



(Affiliated with The Kennel Club, England)
(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

STANDARDS OF THE BREEDS

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Afghan Hound



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 Afghan Hound should be dignified and aloof with a certain keen fierceness. The Eastern or Oriental expression is typical of the breed. The Afghan looks at and through one.*

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The gait of the Afghan Hound should be smooth and springy with a style of high order. The whole appearance of the dog should give the impression of strength and dignity combining speed and power. The head must be held proudly.

Head and Skull: Skull long, not too narrow with prominent occiput. Foreface long with punishing jaws and slight stop. The skull well-balanced and surmounted by a long "top-knot". Nose preferably black but liver is no fault in light coloured dogs.

Eyes: Should be dark for preference but golden colour is not debarred. Nearly triangular, slanting slightly upwards from the inner corner to the outer.

Ears: Set low and well back, carried close to the head. Covered with long silky hair.

Mouth: Level.

Neck: Long, strong with proud carriage of the head.

Forequarters: Shoulders long and sloping, well-set back, well-muscled and strong without being loaded. Forelegs straight and well-boned, straight with shoulder, elbows held in.

Body: Back level, moderate length, well-muscled, the back falling slightly away to the stern. Loin straight, broad and rather short. Hip-bones rather prominent and wide apart. A fair spring of ribs and good depth of chest.

Hindquarters: Powerful, well-bent and well-turned stifles. Great length between hip and hock with a comparatively short distance between hock and foot. The dew claws may be removed or remain at the discretion of the breeder.

Feet: Forefeet strong and very large both in length and breadth and covered with long thick hair, toes arched. Pasterns long and springy, especially in front and pads well down on the ground. Hindfeet long, but not quite so broad as forefeet, covered with long thick hair.

Tail: Not too short. Set on low with ring at the end. Raised when in

action. Sparsely feathered.

Coat: Long and very fine texture on ribs, fore and hindquarters and flanks. From the shoulder backwards and along the saddle the hair should be short and close in mature dogs. Hair long from the forehead backward, with a distinct silky "top-knot". On the foreface the hair is short as on the back. Ears and legs well coated. Pasterns can be bare. Coat must be allowed to develop naturally.

Colour: All colours are acceptable.

Weight and size: Ideal height: Dogs 68 - 74 cm (27 - 29 in). Bitches 5 - 8 cm (2 - 3 in) smaller.

Faults: Any appearance of coarseness. Skull too wide and foreface too short. Weak underjaw. Large round or full eyes. Neck should never be too short or thick. Back too long or too short.

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

Azawakh



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.

History: Sight hunting. The nomads considered the dog equally as a show piece and as a companion.

It is an African sighthound of afro-asian type which appeared in Europe towards 1970 and comes from the Nigerian middle basin, among others from the valley of the Azawakh. For hundreds of years he has been the companion of the nomads of the South-Sahara.

General Appearance: Particularly high in the leg and elegant, the Azawakh sighthound gives a general impression of great fineness. His bone structure and musculature are transparent beneath fine and lean tissues (skin). This sighthound presents itself as a racy dog whose body fits into a rectangle with its longer sides in vertical position.

Important Proportions:

- Length of body/height at the withers = 9 : 10. This ratio may be slightly superior in the bitches.
- Depth of chest/height at the withers = about 4 : 10.
- Length of muzzle/length of head = 1 : 2.
- Width of skull/length of head = 4 : 10.

Characteristics:

Temperament: Quick, attentive, distant, reserved with strangers and may even be unapproachable, but he can be gentle and affectionate with those he is willing to accept.

Head And Skull: Long, fine, lean and chiselled, rather narrow, without excess.

Skull: It is almost flat, rather elongated. The width of the skull must definitely be inferior to half the length of the head. The directions of the axes of the skull and the muzzle are often slightly divergent towards the front. The superciliary arches and the frontal furrow are slightly marked.

On the other hand, the occipital crest is clearly protruding and the occipital protuberance marked.

Stop: Very slightly marked.

Nose: Nostrils well opened. The nose is either black or brown.

Muzzle: Long, straight, fine towards the front without exaggeration.

Cheeks: Flat.

Eyes: Almond shaped, quite large. Their colour is dark or amber. Eyelids pigmented.

Ears: Set quite high. They are fine, always drooping and flat, quite wide at the base, close to the skull, never a rose ear. Their shape is that of a triangle with a slightly rounded tip. Their base raises when the hound is attentive.

Mouth: Jaws long and strong. Scissor bite.

Neck: Good reach of neck which is long, fine and muscular, slightly arched. The skin is fine and does not form a dewlap.

Forequarters: Seen as a whole: Long, fine, almost entirely vertical; legs perfectly well-set.

Shoulders: Long, lean and muscular and only slightly slanting seen in profile. The scapula-humeral angle is very open (about 130°).

Body:

Topline: Nearly straight, horizontal or slightly rising towards the hips.

Withers: Quite prominent.

Loin: Short, lean and often slightly arched.

Hip bones: Distinctly protruding and always placed at an equal or superior height to the height of the withers.

Croup: Oblique without accentuated slant.

Forechest: Not very wide.

Chest: Well developed in length, deep but without reaching elbow level. It is not very wide but must have enough space for the heart, so, the sternal region of the chest must not abruptly become narrow.

Ribs: Long, visible, slightly and evenly curved down to the sternum.

Underline: The sternal arch is accentuated and joined without abruptness to the belly which is tucked up very high below the lumbar arch.

Hindquarters: Seen as a whole: Long and lean; legs perfectly vertical.

Thighs: Long with prominent and lean muscles. The coxo-femoral angle is very open (about 130°).

Stifle: The femoro-tibial angle is very open (about 145°).

Hock: Hock joint and hock are straight and lean, without dewclaws.

Feet:

Forefeet: Rounded shape, with fine and tightly closed toes; the pads are pigmented.

Hind feet: Round shaped. Pads are pigmented

Tail: Set low, long, thin, lean and tapered. Is covered with the same type of hair as that of the body and has a white brush at its extremity. Is carried hanging with the tip slightly raised, but when the dog is excited, it can be carried above the horizontal.

Gait/Movement: Always very supple (lissom) and with particularly high action at the trot and the walk. The gallop is bouncy. The Azawakh gives a great impression of lightness, even elasticity. The movement is an essential point of the breed.

Coat: Skin: Fine, tight over the whole of the body

Hair: Short, fine, down to none on the belly.

Azawakh continued...

Colour: Fawn with flecking limited to the extremities. All shades are admitted from light sable to dark fawn. The head may or may not have a black mask and the blaze is very inconstant.

The coat has a white bib and a white brush at the tip of the tail. Each of the four limbs must have compulsorily a white stocking, at least in shape of a trace on the feet. The black brindling is admitted.

Sizes:

Height at the withers:

Dogs : between 64 and 74 cm. (25 – 29 in.)

Bitches : between 60 and 70 cm. (23 ½ - 27 ½ in.)

Weight:

Dogs : about 20 - 25 kg. (45lbs – 55lbs)

Bitches : about 15 - 20 kg. (35lbs – 45lbs)

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.

- General appearance: heavy.
- Skull too wide.
- Accentuated stop.
- Body too long.
- Hip bones placed distinctly lower than the withers.
- Distinct depigmentation of the nose.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Timid character, panicky or aggressive with attack.
- Lack of type (in particular when showing a recent crossing with another breed).
- Strong non-accidental anatomical deformation.
- Disabling anomaly - not acquired.
- All obvious redhibitory vices (anything that prevents the dog from carrying out its normal functions).
- Upper or lower prognathism (projecting jaws)
- Light eye : i.e. bird of prey eyes.
- Ribs curving in at the base of the chest which thus takes on the look of violin box.
- Coat not conforming to the standard.
- Harsh or semi-long coat.
- Absence of any white marking at the extremity of one or more limbs.
- Size out by more than 3 cm (1 ½ in.) from the standard measures.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Basenji



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CHARACTERISTICS: The Basenji does not bark but is not mute, its own special noise is a mixture of a chortle and a yodel. It is remarkable for its cleanliness in every way. The wrinkled forehead, tightly curled tail and legs carried straight forward with a swift, long, tireless, swinging stride, are typical of the breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Basenji should be a lightly built, finely boned aristocratic looking animal, high on the leg compared with its length, always poised, alert and intelligent. The wrinkled head, with pricked ears, should be proudly carried on a well-arched Neck. The deep brisket should run up into a definite waist and the tail be tightly curled, presenting a picture of a well-balanced dog of gazelle-like grace.

Head and Skull: The skull should be flat, well-chiselled and of medium width tapering towards the nose, with only a slight stop. The distance from the top of the head to the stop is slightly more than from the stop to the tip of the nose. The side lines of the skull taper gradually towards the mouth, giving a clean-cheeked appearance. Fine and profuse wrinkles should appear on the forehead when the ears are pricked, side wrinkles are desirable but should not be exaggerated into dewlap. Wrinkles are more noticeable in puppies, but, because of lack of shadowing, are not



as noticeable in tri-colours. A black nose is greatly desired.

Eyes: Dark, almond shaped, obliquely set, far-seeing and rather inscrutable in expression.

Ears: Small, pointed, erect and slightly hooded, of fine texture, set well forward on top of the head, the tip of the ear should be nearer the centre of the skull than the outside base.

Mouth: The mouth should be level, with scissors bite, the upper teeth slightly over-lapping and touching the lower teeth.

Neck: Strong and of good length, without thickness, well-crested and slightly full at the base of the throat with a graceful curve accentuating the crest. It should be well-set into laid back shoulders so as to give the head a "lofty" carriage.

Forequarters: The shoulders must be well laid back, muscular but not loaded. The points of the scapulae should be fairly close at the withers. The elbows should be firmly tucked in against the brisket. When viewed from in front the elbows should be in line with the ribs and the legs should continue in a straight line to the ground giving a narrow front. The forelegs should be straight with fine bone and very long forearms. Pasterns should be of good length, straight but flexible.

Body: Balanced with short, level back. Ribs well-sprung, deep and oval. The loin short-coupled and the deep brisket running up into a definite waist.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular, with hocks well let down, turned neither in nor out, with long second thighs and moderately bent stifles.

Feet: Small, narrow and compact, with deep pads, well-arched toes and short nails.

Tail: The tail should be high set with the posterior curve of the buttock extending beyond the root of the tail giving a reachy appearance to the hindquarters. The tail curls tightly over the spine and lies closely to the thigh with a single or double curl.

Coat: Short, sleek and close, very fine. Skin very pliant.

Colour: Pure black and white; red and white; black and tan, and white with melon pips and tan markings on muzzle and cheeks; black; tan and white; brindle: red backgrounds with black stripes, the more clearly defined the stripes the better. The white should be on the feet, chest and tail tip. White legs, blaze and white collar optional.

Size:

Ideal height: Dogs: 43 cm (17in) at shoulder; Bitches 40 cm (16 in); up to 2.5 cm (an inch) either way should not penalise an otherwise well-balanced specimen.

Ideal weights: Dogs 11 kg (24 lb); Bitches 9.5 kg (21 lb)

Faults: Coarse, domed or peaked skull. Muzzle too long or too broad. Cheekiness. Mouth over-shot or under-shot. Round or light eyes. Ears too low-set or too large. Wide chest, barrel ribs, shelly brisket. Short in the leg, out at elbows, toeing in. Heavy bone, cow hocks, low-set or straight tail, thin flat open feet. Long or heavy coat. Creams, sables or any other colours than those defined in the Colour paragraph above should be heavily penalised. Poor temperament.

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

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Basset Fauve de Bretagne



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GENERAL APPEARANCE - Short-legged, wire coated hound of moderate length.

CHARACTERISTICS - Courage, resistance to the elements, possessing good nose. Very nimble in movement.

TEMPERAMENT - Lively, friendly and amenable.

HEAD AND SKULL - Foreface of medium length, slightly aquiline. Occipital point well defined. Nose black or very dark. Nostrils wide open.

EYES - Dark, hazel, no haw apparent.

EARS - Set on level with eye. Just reaching to nose when drawn forward. Ending in a point and pleated at root. Covered with finer, darker and softer hair than body.

MOUTH - Jaws 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. Level bite tolerated but undesirable.

NECK - Rather short, muscular.

FOREQUARTERS - Forelegs straight or slightly crooked. Strongly boned with slightly sloping pasterns. Shoulders slightly sloping.

BODY - Chest wide and deep. Sternum prominent. Ribs slightly barrelled, carried well back. Level topline.

HINDQUARTERS - Loins wide and well supported. Strong quarters. Hocks strong, metatarsals slightly bent.

FEET - Tight, pads firm and hard. Turning neither in nor out.

TAIL - Set on high, thick at the base, tapering to a point. Carried like a scimitar when moving.

GAIT/MOVEMENT - Quick, striding out well. Hocks turning neither in nor out.

COAT - Very harsh, dense and flat. Never long or woolly.

COLOUR - Red-wheaten or fawn. White markings on chest or neck discouraged.

SIZE -

Ideal height: 32-38 cm (12.8-15.2 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.

