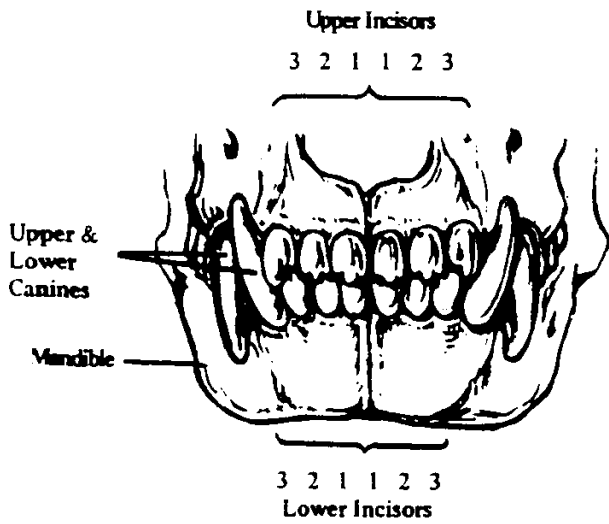
Full Set of Teeth 42

Upper Set 20

Lower Set 22

(There are two extra molar teeth in the lower jaw)

Teeth (Front View)



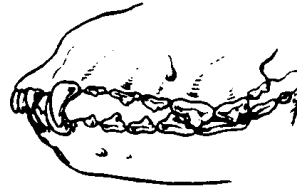
SCISSORS BITE



PINCERS BITE



OVERSHOT JAW



UNDERSHOT JAW



TEETH OF THE DOG