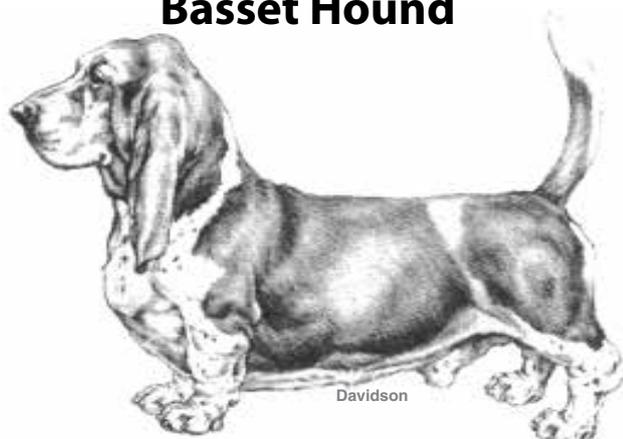
NOTE - Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Basset Hound



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GENERAL APPEARANCE: Short-legged hound of considerable substance, well balanced, full of quality. A certain amount of loose skin desirable.

CHARACTERISTICS: Tenacious hound of ancient lineage which hunts by scent, possessing a pack instinct, a deep melodious voice and capable of great endurance in the field.

Temperament: Placid, never aggressive or timid. Affectionate.

Head and Skull: Domed with some stop and occipital bone prominent; of medium width at brow and tapering slightly to muzzle; general appearance of foreface lean not snipy. Top of muzzle nearly parallel with line from stop to occiput and not much longer than head from stop to occiput. There may be a moderate amount of wrinkle at brow and beside eyes. In any event skin of head loose enough as to wrinkle noticeably when drawn forward or when head is lowered. Flews of upper lip overlap lower substantially. Nose entirely black except in light-coloured hounds when it may be brown or liver. Large and well opened nostrils may protrude a little beyond lips.

Eyes: Lozenge-shaped neither prominent nor too deep-set, dark but may shade to mid-brown in light coloured hounds. Expression calm and serious. Red of lower lid appears, though not excessively. Light or yellow eye highly undesirable.

Ears: Set on low, just below line of eye. Long; reaching well beyond end of muzzle of correct length, but not excessively so. Narrow throughout their length and curling well inwards; very supple, fine and velvety in texture.

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: Muscular, well arched and fairly long with pronounced but not

exaggerated dewlap.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades well laid back; shoulders not heavy. Forelegs short, powerful and with great bone; elbows turning neither in nor out but fitting neatly against side. Upper forearm inclined slightly inwards, but not to such an extent as to prevent free action or to result in legs touching each other when standing or in action; forechest fitting neatly into crook when viewed from front. Knuckling-over highly undesirable. Wrinkles of skin on lower legs.

Body: Long and deep throughout length, breast bone prominent but chest neither narrow nor unduly deep; ribs well rounded and sprung, without flange, carried well back. Back rather broad; level; withers and quarters of approximately same height, though loins may arch slightly. Back from withers to inset of quarters not unduly long.

Hindquarters: Full of muscle and standing out well, giving an almost spherical effect when viewed from rear. Stifles well bent. Hocks well let down and slightly bent under but turn neither in nor out and just under body when standing naturally. Wrinkles of skin may appear between hock and foot, and at rear of joint a slight pouch resulting from looseness of skin.

Feet: Massive, well knuckled up and padded. Forefeet may point straight ahead or be turned slightly outwards but in every case hound always stands perfectly true, weight being born equally by toes with pads together so that feet would leave an imprint of a large hound and no unpadded areas in contact with ground.

Tail: (Stern) well set on, rather long, strong at base, tapering, with moderate amount of coarse hair underneath. When moving, stern carried well up and curving gently, sabre-fashion, never curling or gay.

Gait/Movement: Most important. Smooth free action with forelegs reaching well forward and hind legs showing powerful thrust, hound moving true both front and rear. Hocks and stifles never stiff in movement, nor must any toes be dragged.

Coat: Smooth, short and close without being too fine. Whole outline clean and free from feathering. Long haired, soft coat with feather highly undesirable.

Colour: Generally black, white and tan (tri-colour); lemon and white (bi-colour); but any recognised hound colour acceptable.

Size: Height: 33-38 cms (13-15 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.

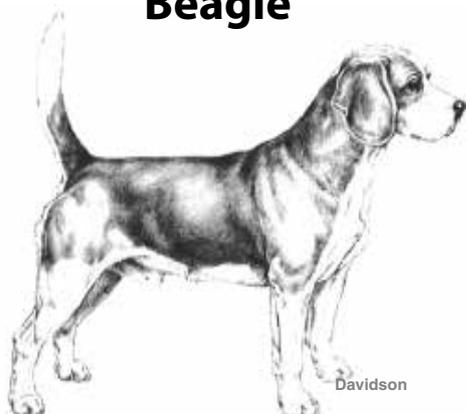
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Beagle



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: A merry hound whose essential function is to hunt, primarily hare, by following a scent. Bold with great activity, stamina and determination. Alert, intelligent and of even temperament.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A sturdy and compactly-built hound, conveying the impression of quality without coarseness.

Head and Skull: Head fair length, powerful in the dog without being coarse, but finer in the bitch; free from frown and excessive wrinkle. Skull slightly domed, moderately wide, with indication of peak. Stop well-defined and dividing the length between occiput and tip of nose as equally as possible. Muzzle not snipy, lips reasonably well flewed. Nose broad and nostrils well expanded; preferably black, but less pigmentation permissible in lighter coloured hounds.



Eyes: Dark brown or hazel, fairly large, not deep set or bulgy, set well apart and with a mild appealing expression .

Ears: Long with round tip, reaching nearly to end of nose when drawn out. Set on low, fine in texture and hanging gracefully close to cheek.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed. Upper incisors just overlapping and touching outer surface of lower incisors to form scissor bite.

Neck: Sufficiently long to enable hound to come down easily to scent,

slightly arched and showing little dewlap.

Forequarters: Shoulder clean and sloping. Forelegs straight and upright, well under the hound, of good substance, strong, hard and round in bone. Not tapering off to feet. Pasterns short. Elbows firm, turning neither in nor out. Height to elbow about half the hound's height to withers.

Body: Topline straight and level. Chest well let down to below elbow. Ribs well sprung and extending well back. Short between the couplings. Loins powerful and supple, without excessive tuck-up.

Hindquarters: Very muscular about the thighs. Stifles well bent. Hocks firm, well let down and parallel to each other.

Feet: Tight and firm. Well knuckled up and strongly padded. Not hare-footed. Nails short.

Gait: Back level and no roll. Stride free, long-reaching and straight without high action. Hind legs showing drive. Should not move close behind or paddle or plait in front.

Tail: Sturdy and moderate length. Set on high and carried gaily but not curled over back or inclined forward from the root. Well covered with hair, especially on underside.

Coat: Short, dense and weatherproof.

Colour: Any recognised hound colour other than liver. Tip of stern white.

Weight and Size: It is desirable that height from ground to withers should neither exceed 40 cm (16 in) nor fall below 33 cm (13 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

Black and Tan Coonhound



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 Black and Tan Coonhound is first and fundamentally a working dog, a trail and tree hound, capable of withstanding the rigors of winter, the heat of summer, and the difficult terrain over which he is called upon to work. Used principally for trailing and treeing raccoon, the Black and Tan Coonhound runs his game entirely by scent. The characteristics and courage of the Coonhound also make him proficient on the hunt for deer, bear, mountain lion and other big game. Judges are asked by the club sponsoring the breed to place great emphasis upon these facts when evaluating the merits of the dog. The general impression is that of power, agility and alertness. He immediately impresses one with his ability to cover the ground with powerful rhythmic strides.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE: Size measured at the shoulder--Males 64 to 67.5 cm (25 to 27 inches); females 58 to 64 cm (23 to 25 inches). Oversized dogs should not be penalized when general soundness and proportion are in favor. Penalize undersize. Proportion--Measured from the point of shoulder to the buttocks and from withers to ground the length of body is equal to or slightly greater than the height of the dog at the withers. Height is in proportion to general conformation so that dog appears neither leggy nor close to the ground. Substance--Considering their job as a hunting dog, the individual should exhibit moderate bone and good muscle tone. Males are heavier in bone and muscle tone than females.

Head: The head is cleanly modeled. From the back of the skull to the nose the head measures from 23 to 25 cm (9 to 10 inches) in males and from 20 to 23 cm (8 to 9 inches) in females. Expression is alert, friendly and eager. The skin is devoid of folds. Nostrils well open and always black. The flews are well developed with typical hound appearance. Penalize excessive wrinkles. Eyes are from hazel to dark brown in color, almost round and not deeply set. Penalize yellow or light eyes. Ears are low set and well back. They hang in graceful folds, giving the dog a majestic appearance. In length they extend naturally well beyond the tip of the nose and are set at eye level or lower. Penalize ears that do not reach the tip of the nose and are set too high on the head. Skull tends toward oval outline. Medium stop occurring midway between occiput bone

and nose. Viewed from profile the line of the skull is on a practically parallel plane to the foreface or muzzle. Teeth fit evenly with scissors bite. Penalize excessive deviation from scissors bite.

Neck, Topline, Body: The neck is muscular, sloping, medium length. The skin is devoid of excess dewlap. The back is level, powerful and strong. The dog possesses full, round, well sprung ribs, avoiding flatsidedness. Chest reaches at least to the elbows. The tail is strong, with base slightly below level of backline, carried free and when in action at approximately right angle to back.

Forequarters: Powerfully constructed shoulders. The forelegs are straight, with elbows turning neither in nor out; pasterns strong and erect. Feet are compact, with well knuckled, strongly arched toes and thick, strong pads. Penalize flat or splayed feet.

Hindquarters: Quarters are well boned and muscled. From hip to hock long and sinewy, hock to pad short and strong. Stifles and hocks well bent and not inclining either in or out. When standing on a level surface, the hind feet are set back from under the body and the leg from pad to hock is at right angles to the ground. Fault--Rear dewclaws.

Coat: The coat is short but dense to withstand rough going.

Color: As the name implies, the color is coal black with rich tan markings above eyes, on sides of muzzle, chest, legs and breeching, with black pencil markings on toes. Penalize lack of rich tan markings, excessive areas of tan markings, excessive black coloration. Faults--White on chest or other parts of body is highly undesirable, and a solid patch of white which extends more than one inch in any direction is a disqualification.

Gait: When viewed from the side, the stride of the Black and Tan Coonhound is easy and graceful with plenty of reach in front and drive behind. When viewed from the front the forelegs, which are in line with the width of the body, move forward in an effortless manner, but never cross. Viewed from the rear the hocks follow on a line with the forelegs, being neither too widely nor too closely spaced, and as the speed of the trot increases the feet tend to converge toward a center line or single track indicating soundness, balance and stamina. When in action, his head and tail carriage is proud and alert; the topline remains level.

Temperament: Even temperament, outgoing and friendly. As a working scent hound, must be able to work in close contact with other hounds. Some may be reserved but never shy or vicious. Aggression toward people or other dogs is most undesirable.

Note: Inasmuch as this is a hunting breed, scars from honorable wounds shall not be considered faults.

Very Serious Fault:

A solid patch of white which extends more than one inch in any direction

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

Bloodhound

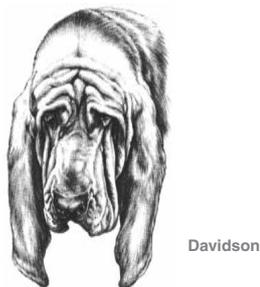


A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health,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

CHARACTERISTICS: The Bloodhound possesses in a most marked degree every point and characteristic of those dogs which hunt together by scent (Sagaces). He is very powerful and stands over more ground than is usual with hounds of other breeds. The skin is thin and extremely loose, this being especially noticeable about the head and Neck, where it hangs in deep folds. In temperament he is affectionate, neither quarrelsome with companions nor with other dogs. His nature is somewhat reserved and sensitive.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The expression is noble and dignified and characterized by solemnity, wisdom and power. The gait is elastic, swinging and free; the stern being carried high scimitar fashion.

Head and Skull: The head is narrow in proportion to its length and long in proportion to the body, tapering but slightly from the temples to the muzzle, thus (when viewed from above and in front) having the appearance of being flattened at the sides and of being nearly equal in width throughout its entire length. In profile the upper outline of the skull is nearly in the same plane as that of the foreface. The length from the end of the nose to stop (midway between the eyes) should not be less than that from stop to back or occipital protuberance (peak). The entire length of head from the posterior part of the occipital protuberance to the end of the muzzle should be 30 cm (12 in) or more in dogs and 28 cm (11 ins) or more in bitches. The skull is long and narrow, with the occipital peak very pronounced. The brows are not prominent although owing to the deep-set eyes they may have that appearance. The foreface is long, deep and of even width throughout, with square outlines when seen in profile. The head is furnished with an amount of loose skin, which in nearly every position appears superabundant, but more particularly so when the head is carried low; the skin then



falls into loose pendulous ridges and folds, especially over the forehead and sides of the face. The nostrils are large and open. In front the lips fall squarely making a right angle with the upper line of the foreface; whilst behind they form deep hanging flews, and being continued into the pendant folds of loose skin about the neck, constitute the dewlap, which is very pronounced.

Mouth: A scissor bite with the inner faces of the upper incisors touching the outer faces of the lower incisors.

Eyes: The eyes are deeply sunk in the orbits, the lids assuming a lozenge or diamond shape, in consequence of the lower lids being dragged down and everted by the heavy flews. The eyes correspond with the general colour of the animal varying from deep hazel to yellow. The hazel colour is however to be preferred, although very seldom seen in liver and tan (red and tan) hounds. The eye should be free from any interference from the eyelashes.

Ears: The ears are thin and soft to the touch, extremely long, set on very low and fall in graceful folds, the lower parts curling inwards and backwards.

Neck: Should be long.

Forequarters: The shoulders muscular and well sloped backwards. The forelegs are straight, large and round in bone with elbows squarely set. The pasterns should be strong.

Hindquarters: The thighs and second thighs (gaskins) are very muscular, the hocks well-bent and let down and squarely set.

Feet: Should be strong and well knuckled up.

Body: The ribs are well-sprung and the chest well-let down between the forelegs forming a deep keel. The back and loins are strong, the latter deep and slightly arched.

Tail: The stern is long and thick tapering to a point, set on high with a moderate amount of hair underneath. It should be carried scimitar fashion, but not curled over the back or corkscrew at any time.

Colour: The colours are black and tan, liver and tan (red and tan) and red. The darker colours being sometimes interspersed with lighter or badger-coloured hair and sometimes flecked with white. A small amount of white is permissible on chest, feet and tip of stern.

Weight and Size: The mean average height of adult dogs is 66 cm (26 in) and of bitches 61 cm (24 in). Dogs usually vary from 63 - 69 cm (25 - 27 in) and bitches from 58 - 63 cm (23 - 25 in). The mean average weight of adult dogs in fair condition is 41 kg (90 lb) and of adult bitches 36 kg (80 lb). Dogs attain the weight of 50 kg (110 lb) and bitches 45 kg (100 lb). Hounds of the maximum height and weight are to be preferred providing always that quality, proportion and balance combine.

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

Bluetick Coonhound



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.

The modern Bluetick's colour indicates that it descended from the Grand Bleu de Gascogne (French Staghound) as well as the English Foxhound. Many French hounds were brought to America and contributed to the coonhound breeds. One owned by George Washington was recorded as giving birth to 15 puppies, and Washington likened their musical voices to the "bells of Moscow". The Grand Bleu was too slow on the trail to please the American hunter but, when bred to American hounds, it increased their coldtrailing ability and their endurance.

Although Blueticks were originally classified as English Coonhounds, Bluetick breeders broke away from the English breeders in 1945 because they didn't want to follow the trend toward producing a hot-nosed, faster hunter. Proud of their larger, cold-nosed and resolute, if slower hounds, they named their breed and maintained their own hunting style. For a short time, puppies with blue ticking were classified as Blueticks and those with red ticking were still called English. But that practice soon ceased as each Coonhound maintained its own group of staunch supporters.

An intelligent, cold-nosed hunter that trees hard and long, the Bluetick has the ability and endurance to stay on the most intricate track. He is free tonguer on the trail with a medium bawl or bugle voice when striking and trailing. The changes to a steady chop when running and a steady course chop at tree.

Official Standard

General Appearance: Strong, deep-chested and sturdy with a houndy expression and longish ears, the Bluetick combines power with agility and endurance. An intelligent, cold-nosed, honest hunter that trees hard and long, his overall aspect is kind and self-assured.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Males 61 cm to 76 cm (24 to 30 inches) at withers; Females 58 to 71 cm (23 to 28 inches) at the withers. Very Serious fault: Undersized. Proportion: Somewhat rectangular. Length

slightly longer than height. Substance: Weight Males 25 kg to 45.4 kg (55 to 100 lbs). Females 20.4 kg to 38.6 kg (45 to 85 lbs).

Head: Expression: Pleasantly pleading. Eyes: Almost round, dark brown. Fault: Deep set. Very Serious fault: Light coloured eyes. Lids: Firm and close. Fault: Sagging lids. Ears: Set below top of skull. Thin and Tapered at ends. Extend almost to end of nose when drawn out. No erectile motion. Skull: Domed and broad between the ears. Muzzle: Square, well proportioned with the width of the skull. Bite: Scissors. Fault: Overshot or undershot.

Neck, Topline and Body: Neck: The neck is muscular with minimum dewlap. In proportion to body length. The topline is higher at the withers than at hips. Chest: Large, very deep. Girth for adult males 66 cm to 89 cm (26 to 35 inches). Adult females 58 to 81 cm (23 to 32 inches). Ribs: Well sprung with good depth. Tapered gradually to floating ribs. Back: Moderate length, muscular. Fault: Swayed or roached. Loins: Muscular, broad, slightly arched. Fault: Narrowness at loins. Tail: Medium length, attached slightly below the back line, carried high in a sabre-like curve. Well coated. Fault: Plume or rat tail.

Forequarters: Shoulders: Powerfully constructed, muscular, gradually tapering down from withers, free moving. Forelegs: Straight, muscular, with a strong straight pastern. Appear straight from either side or front view. Feet: Deep padded, round, arched toes, cat-like when standing.

Hindquarters: Legs: Hind legs appear straight when viewed from behind, turning neither in or out. Thighs: Upper and lower thighs muscled, curved at stifle, gradually tapering down to hocks. Hock Joints: moderately bent. Fault: Excessively bent at hock joints. Hocks: Firm. Fault: Hind dewclaws.

Coat: Medium course, rather short, laying close to the body. Smooth and glossy.

Colour: Dark blue, mottled, spotted by various shaped black spots on back, ears and side. More blue than black preferred. Tan dots over eyes and on cheeks with dark red ticking on feet, lower legs below body line, chest and below tail. Absence of tan on head and body and absence of black spots are permissible. Blueticking should dominate over white in the body coat. Very Serious fault: Off colours.

Gait: Steady, determined, ground-covering stride, exhibiting reach and drive.

Temperament – Intelligent, pleasing. An equally fine companion for a day at home or a night of hunting.

Serious Faults: Undersized, light-coloured eyes, off colours.

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

Borzoi



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, graceful, aristocratic, dignified and elegant.

CHARACTERISTICS: A coursing hound which must be courageous, powerful and of great speed.

Temperament: Sensitive, alert and aloof.

Head and Skull: Head long, lean and in proportion to dog's size and substance. In bitches head finer than in dogs. Well filled in below eyes. Measurement equal from occiput to inner corner of eye and from inner corner of eye to tip of nose. Skull very slightly domed and narrow, stop imperceptible. Head fine so that bones and principal veins can be clearly seen. Viewed from side, forehead and upper line of muzzle form an almost straight, slightly convex line. Jaws long, deep and powerful; nose large and black, nicely rounded, neither cornered nor sharp. Viewed from above skull should look narrow, converging very gradually to tip of nose. Occipital process very accentuated.



Eyes: Dark with intelligent, keen and alert expression. Almond-shaped, set obliquely and placed well back but not too wide apart. Eye rims dark. Eyes not light, round, bulbous or staring.

Ears: Small, pointed and delicate. Set high but not too far apart. Nearly touching at occiput; when in repose folded back along neck. Should be active and responsive, may be erect when alert, tips sometimes falling over.

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, strong dentition desirable.

Neck: Slightly arched; reasonably long and well muscled. Free from throatiness, flattened laterally, set at an angle of 50-60 degrees to the longitudinal axis of the body.

Forequarters: Shoulders clean, sloping well back. Muscular but not loaded. Fine at withers but not accentuated. Forelegs clean and straight. Seen from front, narrow like blades; from side, wider at elbows narrowing down to foot. Elbows directed backwards, neither turning in nor out. Pasterns slightly sloping, strong and flexible. Length of forearm nearly equal to half total height at withers.

Body: Chest, ribs of narrow oval cut, great depth of brisket reaching to elbows, giving great heart and lung room, especially in mature dogs. Breastbone slightly pronounced with adequate width between elbows and abdomen very tucked up. Back rather bony, muscular and free from any cavity, rising in a graceful curve with well balanced fallaway. Highest point of curve is situated over last rib. Curve is more pronounced in dogs than bitches. Loins broad and very powerful with plenty of muscular development. Fallaway long and well muscled. Width between hip bones at least 8 cm (3 ins).

Hindquarters: Quarters wider than shoulders, ensuring stability of stance. Thighs long, well developed with good second thigh; hindlegs long and muscular; stifles well angulated, hocks broad, clean and well let down. Posterior line of hock vertical. Seen from side, legs slightly set back.

Feet: Front feet oval, toes close together, well arched over strong, thick pads, turning neither in nor out. Hind feet hare-like, i.e. longer and less arched.

Tail: Long, rather low set, when measured between thighs reaches up to top of nearest hip bone. Well feathered, carried low in a graceful curve. From level of hocks may be sabre- or slightly sickle-shaped but not ringed. In A not rising above level of back.

Gait/Movement: Front, straight with long reach, pasterns springy. Hind, straight with powerful driving hocks. Moving wider than front. Viewed from side, appearance in action should be that of effortless power.

Coat: Silky, flat, wavy or rather curly (but never woolly). Short and smooth on head, ears and front of legs; much longer on body with heavy feathering on backs of legs and hindquarters, tail and chest. Neck carries a large curly frill. More profuse in dogs than bitches.

Colour: Any colour acceptable.

Size: Minimum height at withers: dogs: 74 cms (29 ins); bitches: 68 cms (27 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

Dachshund (long-haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone,

inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight, must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness. Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat:

Long-Haired: Soft and straight, or only slightly waved; longest under neck, on underparts of body, and behind legs, where it forms abundant feathering, on tail where it forms a flag. Outside of ears well feathered. Coat flat, and not obscuring outline. Too much hair on feet undesirable.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Ideal weight: 9-12 kgs (20-26 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.

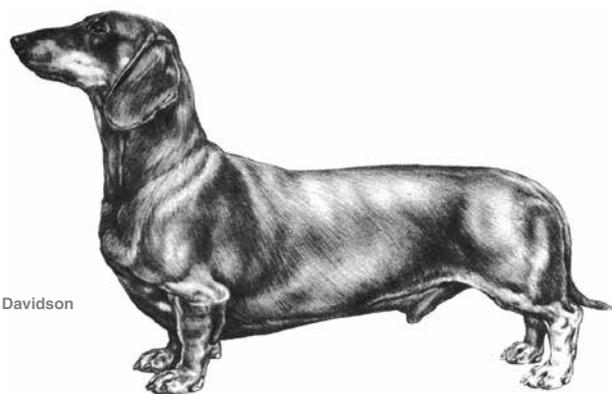
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Dachshund (smooth haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone,

inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight, must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness. Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat:

Smooth-Haired: Dense, short and smooth. Hair on underside of tail coarse in texture. Skin loose and supple, but fitting closely all over without dewlap and little or no wrinkle.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Ideal weight: 9-12 kgs (20-26 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.

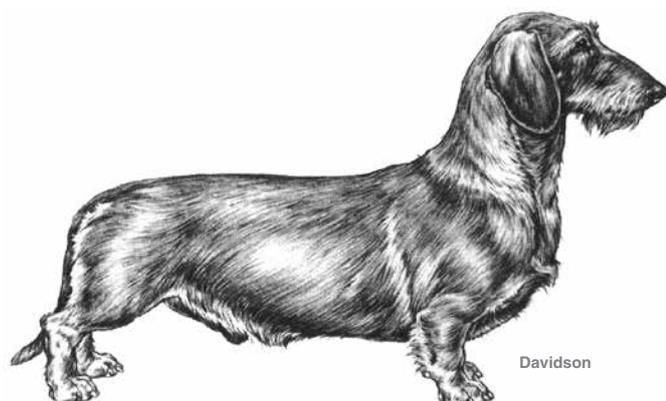
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Dachshund (wire haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone,

inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight, must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness. Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat:

Wire-Haired: With exception of jaw, eyebrows, chin and ears, the whole body should be covered with a short, straight, harsh coat with dense undercoat, beard on the chin, eyebrows bushy, but hair on ears almost smooth. Legs and feet well but neatly furnished with harsh coat.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Ideal weight: 9-12 kgs (20-26 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

Dachshund (miniature long haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone, inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight, must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness.

Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat:

Long-Haired: Soft and straight, or only slightly waved; longest under neck, on underparts of body, and behind legs, where it forms abundant feathering, on tail where it forms a flag. Outside of ears well feathered. Coat flat, and not obscuring outline. Too much hair on feet undesirable.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Miniatures ideal weight: 4.5 kgs (10 lbs). Judges should not award prizes to animals over 5.0 kgs (11 lbs). Exhibits that appear thin and undernourished should be severely penalised.

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.

Very Serious Fault: A dog or bitch exceeding 5 kg (11lb) in weight.

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

Dachshund (miniature smooth-haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

Characteristics: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone, inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight,

must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness. Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat: Smooth-Haired - Dense, short and smooth. Hair on underside of tail coarse in texture. Skin loose and supple, but fitting closely all over without dewlap and little or no wrinkle.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Miniatures Ideal weight: 4.5 kgs (10 lbs). Judges should not award prizes to animals over 5.0 kgs (11 lbs). Exhibits that appear thin and undernourished should be severely penalised.

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.

Very Serious Fault: A dog or bitch exceeding 5 kg (11lb) in weight.

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

Dachshund (miniature wire-haired)



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: Long and low, but with compact, well muscled body, bold, defiant carriage of head and intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively, courageous to the point of rashness, obedient. Especially suited to going to ground because of low build, very strong forequarters and forelegs. Long, strong jaw, and immense power of bite and hold. Excellent nose, persevering hunter and tracker.

Temperament: Faithful, versatile and good tempered.

Head and Skull: Long, appearing conical when seen from above; from side tapering uniformly to tip of nose. Skull only slightly arched. Neither too broad nor too narrow, sloping gradually without prominent stop into slightly arched muzzle. Length from tip of nose to eyes equal to length from eyes to occiput. In Wire haired, particularly, ridges over eyes strongly prominent, giving appearance of slightly broader skull. Lips well stretched, neatly covering lower jaw. Strong jaw bones not too square or snipy, but opening wide.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, set obliquely. Dark except in chocolates, where they can be lighter. In dapples one or both 'wall' eyes permissible.

Ears: Set high, and not too far forward. Broad, of moderate length, and well rounded (not pointed or folded). Forward edge touching cheek. Mobile, and when at attention back of ear directed forward and outward.

Mouth: Teeth strongly developed, powerful canine teeth fitting closely. Jaws strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Complete dentition important.

Neck: Long, muscular, clean with no dewlap, slightly arched, running in graceful lines into shoulders, carried proudly forward.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades long, broad, and placed firmly and obliquely (45 degrees to the horizontal) upon very robust rib cage. Upper arm the same length as shoulder blade, set at 90 degrees to it, very strong, and covered with hard, supple muscles. Upper arm lies

close to ribs, but able to move freely. Forearm short and strong in bone, inclining slightly inwards; when seen in profile moderately straight, must not bend forward or knuckle over, which indicates unsoundness. Correctly placed foreleg should cover the lowest point of the keel.

Body: Long and full muscled. Back level, with sloping shoulders, lying in straightest possible line between withers and slightly arched loin. Loin short and strong. Breast bone strong, and so prominent that a depression appears on either side of it in front. When viewed from front, thorax full and oval; when viewed from side or above, full volumed, so allowing by its ample capacity complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, underline gradually merging into line of abdomen. Body sufficiently clear of ground to allow free movement.

Hindquarters: Rump full, broad and strong, pliant muscles. Croup long, full, robustly muscled, only slightly sloping towards tail. Pelvis strong, set obliquely and not too short. Upper thigh set at right angles to pelvis, strong and of good length. Lower thigh short, set at right angles to upper thigh and well muscled. Legs when seen behind set well apart, straight, and parallel. Hind dewclaws undesirable.

Feet: Front feet full, broad, deep, close knit, straight or very slightly turned out. Hindfeet smaller and narrower. Toes close together, with a decided arch to each toe, strong regularly placed nails, thick and firm pads. Dog must stand true, i.e. equally on all parts of the foot.

Tail: Continues line of spine, but slightly curved, without kinks or twists, not carried too high, or touching ground when at rest.

Gait/Movement: Should be free and flowing. Stride should be long, with the drive coming from the hindquarters when viewed from the side. Viewed from in front or behind, the legs and feet should move parallel to each other with the distance apart being the width of the shoulder and hip joints respectively.

Coat:

Wire-Haired: With exception of jaw, eyebrows, chin and ears, the whole body should be covered with a short, straight, harsh coat with dense undercoat, beard on the chin, eyebrows bushy, but hair on ears almost smooth. Legs and feet well but neatly furnished with harsh coat.

Colour: All colours allowed but (except in dapples which should be evenly marked all over) no white permissible, save for a small patch on chest which is permitted but not desirable. Nose and nails black in all colours except chocolate/tan and chocolate/dapple, where brown permitted.

Size: Miniatures ideal weight: 4.5 kgs (10 lbs). Judges should not award prizes to animals over 5.0 kgs (11 lbs). Exhibits that appear thin and undernourished should be severely penalised.

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.

Very Serious Fault: A dog or bitch exceeding 5 kg (11lb) in weight.

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

Deerhound



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 and Skull: *The head should be broadest at the ears, tapering slightly to the eyes, with the muzzle tapering more decidedly to the nose. The muzzle should be pointed but the lips level. The head should be long, the skull rather flat than round, with a very slight rise over the eyes, but with nothing approaching a stop. The skull should be coated with moderately long hair, which is softer than the rest of the coat. The nose should be black (though in some blue-fawns the colour is blue) and slightly aquiline. In the lighter coloured dogs a black muzzle is preferred. There should be a good moustache of rather silky hair, and a fair beard.*

Eyes: The eyes should be dark; generally they are dark-brown or hazel. A very light eye is not liked. The eye is moderately full, with a soft look in repose, but a keen, far-away look when the dog is roused. The rims of the eyelids should be black.

Ears: The ears should be set on high, and, in repose, folded back like the Greyhound's, though raised above the head in excitement without losing the fold, and even in some cases semi-erect. A prick ear is bad. A big thick ear hanging flat to the head, or heavily coated with long hair, is the worst of faults. The ear should be soft, glossy and like a mouse's coat to the touch, and the smaller it is the better. It should have no long coat or long fringe, but there is often a silky, silvery coat on the body of the ear and the tip. Whatever the general colour, the ears should be black or dark-coloured.

Mouth: Teeth level.

Neck: The neck should be long; that is, of the length that befits the Greyhound character of the dog. An over-long neck is not necessary or desirable, for the dog is not required to stoop to his work like a Greyhound, and it must be remembered that the mane, which every good specimen should have, detracts from the apparent length of neck. Moreover, a Deerhound requires a very strong neck to hold a stag. The nape of the neck should be very prominent where the head is set on, and the throat should be clean cut at the angle and prominent.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be well sloped, the blades well back and not too much width between them. Loaded and straight shoulders are very bad faults. The forelegs should be straight, broad and flat, a

good broad forearm and elbow being desirable.

Body: The body and general formation is that of a Greyhound of larger size and bone. Chest deep rather than broad, but not too narrow and flat-sided. The loin well arched and dropping to the tail. A straight back is not desirable, this formation being unsuitable for going uphill and very unsightly.

Hindquarters: Drooping, and as broad and powerful as possible, the hips being set wide apart. The hind legs should be well bent at the stifle, with great length from the hip to the hock, which should be broad and flat.

Feet: Should be close and compact, with well arranged toes. Nails strong.

Tail: Should be long, thick at the root, tapering, and reaching to within about 4 cm (1.5 in) of the ground. When the dog is still, dropped perfectly straight down or curved. When in motion, it should be curved when excited, in no case to be lifted out of the line of the back. It should be well-covered with hair; on the inside, thick and wiry; on the underside longer, and towards the end a slight fringe is not objectionable. A curl or ring tail is very undesirable.

Coat: The hair on the body, neck and quarters should be harsh and wiry, and about 7.5 to 10 cm (3 to 4 in) long; that on the head, breast and belly is much softer. There should be a slight hairy fringe on the inside of the fore and hind legs, but nothing approaching the "feather" of a Collie. The Deerhound should be a shaggy dog, but not over-coated. A woolly coat is bad. Some good strains have a mixture of silky coat with the hard, which is preferable to a woolly coat; but the proper coat is a thick, close-lying, ragged coat, harsh or crisp to the touch.

Colour: Colour is much a matter of fancy. But there is no manner of doubt that the dark blue-grey is the most preferred because quality tends to follow this colour. Next comes the darker and lighter greys or brindles, the darkest being generally preferred. Yellow and sandy-red or red-fawn, especially with black points, i.e., ears and muzzles, are also in equal estimation, this being the colour of the oldest-known strains, the McNeil and Cheethill Menzies. White is condemned by all the old authorities, but a white chest and white toes, occurring as they do in a great many of the darkest-coloured dogs, are not so greatly objected to, but the less the better as the Deerhound is a self-coloured dog. A white blaze on the head, or a white collar should be heavily penalised. In other cases, though passible, yet an attempt should be made to get rid of white markings. The less white the better, but a slight white tip to the stern occurs in the best strains.

Weight and Size: Should be from 38.6 to 47.7 kg (85 to 105 lb) in dogs and from 29.5 to 36.3 kg (65 to 80 lb) in bitches. Height of dogs should not be less than 76 cm (30 in) and bitches 71 cm (28 in) at the shoulder, respectively.

Faults: Thick ear hanging flat to the head, or heavily coated with long hair. Curl or ring tail. Light eye. Straight back. Cow hocks, weak pasterns, straight stifles, splay feet, woolly coat, loaded and straight shoulders, white markings.

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

Finnish Spitz



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 Finnish Spitz characteristics are eagerness to hunt, courage, tempered with caution, fidelity and intelligence.*

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The dog is considerably larger and carries more coat than the bitch. Bearing bold. The whole appearance, particularly eyes, ears, and tail indicates liveliness.

Head: Medium sized and clean cut. Longer than it is broad in the ratio of 7:4. Forehead slightly arched, stop pronounced. Muzzle narrow, seen from above and from the sides evenly tapering. Nose pitch black. Lips tightly closed and thin. Scissor bite.

Eyes: Medium sized, lively and preferably dark. Almond shaped with black rims, set slightly aslant, with outer corners tilted upwards.

Ears: Small, cocked and sharply pointed. Fine in texture and mobile.

Neck: Muscular, of medium length - in males it may appear to be shorter due to a dense ruff.

Forequarters: Strong and straight.

Body: Almost square in outline. Back straight and strong. Chest deep. Belly slightly drawn up.

Hindquarters: Strong. Only moderate turn of stifle.

Feet: Preferably round. Hind dew claws are always removed. Removal of front dew claws optional.

Tail: Plumed, curves vigorously from its root in an arch, forward, downward and backward, then pressing down against the thigh, with its tip extending to the middle part of the thigh. Extended, the bone of the tail usually reaches to the hock joint.

Coat: On head and front of legs short and close, on the body and back of legs longish, semi-erect or erect, stiffer on the neck and back. Outer coat on shoulders considerably longer and coarser, particularly in males. On

back of thighs and on tail hair should be longer and denser. No trimming is allowed, not even of whiskers. Undercoat short, soft and dense.

Colour: On the back reddish-brown or red-gold, preferably bright. The hairs on inner sides of ears, cheeks, under the muzzle, on the breast, abdomen, behind the shoulders, inside the legs, back of thighs, underside of tail, of lighter shades. Undercoat is also a lighter colour, making the whole coat glow. White markings on toes and a narrow white stripe, not exceeding 2 cm (0.75 in) in width, on the breast permitted. Black hairs on lips and sparse separate black-pointed hairs on back and tail are permitted, even desirable. Puppies may have a good many black hairs which decrease with age, black on the tail persisting longer.

Gait: Light and springy, quick and graceful.

Weight and Size: Height at withers and length of body in males 44 to 50 cm (17 to 20 in), in females 39 to 45 cm (15.5 to 18 in). Approximate weight in males 14 to 16 kg (31 to 36 lb), in females 10 to 13 kg (23 to 29 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.

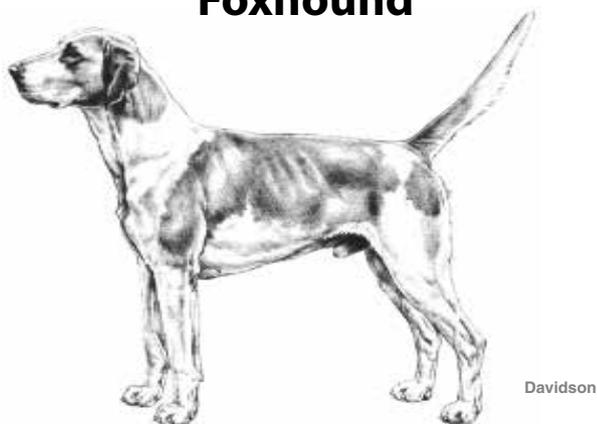
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Foxhound



detrimental to the hound's hunting qualities.

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.

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 and skull: *Skull broad.*

Neck: Long, but not thick. A short-necked hound is deficient in pace.

Forequarters: Shoulders should show quality and no lumber. A shoulder with an excessive amount of fleshy conformation will prevent the hound from running up or down hill at top pace. Legs full of bone right down to the feet, and not tapering off in any way.

Body: Girth should be deep with plenty of heart room. Back broad, and a hound should be well ribbed up; but there should be a fair space between the end of the ribs and the commencement of the hindquarters, otherwise the hound will be deficient in stride and therefore lack pace.



Hindquarters: Full, and of great muscular proportions. Hocks should be well let down, and the bone of the hindlegs (as in the forelegs) should continue all the way down to the foot, and not become light under the pastern.

Feet: The toes of the feet should be close together, and not open.

Tail: Should be well put on at the end of good quarters, and these quarters should in no way end abruptly and be of the type that hound-men term "chopped off behind". A curly stern, although unsightly, will not be

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen



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: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 09.01.1999.

UTILIZATION: It is the perfect assistant for the hunter with a gun in territories of moderate size. Fastest of all the scenthound bassets, tenacious, courageous, and a little stubborn. It must, from an early age, be accustomed to obeying; its training implies will and punishment, for which he will bear no grudge.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.:

Group	6	Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section	1.3	Small-sized Hounds.
		With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen is derived, like all bassets, from hounds of superior size, in this case the Grand Griffon. The first selections were made at the end of the 19th century by the Comte d'Elva who was looking for subjects with « straight legs ». But it was Paul Dezamy who was especially responsible for fixing the type. He understood that in order to catch a hare, dogs of a certain size were needed. He fixed that size at about 43 cm (17 in.). Today used primarily when hunting with a gun, it is capable of hunting all furry game, from the rabbit to wild boar. A team of Grand Bassets won the 5th edition of the European Cup for hare.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Slightly elongated overall, it has straight forelegs, the structure of a basset, and must not resemble a small Briquet. It is balanced and elegant.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT:

Behaviour: Fast, well voiced, a passionate hunter; courageous, loves bramble and scrub.

Temperament: A little stubborn but nevertheless well behaved. It is up to the master to take command.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Without heaviness, convex, elongated and not too wide, well chiselled below the eyes. Occipital bone well developed.

Stop: Frontal indentation well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Prominent. Nostrils well open. Black and developed, except for white and orange coats where a brown nose is tolerated.

Muzzle: Square at its extremity, noticeably longer than the skull, very slightly convex.

Lips: Quite pendulous, covering well the lower jaw and giving the front of the muzzle a square profile. They are well covered with moustaches.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws strongly developed, scissor bite.

Eyes: Of oval shape, large, dark, not showing white; friendly and intelligent expression. The conjunctiva must not be apparent.

Leathers: Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair and ending in an elongated oval, well turned inwards. Low set, below the eye. They must be able to reach beyond the end of the nose.

NECK: Long, robust and well muscled. Strong at set-on. Without dewlap.

BODY: Really that of a basset but avoiding an exaggerated length.

Back: Long, broad and really straight, never saddle-backed, and starting to arch its junction with the loin; withers very slightly protruding.

Loin: Solid, well muscled, slightly arched.

Chest: Quite broad and well let down to elbow level.

Ribs: Rounded, never flat nor cylindrical. Thorax slightly less broad at elbow level to facilitate the movement.

Flank: Rather full, belly never tucked up.

TAIL: Thick at the base, tapering progressively, set quite high, carried saber fashion or slightly curved but never on the back or bent at the tip. Rather long.

LIMBS

Overall view: Bone structure developed but lean. It should be understood that bone quality is not a question of volume but of density.

FOREQUARTERS: They must be straight with a thick forearm and a very slightly defined but very solid carpal joint (wrist).

Shoulder: Long, clean and oblique.

Elbow: Should be neither too close to body nor loose.

Forearm: Thick, wrists (carpus) should never touch.

HINDQUARTERS:

Overall view: Solid and well directed in the axis of the body.

Hip (Iliac crest): Apparent.

Thigh: Strongly muscled but not too rounded, bone structure and articulations very solid.

Hock: Wide and angulated, must never be straight. Seen from the rear, it should not appear turned outwards or inwards.

FEET: Strong and tight with hard pads and solid nails; good pigmentation of pads and nails is desirable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The dog in action must give an impression of resistance and ease; the movement must be free and harmonious.

SKIN: Quite thick, often marbled in the tricoloured subjects. No dewlap.

COAT

HAIR: Hard, not too long and flat, never silky or woolly. The fringes should not be too abundant; the belly and inside of the thighs must not be bare; eyebrows well pronounced but not covering the eye.

COLOUR: Black with white spotting (white and black). Black with tan markings (black and tan). Black with light tan markings. Fawn with white spotting (white and orange). Fawn with black mantle and white spotting (tricolour). Fawn with black overlay. Pale fawn with black overlay and white spotting. Pale fawn with black overlay. Traditional names : hare colour, wolf colour, badger colour or wild boar colour.

SIZE:

Height at withers: Males: from 40 to 44 cm. (15 ¾ to 17 ½ in.)

Females: from 39 to 43 cm. (15 ½ to 17 in.)

With a tolerance of 1cm (½ in.) more or less.

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.

Head:

- Too short.
- Flat skull.
- Short muzzle.
- Depigmentation of the nose, lips or eyelids.
- Pincer bite.
- Light eye.
- Leathers set high, short, insufficiently turned in or lacking hair.

Body:

- Too long or too short.
- Lacking harmony.
- Topline insufficiently firm.
- Slanting rump.

Tail:

- Deviated stern.

Limbs:

- Insufficient bone structure.
- Angulation too straight.
- Hocks too close.
- Slack in pasterns.

Coat:

- Insufficiently dense, fine hair.

Behaviour:

- Timid subject.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Lack of type.
- Prognathism (overshot or undershot mouth).
- Wall eye. Eyes of different colours (Heterochromia).
- Lack of room in the sternal region; ribs narrow towards the lower part.
- Kinky tail.
- Crooked or half-crooked forelegs.
- Woolly coat.
- Self-coloured coat black or white.
- Important depigmentation.
- Size outside the standard.
- Noticeable invalidating fault. Anatomical malformation.

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

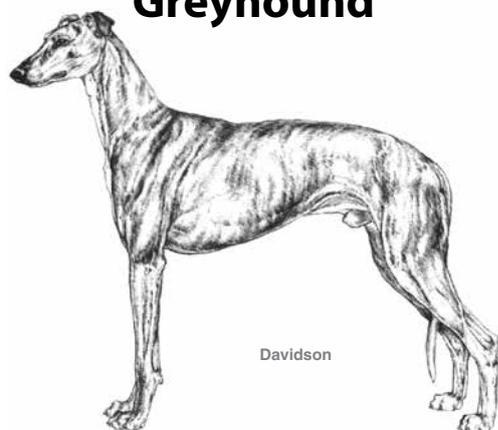
N.B.: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Greyhound



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 Greyhound possesses remarkable stamina and endurance, its straight through, long reaching movement enables it to cover ground at great speed.*

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The general appearance of the typical Greyhound is that of a strongly built, upstanding dog of generous proportions, muscular power and symmetrical formation, with a long head and neck, clean well-laid shoulders, deep chest, capacious body, arched loin, powerful quarters, sound legs and feet, and a suppleness of limb, which emphasize in a marked degree its distinctive type and quality.

Head and Skull: Long, moderate width, flat skull, slight stop. Jaws powerful and well chiselled.

Eyes: Bright and intelligent - oval - set obliquely.

Ears: Small, rose-shape of fine texture.

Mouth: Teeth white and strong. The incisors of the upper jaw clipping those of the lower jaw.

Neck: Long and muscular, elegantly arched, well let into the shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders, oblique, well set back, muscular without being loaded, narrow and cleanly defined at the top. Forelegs, long and straight, bone of good substance and quality. Elbows free and well set under the shoulders. Pasterns, moderate length, slightly sprung. Elbows, pasterns and toes should incline neither outwards nor inwards.

Body: Chest, deep and capacious, providing adequate heart room. Ribs, deep, well sprung, and carried well back. Flanks well cut up. Back, rather long, broad and square. Loin, powerful, slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Thighs and second thighs, wide, and muscular, showing great propelling power. Stifles well bent. Hocks, well let down, inclining neither outwards nor inwards. Body and hindquarter features should be of ample proportions and well coupled, enabling adequate ground to be covered when standing.

Feet: Moderate length, with compact well-knuckled toes, strong pads.

Tail: Long, set on rather low, strong at the root, tapering to the point, carried low, slightly curved.

Coat: Fine and close.

Colour: Black, white, red, blue, fawn, fallow, brindle, or any of the colours broken with white.

Gait: Straight, low reaching free stride enabling it to cover ground at great speed. Hind legs should come well under body giving great propulsion.

Height: Ideal height: Dogs 71 -76 cm (28 - 30 in); Bitches 68 - 71 cm (27 - 28 in).

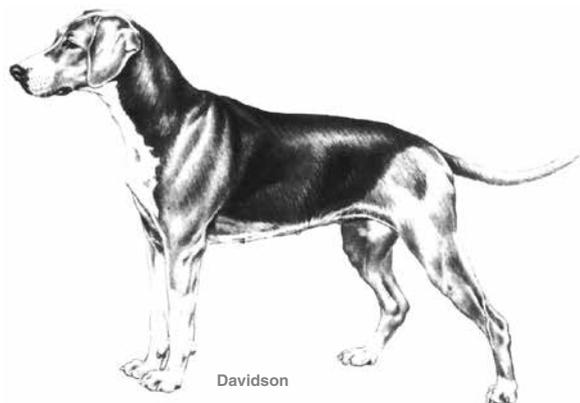
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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

The Hamiltonstovare



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 proportioned, giving impression of great strength and stamina. Tri-coloured.*

CHARACTERISTICS: Handsome, upstanding dog of striking colouring. Hardy and sound.

Temperament: Typical even tempered hound.

Head and Skull: Head longish, rectangular, with slightly arched and moderately broad skull. Occiput not too prominent. Stop well defined but not over pronounced. Jowls not too heavy. Muzzle fairly long, large and rectangular. Bridge of nose straight and parallel to line of skull. Nose always black, well developed with large nostrils. Upper lips full but not too overhanging.

Eyes: Clear and dark brown with tranquil expression.

Ears: Set fairly high, when drawn alongside jaw, ears extend to approximately half-way along muzzle and should be raised only slightly above skull when responding to call. Soft with straight fall and fore edge not folded out.

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

Neck: Long and powerful, merging well into shoulders, skin on neck supple and close fitting.

Forequarters: Shoulders muscular and well laid back. When viewed from front forelegs appear straight and parallel. Upper foreleg long and broad and set at a right angle to shoulder blade. Elbows set close in to body.

Body: Back straight and powerful. Croup slightly inclined, long, broad with well defined muscles. Chest deep. Ribs moderately sprung, back ribs proportionately long. Belly slightly tucked-up.

Hindquarters: Strong and parallel when viewed from behind. Well angulated, muscle well developed and broad when seen from side.

Feet: Short and hard. Pads firm and pointing straight forward. Dew claws only allowed on front legs.

Tail: Set on high, in an almost straight continuation of line of back. Held in straight position or curving slightly in sabre-like shape. Fairly wide at base and narrowing off towards tip. In length reaches hock.

Gait/Movement: Free striding and long reaching. Hind legs showing drive. Not moving close behind.

Coat: Coat consists of two layers. Undercoat short, close and soft, especially thick during winter. Upper coat strongly weather resistant lying close to body. On underside of tail, ordinary hair quite long but not forming a fringe. Ample hair between pads.

Colour: Upper side of neck, back, sides of trunk and upper side of tail black. Head and legs, as well as side of neck, trunk and tail brown. Blaze on upper part of muzzle, underside of neck, breast and tip of tail, together with feet, white. A mixture of black and brown undesirable, as is any preponderance of any of the three permissible colours.

Size: Ideal size 57 cm (22.5 ins) for dogs with a permitted variation in height of between 50 and 60 cm (19.5-23.5 ins) and 53 cm (21 ins) for bitches, with a permitted variation of 46-57 cm (18-22.5 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.

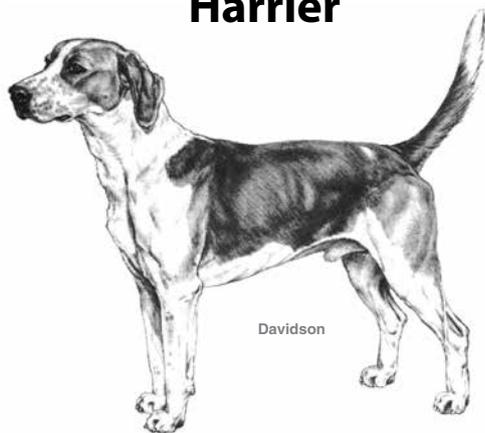
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Harrier



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: *An active, well balanced, well muscled and well boned hound, full of strength and quality. Fearless, though of a kindly nature in or out of the pack.*

Head: Broad skull with plenty of brain room. Stop slightly pronounced with a straight and powerful muzzle. Nose wide with open nostrils. An expression of great alertness, a little wicked at times. Head must be well set up on a neck of ample length, clean cut and strong.

Ears: Set high, lying close to the cheek and broad.

Legs: Forelegs straight with plenty of bone running right down to the toes but not overburdened but inclined to knuckle over slightly without exaggeration. Toes turned slightly inwards.

Feet: Cat-like with close-knit toes and strong pads. A hound must stand right up on his toes.

Hindlegs: Legs and hocks stand square with a good bend of stifle and muscular thigh to take the weight off his body. Hocks well let down.

Elbows: Points set well away from the ribs, running parallel to the body and turning neither in nor out.

Body: The back should be level and muscular, slightly dipping behind the withers and not arching over the loins. Deep, well-sprung ribs, running well back with plenty of heart room and a deep chest.

Stern: Well set up, long and well controlled and rising higher than the back.

Coat: Short, dense, hard and glossy. Hair on the chest and under-side of the flag longer than body length.

Colour: Any hound colour.

Height: 45.7 - 53.3 cm (18 - 21 in), 48.2 cm (19 in) being the ideal.

Notes:

The true modern Harrier is now divorced from inter-breeding of the Fox Hound and Beagle and is bred in its own right. Though the Standard has not been acknowledged by the Kennel Club (England) it has been in other countries. Also the Harrier is exhibited each year at the great Peterborough Hound Show in its own group.

The old idea of points making the Harrier a similar but smaller Fox Hound is not now recognised to the full extent by Harrier packs; he is now an individual and has developed a type of his own.

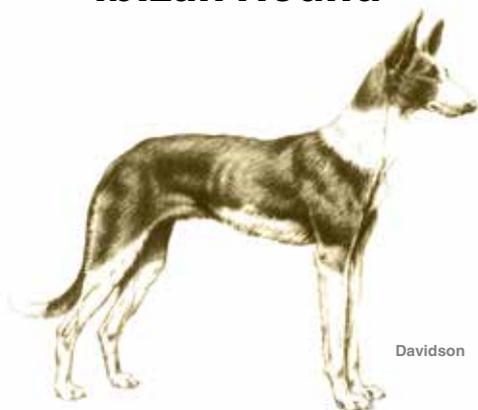
Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Ibizan Hound



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: *A tireless controlled hunter. Retrieves to hand, very kind, rather cautious with strangers, has the ability to jump great heights without take-off run. An agile hound.*

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Tall, narrow, finely built, large erect ears.

Head and Skull: Fine, long flat skull with prominent occipital bone. Stop not well defined, slightly convex muzzle, the length of which from the eyes to the tip of the nose should be equal to the length from the eyes to the occiput. Nose flesh coloured, should protrude beyond the teeth, jaw very strong and lean.



Eyes: Clear amber, expressive. Almond shaped; not prominent, large or round.

Ears: Large, thin, stiff, highly mobile, erect when dog is alert, in a continuous line with the arch of the neck when viewed in profile; base set on level with the eyes.

Mouth: Perfectly even white teeth; scissor bite; thin lips.

Neck: Very lean, long, muscular and slightly arched with no dew-lap.

Forequarters: Rather steep short shoulder blade, long straight legs, erect pasterns of good length.

Body: Level back sloping slightly from the pinbones to the rump. Long, flat ribcage. Short coupled with well tucked up waist, breast bone very prominent. Depth measured between the bottom of the ribcage and elbow 6 to 7.5 cm (2.5 to 3 in).

Hindquarters: Long, strong, straight and lean, no great angulation, long second thigh, turning neither in nor out .

Feet: Well arched toes, thick pads, light coloured claws. Front feet may turn slightly outwards. Dew claws should not be removed in front. No hind dew claws.

Gait: A suspended trot, which is a long far reaching stride, with a slight hover before placing the foot to the ground .

Tail: Long, thin, low set, reaching well below the hock, when passed between the legs and round the flank should reach the spine; may be carried high when excited but not curled within itself or low over the back.

Coat: Either smooth or rough, always hard, close, dense. Longer under the tail and at the back of the legs. Hunting scars should not be penalised.

Colour: White, Chestnut, or Lion solid colour, or any combination of these.

Weight and Size: The Standard in the country of origin varies between 56 and 74 cm (22 - 29 in), but balance is the over-riding factor.

Faults: Any departure from the foregoing, the degree of the departure stipulating the seriousness of the fault.

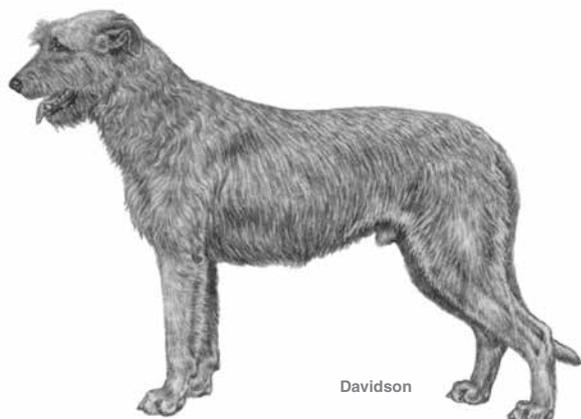
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Irish Wolfhound



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 Irish Wolfhound should not be quite so heavy or massive as the Great Dane, but more so than the Deerhound, which in general type he should otherwise resemble. Of great size and commanding appearance, very muscular, strongly though gracefully built, movement easy and active, head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep with a slight curve towards the extremity.

Head and Skull: Long, the frontal bones or the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle long and moderately pointed.

Eyes: Dark.

Ears: Small and Greyhound-like in carriage.

Neck: Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat.

Forequarters: Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows well under, turned neither inwards nor outwards. Leg and forearm muscular and the whole leg strong and quite straight.

Body: Chest very deep. Breast wide. Back rather long than short. Loins arched. Belly well drawn up.

Hindquarters: Muscular thighs and second thighs; long and strong as in the Greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Moderately large and round, turned neither inwards nor outwards. Toes well arched and closed. Nails very strong and curved.

Tail: Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness and well covered with hair.

Coat: Rough and hardy on body, legs and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and under jaw.

Colour: The recognised colours are grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any colour that appears in the Deerhound.

Weight and Size: The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 79 cm (31 in) and 54.5 kg (120 lb); of bitches, 71 cm (28 in) and 40.9 kg (90 lb). Anything below this should be heavily penalised. Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and it is desired to firmly establish a breed that shall average from 81 - 86 cm (32 - 34 in) in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage and symmetry.

Faults: Too light or heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone; large ears; ears hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dewlap; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken, hollow or quite straight back, bent forelegs; overbent fetlocks; twisted feet; spreading toes; too curly a tail; weak hindquarters and a general want of muscle; too short in body; pink or liver-coloured eyelids; lips and nose any colour other than black; very light eyes.

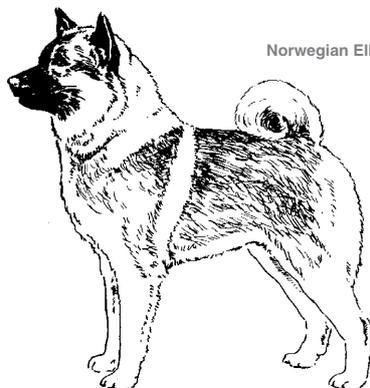
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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Norwegian Elkhound



Norwegian Elkhound Club of S. A.

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 Norwegian Elkhound is a hardy sporting dog of Nordic type of a bold and virile nature, and has good scenting power. Its disposition should be friendly and intelligent, with great energy and independence of character, and without any sign of undue nervousness.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: It has a compact and proportionately short body, a coat thick and abundant but not bristling, and prick ears; tail tightly curled over back.

Head and Skull: Broad between the ears; the forehead and back of the head are slightly arched with a clearly marked but not large stop. Muzzle moderately long, broader at the base and gradually tapering - whether seen from above or from the side - but not pointed; bridge of the nose straight, jaw strong with lips tightly closed.

Eyes: Not prominent, in colour brown and as dark as possible, giving a frank, fearless and friendly expression.

Ears: Set high, firm and upstanding, height slightly greater than their width at the base, pointed and very mobile.

Mouth: Jaw strong with lips tightly closed, teeth meeting in a scissor bite.

Neck: Of medium length, firm, muscular and well set up.

Forequarters: Legs firm, straight and powerful with good bone; elbows closely set on.

Body: Short in the couplings; back wide and straight from neck to stern; chest wide and deep with well-rounded ribs; loins muscular; stomach very little drawn up.

Hindquarters: Hind legs firm, strong and powerful, a little but definite bend at stifle and hock, and straight when viewed from behind.

Feet: Compact, oval in shape and not turned outwards; toes tightly closed; toe nails firm and strong.

Tail: Set high, tightly curled over the back but not carried on either side; hair thick and coarse.

Coat: Thick, abundant, coarse and weather-resisting; short on the head and on the front of the legs; longest on the chest, neck, buttocks, behind the forelegs and on the underside of the tail. It is composed of a longish and coarse top coat, dark at the tips with a light-coloured, soft and woolly undercoat. About the neck and front of the chest the longer coat forms a sort of ruff which, with the pricked ears, the energetic eyes and the curled tail, gives the animal its unique and alert appearance.

Colour: Grey, of various shades with black tips to the long outer coat; lighter on the chest, stomach, legs and the underside of the tail. Any distinctive variation from the grey colour is most undesirable and too dark or too light colourings should be avoided. Pronounced markings on legs and feet are also not desirable.

Gait: Demonstrates agility and endurance; stride at the trot even and effortless, back remaining level; as the speed of the trot increases, front and rear legs converge equally in straight lines towards a centre line beneath the body.

Weight and Size: For dogs, the ideal height at the shoulder should be 52 cm (20.5 in) and for bitches 49 cm (19.5 in). Weight approximately 23 kg (50 lb) and 20 kg (43 lb) respectively.

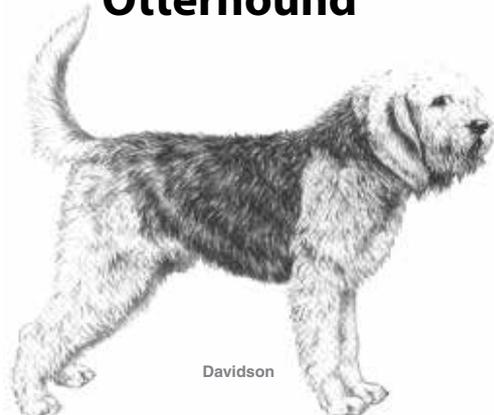
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Otterhound



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.

CHARACTERISTIC: An amiable, even tempered hound.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A big strongly built hound, straight limbed and sound, rough-coated with majestic head, strong body and loose long-striding action. Being primarily built for a long day's work in water, the rough double coat and large feet are essential. As the hound must be able to gallop on land it must be free moving.

Head and Skull: Clean and very imposing, deep rather than wide, clean cheekbones, skull nicely domed, neither coarse nor overdone, rising from a distinct though not exaggerated stop to slight peak at the occiput. There should be no trace of scowl or bulge in forehead, the expression being open and amiable. Muzzle strong and deep with good wide nose ending in wide nostrils. Distance from nose-end to stop slightly shorter than from stop to occiput. Plenty of lip and flew, but not exaggerated. The whole head, except for nose, should be well covered with rough hair, ending in slight moustaches and beard, both being part of the natural face hair.

Eyes: An intelligent, moderately deepset eye, the haw showing only slightly. Eye colour and rim pigment variable according to coat colour, e.g., a blue and tan hound may have hazel eyes. Yellow eye undesirable.

Ears: A unique feature of the breed. Should be long and pendulous, set on a level with the corner of the eye, easily reaching the nose when pulled forward, with the characteristic fold which denotes pure breeding. The leading edge should fold or roll inwards giving a curious, draped appearance. This is an essential point, which should not be lost. Well covered and fringed with hair.

Mouth: Strong, very large, well placed teeth with scissor bite; viz., 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. Level bite permissible.

Neck: Neck long and powerful, set smoothly into well laid back, clean shoulders. Slight dewlap permissible.

Forequarters: Forelegs strongly boned, straight from elbow to ground. Pasterns strong and slightly sprung.

Body: Chest deep with well sprung oval ribcage which should be fairly long, with ribs carried well back allowing for plenty of heart and lung

room; neither too wide nor too narrow. Body very strong with level top line and broad back. Loin short and strong. Angulation both at shoulder and elbow.

Hindquarters: Very strong and well muscled when viewed from any angle, standing neither too wide nor too narrow behind. The stifle fairly well bent; hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Thighs and second thighs heavily muscled. In natural stance, the hind legs from the hock to the ground should be perpendicular.

Feet: Feet large, round, well knuckled, thick padded, turning neither in nor out. Compact when standing but capable of spreading, the hindfeet only slightly smaller than the forefeet. Web must be in evidence.

Gait: Peculiar to the Otterhound, gait very loose and shambling at a walk, springing immediately into a loose and very long-striding sound, active trot. The gallop smooth and exceptionally long-striding.

Tail: Set high and carried up when alert or on the move, it should never curl over the back and may droop when standing. Thick at the base, tapering to a point; bone should reach to the hock and be carried straight or in a slight curve. The hair under the tail (stern) rather longer and more profuse than that on the upper surface.

Coat: Should be long 4 - 8 cm (1.5 - 3 in), dense, rough, harsh and waterproof. An undercoat should be evident and there may be a slightly oily texture both in top and undercoat. The Otterhound requires no trimming for exhibition. Presentation should be natural.

Colour:

Colours permissible:

Recognised hound colours: whole coloured, grizzle, sandy, red, wheaten, blue; these may have slight white markings on head, chest, feet and tail tip. White hounds may have slight lemon, blue or badger pied markings. Black and tan, blue and tan, black and cream, occasional liver, tan and liver, tan and white.

Colours not permissible:

Liver and white, a white bodied hound with black and tan patches distinctly separate.

Pigment should harmonize though not necessarily blend with coat colour; e.g., a tan hound may have a brown nose and eye rims. A slight butterfly nose is permissible.

Size: Dogs approximately 67 cm (27 in) at the shoulder. Bitches approximately 60 cm (24 in).

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

Peruvian Hairless Dog (large)



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Translated by: Mrs Peggy Davis

Country of Origin: Peru

BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: According to certain experts, this dog was introduced in Peru during the Chinese immigration, soon after the promulgation of the law abolishing the slavery of blacks by the President of Peru, Don Ramon Castilla. On the other hand, other searchers suppose that this dog comes from the African continent through the intermediary of nomads who arrived in America accompanied by their hairless dogs. Another possible explanation is that the presence of this dog would be due to the migration of men and their dogs from Asia to America through the Bering Strait.

However, next to all these suppositions, there are certain proofs such as the representations which appear on ceramics of different pre-Inca civilisations (Vicus, Mochica, Chancay, Chancay under Tiahuanacoid influence, Chimu); in many cases the hairless dog has replaced the Puma, the snake or the falcon, this in particular and in a more evident way in the Chancay culture. As we can gather from the reproductions, the hairless dog appears during the pre-Inca archaeological periods, i.e. between the years 300 BC and the years 1400 AC.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Going by his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength and harmony without ever appearing coarse. There are two varieties, the hairless whose main feature is the absence of hair all over the body and the coated variety, that is entirely coated.

Another particular feature is that the dentition in the hairless variety is nearly always incomplete associated with the congenital alopecia.

Important proportions: The ratio between the height at the withers and the length of the body is 1:1; the females can be slightly longer than that of the males.

CHARACTERISTICS: This breed has, as a fundamental characteristic, the absence of hair all over the body. Another particular feature is that the dentition is nearly always incomplete.

TEMPERAMENT: Noble and affectionate at home with those close to him, at the same time lively and alert; he might be wary of strangers and is a good watch dog.

HEAD: The head is of lupoid(wolf) like conformation.

Skull: *Mesocephalic* (of medium breadth) Orthoid, i.e. the upper axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel; a slight divergence is accepted. Seen from above, the skull is broad and the head tapers toward the nose. The superciliary arches are moderately developed. The occipital crest is hardly marked.

Stop: Stop: Slightly marked (approximately 140°).

Nose: Good pigmentation, the colour of the nose must be in harmony with the different colours of the skin; in the different shades in the hairless variety and with the colour of the hair in the coated variety.

Muzzle: Seen in profile, the nasal bridge is straight.

Lips: They must be as tight as possible and close to the gums.

Cheeks: Developed without exaggeration.

EYES: Alert and intelligent expression. The eyes must be of average dimensions, slightly almond shaped, neither deep-set nor prominent, normally and regularly placed. i.e. neither too close together or too wide apart. The colour can vary from black, going through all shades of brown up to yellow, in harmony with the skin colour in the naked variety and with the coat in the variety with hair. In any case, both eyes must be of the same colour. The colour of the eyelids may go from black to pink in subjects with a light coloured face. The light pink colours are admitted but not sought after.

EARS: The ears must be pricked when the dog is attentive, whereas at rest, they are laid towards the back. The ears are of medium length; broad at the base, tapering progressively towards their tip, ending almost pointed. The ear set starts on the upper part of the skull to end laterally and obliquely. In the erect position, the axes of the ears form a variable angle from 50° near 90°.

MOUTH:

Jaws/Teeth: The incisors should fit in scissor bite. In the hairless variety the absence of one or more teeth is accepted. In the coated variety the dentition must be complete with teeth normally developed and in a normal position. The jaw is not strongly developed.

NECK: The upper line is curved (convex). The length is approximately the same length as the head. The shape is near to a truncated cone shape, supple, with good musculature.

The skin on the neck is fine, smooth and elastic. Really close to the subcutaneous tissues. No dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS: Well united with the body. Seen from the front, they are perfectly vertical and the elbows are not turned out. The angle at the shoulders joint varies from between 100 degrees and 120 degrees. Seen in profile, the angle formed by the pastern and the vertical will form 15 degrees to 20 degrees.

BODY: *Mesomorph* (a muscular body)

Topline: Level, although certain subjects show dorsal-lumbar convexity which disappears at croup level.

Withers: Barely accentuated.

Back: Topline straight, with well-developed back muscles often forming all along the back a muscular bi-convexity which extends to the lumbar region.

Loin: Strong and well muscled. Its length reaches approximately 1/5 of the height at the withers.

Croup: The superior profile is slightly convex, slanting approximately 40° to the horizontal. Solid and well-muscled giving a good push.

Chest: Seen from the front, the chest must have good amplitude, but without excess; reaching almost to the elbow. The ribs must be slightly sprung, never flat. The chest, measured behind the elbows, must exceed the height at the withers with approximately 18%.

Underline and Belly: The lower profile presents an elegant and well-marked line which goes from the lower part of the chest and rises along the belly which must be well tucked up, but without excess.

HINDQUARTERS: The muscles are rounded and elastic. The curve of the buttocks is well marked. The coxal-femoral (*hips/thigh*) angle varies between 120 degrees and 130 degrees. and the femoral-tibial (*stifle*) angle must be of 140 degrees. Seen from behind, the hindquarters must be vertical. Dewclaws must be removed.

FEET:

Forefeet: Are semi-long and look like hare-feet. The pads are strong and heat-resistant. The inter-digital membranes are well developed. The black dogs have preferably black nails and the lighter coloured dogs light nails.

Hind feet: Same as forefeet.

TAIL: The tail is set on low. Of good thickness at its root, it tapers towards its tip. When excited, the dog can carry the tail raised in a round curve above the backline, but never as curved as being rolled up. At rest, it hangs with a slight upward hook at the tip. Sometimes carried tucked in towards the abdomen. In length it almost reaches the hock. The tail must not be docked.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Due to the angulations defined at the description of the limbs, some of these dogs move with shorter steps but faster and at the same time quite soft and flexible. The limbs, seen from front or behind must move in a single line (i.e. single tracking).

COAT:

Hairless variety: Without hair, only very few hairs on the head and at the extremities of the legs and the tail are admitted, and sometimes sparse hair on the back. These hairs can be any colour or combination of colours.

Coated variety: Smooth, short and tight coat. The hair can be any colour or combination of colours.

SKIN: The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, but can form a few rounded almost concentric lines on the head and round the eyes and the cheeks in the hairless variety. It has been verified that the internal and external temperature of the hairless dogs is exactly the same as that of other breeds (coated or not). The absence of hair leads to an immediate and direct emanation of heat, different from the coated subjects, where the heat filters through the coat by natural ventilation.

COLOUR: The colour of the skin in the hairless variety can vary from black, slate black, elephant black, bluish black, the whole scale of greys (diluted black), all nuances of genetic blue, dark brown going to light blond. All colours can be either uniform or show pinkish or white patches on all parts of the body. White or pink spots must not cover more than 1/3 of the body. Solid colours are preferred.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Sizes: There are three sizes in the males and females -

Small from 25 to 40 cm (9 ¾ to 15 ¾ inches)

Medium from 40 to 50 cm (15 ¾ to 19 ¾ inches)

Large from 50 to 65 cm (19 ¾ to 25 ¾ inches)

Weight: The weight is in the size of the males and females -

Small from 4 to 8 kg (8.8 to 17.6 lbs)

Medium from 8 to 12 kg (17.6 to 26.4 lbs)

Large from 12 to 25 kg (26.4 to 55.1 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.

Semi-erect ears, one or both.

- Pincer bite.
- Absence of PM1 in the coated variety.
- White or pink spots covering more than 1/3 of the body in the hairless variety.
- Presence of dewclaws.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Over or undershot bite.
- Deviated jaw (i.e. wry mouth).
- More than one teeth missing in the coated variety.
- Hanging or cropped ears.
- Tongue normally hanging outside of the mouth (paralysed).
- Eyes of different colour (heterochromatic).
- Tail-less, short tail or docked tail.
- Presence of hair in the hairless variety on parts of the body not indicated in the standard.
- Total or partial de-pigmented nose.
- Height more than 65 cms and less than 25 cms.
- Albinism.

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

Peruvian Hairless Dog (medium)

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.

The Peruvian Hairless Dog (Medium) should be in every respect a replica of the Peruvian Hairless Dog (Large).

Height from 40 to 50 cm (15 ¾ to 19 ¾ inches)

Weight from 8 to 12 kg (17.6 to 26.4 lbs)

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

Peruvian Hairless Dog (small)

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.

The Peruvian Hairless Dog (Small) should be in every respect a replica of the Peruvian Hairless Dog (Standard).

Height from 25 to 40 cm (9¾ to 15¾ inches)

Weight from 4 to 8 kg (8.8 to 17.6 lbs)

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

Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen



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: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 09.01.1999.

UTILIZATION: Devil in the country, angel in the house, that's our Basset. It's a passionate hunter, that must, from an early age, get used to obeying. Perfect assistant to the hunter with a gun on territories of medium size, specialist for rabbit, but no other game escapes from it.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 6

Section 1.3
Scenthounds and related breeds.
Small-sized Hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: For a long time the Petit Basset Griffon Vendéen had the same standard as the Grand Basset, only the size was different (from 34 to 38 cm). The result in utilization was not very brilliant, because they were semi-crooked and as heavy as the Grand Basset. That is why that M. Abel Dezamy created a separate standard for them. To define this hound, let us remember what Paul Daubigné wrote : « It is no longer a small Vendéen by simple reduction of the height, but a small Basset harmoniously reduced in all his proportions and in its volume, that is naturally endowed with all the moral qualities which presuppose the passion for hunting ». A team of Petit Bassets won the first edition of France's Cup on rabbit.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small, active and vigorous hound, with a slightly elongated body. Proud tail carriage. Coat hard and long without exaggeration. Expressive head; leathers well turned inwards, covered with long hair and set below the level of the eye, not too long.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:

Behaviour: Passionate hunter, courageous, likes the bramble and scrub.

Temperament: Docile but wilful and passionate.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Slightly domed, not too elongated nor very broad, well chiselled under the eyes, the occipital protuberance quite developed.

Stop: Frontal indentation defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Prominent, well developed; nostrils open, black apart from the white and orange coats where a brown nose is tolerated.

Muzzle: Much shorter than that of the Grand Basset but nevertheless very slightly elongated and straight. Muzzle square at its end.

Lip: Covered with abundant moustaches.

Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite.

Eyes: Quite large with an intelligent expression, showing no white; the conjunctiva must not be apparent. The brows surmounting the eyes stand forward but should not obscure the eyes. Eyes must be of a dark colour.

Leathers: Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair, ending in a slight oval, turned inwards and not quite reaching the end of the muzzle. Well set below the level of the eye.

NECK: Long and strong; well muscled; strong at set on; without dewlap; carrying head proudly.

BODY:

Back: Straight, topline level.

Loin: Muscled.

Croup: Well muscled and quite wide.

Chest: Not too wide. Rather deep, reaching the elbow level.

Ribs: Moderately rounded.

TAIL: Set high, quite thick at its base, tapering evenly to its tip; rather short, carried sabre fashion.

LIMBS:

Overall view: Bone structure quite strong but in proportion to size.

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulders: Clean, oblique, well attached to the body.

Forearm: Well developed.

Wrist (carpus): Very slightly defined.

HINDQUARTERS:

Thigh: Muscled and only slightly rounded.

Hock: Quite wide, slightly angulated, never completely straight.

FEET: Not too strong, pads hard, toes very tight, nails solid. Good pigmentation of the pads is desirable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Very free and effortless.

SKIN: Quite thick, often marbled in tricolour subjects. No dewlap.

COAT

HAIR: Harsh but not too long, never silky or woolly.

COLOUR: Black with white spotting (white and black). Black with tan markings (black and tan). Black with light tan markings. Fawn with white spotting (white and orange). Fawn with black mantle and white spotting (tricolour). Fawn with black overlay. Pale fawn with black

overlay and white spotting. Pale fawn with black overlay. Traditional names: hare colour, wolf colour, badger colour or wild boar colour.

SIZE:

Height at withers: From 34 to 38 cm. (13 1/2 to 15 in)

With a tolerance of 1 cm (1/2 in) more or less.

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.

Head:

- Too short.
- Flat skull.
- Depigmentation of nose, lips or eyelids.
- Short muzzle.
- Pincer bite.
- Light eye.
- Leathers set high, long, insufficiently turned in or lacking hair.

Body:

- Too long or too short, lacking harmony.
- Topline insufficiently firm.
- Slanting croup.

Tail:

- Deviated stern.

Limbs:

- Insufficient bone.
- Lack of angulation.
- Slack in pasterns.

Hair:

- Not dense enough, fine hair.

Behaviour:

- Timid subject.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Fearful or aggressive subject.
- Lack of type.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Wall eye/Eyes of different colours (Heterochromia).
- Lack of space in the sternal region : ribs too narrow towards the lower part.
- Kinky tail.
- Crooked or half-crooked forelegs.
- Woolly coat.
- Self-coloured black or white coat.
- Important depigmentation.
- Size outside the standard.
- Noticeable invalidating fault. Anatomical malformation.

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

Pharaoh Hound



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: An intelligent, friendly, affectionate, playful and alert breed. An alert keen hunter, the Pharaoh Hound hunts by scent and sight using its large ears to a marked degree when working close.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized, of noble bearing with clean-cut lines. Graceful yet powerful. Very fast with free easy movement and alert expression.

Head and Skull: Skull long, lean and well-chiselled. Foreface slightly longer than the skull. Only slight stop. Top of skull parallel with the foreface, the whole head representing a blunt wedge when viewed in profile and from above.



Eyes: Amber coloured, blending with the coat; oval, moderately deep set, with keen, intelligent expression.

Ears: Medium high set; carried erect when alert, but very mobile; broad at the base, fine and large.

Mouth: Powerful jaws with strong teeth. Scissor bite.

Nose: Flesh coloured only, blending with the coat.

Neck: Long, lean, muscular and slightly arched. Clean throat line.

Forequarters: Shoulders - Strong, long and well-laid back. Forelegs - Straight and parallel. Elbows well-tucked in. Pasterns strong.

Body: Lithe with almost straight topline. Slight slope down from croup to root of tail. Deep brisket extending down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung. Moderate cut up. Length of body from breast to haunch bone slightly longer than height at withers.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular. Moderate bend of stifle. Well developed second thigh. Limbs parallel when viewed from behind.

Feet: Strong, well knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded. Dew claws may be removed.

Gait: Free and flowing; the head should be held fairly high and the dog should cover the ground well without any apparent effort. The legs and feet should move in line with the body; any tendency to throw the feet sideways, or a high stepping "hackney" action is a definite fault.

Tail: Medium set - fairly thick at the base and tapering (whip-like), reaching just below the point of hock in repose. Carried high and curved when the dog is in action. The tail should not be tucked between the legs. A screw tail is a fault.

Coat: Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh; no feathering.

Colour: Tan or rich tan with white markings allowed as follows: White tip on tail strongly desired. White on chest (called "The Star"). White on toes. Slim white blaze on centre-line of face permissible. Flecking or white other than above undesirable.

Height: Dogs: Ideally 56 - 63 cm (22 - 25 in). Bitches: Ideally 53 - 61 cm (21 - 24 in). Overall balance must be maintained.

Faults: Any deviation from the foregoing is a fault, hunting blemishes excepted.

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

Portuguese Podengo Large (smooth-haired)



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.

History:

Primitive type dog, it probably originates from the ancient dogs brought by the Phoenicians and Romans to the Iberian Peninsula in the Classic Antiquity. It was subsequently influenced by the introduction of dogs accompanying the Moors in their invasions in the 8th century. It adapted to the Portuguese terrain and climate, to become what is nowadays known as the Portuguese Warren Hound. It evolved morphologically throughout the centuries due to its functionality, with the small variety being selected, from the 15th century on, as a ratter on the Caravels of the Portuguese navigators.

General Appearance:

Quadrangular pyramid head, with erect ears, sickle shaped tail, well proportioned, with sound construction and well muscled; very lively and intelligent; sober and rustic. It exists in three sizes, with two varieties of coat: smooth and wire.

Important proportions

Large and Medium sized Podengo:

Almost square (sub-mediolinear) of large or medium substance respectively. Ratio of length of body to height at the withers; 11/10 and depth of chest to height at withers: 1/2.

Small Podengo:

Body slightly longer than high (sub-longilinear), of small stature. The length of the body is slightly more than the height at withers with a ratio, length of body/ height at withers; 6/5 and depth of chest/height at withers 1/2. In all varieties, the muzzle is less than the skull length.

CHARACTERISTICS

Temperament:

Large Podengo: Used for hunting big game.

Medium Podengo: Also known as Warren Hound, its natural aptitude as a rabbit hunter is well used, hunting either in a pack or alone.

Small Podengo: Used for searching rabbits in holes and rocks.

All varieties are also used as watchdogs and as companion dogs.

Head And Skull: Lean and of a quadrangular pyramid shape, with large base and definite pointed muzzle. The longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes are divergent.

Skull: Flat, almost straight in profile, prominent superciliary arches and scarcely perceptible frontal furrow. The area between the ears is horizontal with prominent occipital protuberance.

Stop: Barely defined.

Nose: Tapered and obliquely truncated, prominent at the tip. Of darker colour than the coat.

Muzzle: Pointed, curved seen from the front, with a straight profile. Shorter than the skull and broader at the base than at the tip.

Lips: Close fitting, thin, firm, horizontally cut and well pigmented.

Cheeks: Lean and obliquely set seen from the front.

Eyes: Very lively expression, not prominent. They are small and slanted with the colouring ranging from honey to brown, in accordance with the coat. Lids darker than the coat colour.

Ears: Set on obliquely at the level of the eyes, straight, erect with high mobility. Vertical or tilting slightly forward, when attentive. Pointed, wider at the base, triangular, thin, of considerable length, more than the width at the base.

Mouth: Normal with scissors bite, with solid, white teeth. Normal occlusion (relation of teeth) of both jaws. Full dentition in the large variety.

Neck: In a harmonious transition from head to body; straight, long, well proportioned, strong and well muscled, without dewlap.

Forequarters: Upright when seen from front and sides; well muscled and lean.

Shoulder: Long, inclined, strong and well muscled, scapula-humerus angle approximately 110 degrees.

Elbow: Parallel to the main line of the body.

Forearm: Vertical, long and well muscled.

Carpus (Pastern joint): Lean and not prominent.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Short, strong and slightly inclined.

BODY

Topline: Straight and level.

Withers: Only slightly visible in relation to the neck and back.

Back: Straight and long.

Loin: Straight, broad and well muscled.

Croup: Straight or slightly sloping, medium sized, broad and well muscled.

Chest: Down to the elbows, of moderate width, long, with the sternum rising back and up, ribs slightly sprung and inclined. Forechest neither too apparent nor too muscled and of moderate width.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked up, lean belly and flanks.

Skin: Thin and tight. Mucous membranes preferably dark pigmented or always darker than the coat.

Hindquarters: Upright when seen from back and sides; well muscled and lean, parallel to the main body.

Thigh: Long, of medium width, well muscled.

Stifle joint: Femur-tibia angle approximately 135 degrees

Second thigh: Inclined, long, lean, strong and well muscled.

Hock: Of medium height, lean, strong. Open hock angle approximately 135 degrees.

Metatarsus (Rear Pastern): Strong, short, inclined and without dewclaws.

FEET

Forefeet: Rounded, long toes, strong, tight and arched with strong and preferably dark nails, tough and firm pads.

Hindfeet: Rounded, long toes, strong, tight and arched, short and strong nails, preferably dark, tough and firm pads.

Tail: Natural, set on rather higher than low; strong, thick and thinning to tip, of medium length. At rest falls slightly curved between the buttocks down to the hocks. In action it rises horizontally either slightly curved or vertically in sickle shape, but never curled. Fringed on the under side.

Gait/Movement: Light trot. Easy and agile movement.

Coat: Two varieties. Either short and smooth or long and wire, both of medium thickness, without undercoat. The short coat is more dense than the wire coat. In the wire variety the hair on the muzzle is longer (bearded).

Colour: Yellow and fawn in all shades from light to dark, with or without white markings, or white with patches of these colours. In the small Podengo, the following colours are accepted but not preferred: black, brown, with or without white markings or white with patches of these colours.

Sizes: Height:

Small 20-30 cm (8-12 ins)

Medium 40-54 cm (16-21 ins)

Large 55-70 cm (22-28 ins)

Weight:

Small 4-6 kg (9-13 lbs)

Medium 16-20 kg (35-44 lbs)

Large 20-30 kg (44-66 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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

Behaviour: Signs of shyness

Cranium/Muzzle: Parallel longitudinal superior cranium (skull) to facial (muzzle) axes.

Jaws: Incorrect occlusion or badly implanted teeth. Pincer bite. Incomplete dentition in the large variety.

Nose: Partial lack of pigmentation.

Neck: Arched.

Body: Arched topline.

Croup: Too sloping.

Dewclaws: Their existence is not appreciated.

Coat: Silky and/or with undercoat.

Severe Faults:

Cranium/Muzzle: Convergent superior cranium (skull) to facial (muzzle) axes.

Nose: Total lack of pigmentation.

Ears: Rounded.

Belly: Too tucked up

Tail: Curled.

Very Serious Faults:

Behaviour: Aggressive or overly shy.

General Appearance: Signs of cross breeding to sight hounds, pointing breeds or any other cross breeding.

Jaws: Undershot or overshot.

Eyes: Of different colours.

Ears: Folded or hanging.

Colour: Brindle, black and tan, tricolour and totally white.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

Notes: 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

Portuguese Podengo Medium (smooth-haired)

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.

The Portuguese Podengo Medium (Smooth-Haired) should be in every respect a replica of the Portuguese Podengo Large.

Sizes: Height:

Medium 40-54 cm (16-21 ins)

Weight:

Medium 16-20 kg (35-44 lbs)

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

Portuguese Podengo Miniature (smooth-haired)

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.

The Portuguese Podengo Miniature (Smooth-Haired) should be in every respect a replica of the Portuguese Podengo Large.

Sizes: Height:

Small 20-30 cm (8-12 ins)

Weight:

Small 4-6 kg (9-13 lbs)

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

Portuguese Podengo Large (wire-haired)

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.

The Portuguese Podengo Large (Wire-Haired) should be in every respect a replica of the Portuguese Podengo Large.

Sizes: Height:

Small 20-30 cm (8-12 ins)

Medium 40-54 cm (16-21 ins)

Large 55-70 cm (22-28 ins)

Weight:

Small 4-6 kg (9-13 lbs)

Medium 16-20 kg (35-44 lbs)

Large 20-30 kg (44-66 lbs)

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

Portuguese Podengo Medium (wire-haired)

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.

The Portuguese Podengo Medium (Wire-Haired) should be in every respect a replica of the Portuguese Podengo Large.

Sizes: Height:

Small 20-30 cm (8-12 ins)

Medium 40-54 cm (16-21 ins)

Large 55-70 cm (22-28 ins)

Weight:

Small 4-6 kg (9-13 lbs)

Medium 16-20 kg (35-44 lbs)

Large 20-30 kg (44-66 lbs)

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

Portuguese Podengo Miniature (wire-haired)

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.

The Portuguese Podengo Miniature (Wire-Haired) should be in every respect a replica of the Portuguese Podengo Large.

Sizes: Height:

Small 20-30 cm (8-12 ins)

Medium 40-54 cm (16-21 ins)

Large 55-70 cm (22-28 ins)

Weight:

Small 4-6 kg (9-13 lbs)

Medium 16-20 kg (35-44 lbs)

Large 20-30 kg (44-66 lbs)

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

Rhodesian Ridgeback



F.C.I.

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 peculiarity of the breed is the ridge on the back which is formed by the hair growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat; the ridge must be regarded as the escutcheon of the breed. The ridge must be clearly defined, tapering and symmetrical. It must start immediately behind the shoulders and continue up to the hip (haunch) bones, and must contain two identical crowns only opposite each other. The lower edges of the crowns must not extend further down the ridge than one-third of the length of the ridge. Up to 5 cm (2 in) is a good average for the width of the ridge.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Ridgeback should represent a strong, muscular and active dog, symmetrical in outline, and capable of great endurance with a fair amount of speed. Movement should be similar to the Foxhound's gait.

Head and Skull: Should be of fair length, the skull flat and rather broad between the ears and should be free from wrinkles when in repose. The stop should be reasonably well defined, and not in one straight line from the nose to the occiput bone as required in a Bull Terrier. The nose should be black or brown, in keeping with the colour of the dog. No other coloured nose is permissible. A black nose should be accompanied by dark eyes; a brown nose by amber eyes.

Eyes: Should be moderately well apart, and should be round, bright and sparkling, with intelligent expression, their colour harmonising with the colour of the dog.

Ears: Should be set up rather high, of medium size, rather wide at base, and gradually tapering to a rounded point. They should be carried close to the head.

Mouth: The muzzle should be long, deep and powerful, jaws level and strong, with well developed teeth, especially the canines or holders. The lips should be clean, closely fitting the jaws.

Neck: Should be fairly long, strong and free from throatiness.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be sloping, clean and muscular, denoting speed. The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong and heavy in bone; elbows close to the body.

Body: The chest should not be too wide but very deep and capacious; ribs moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel-hoops (which would indicate want of speed). The back powerful and loins strong, muscular and slightly arched.

Hindquarters: In the hind legs the muscles should be clean, well-defined and hocks well down.

Feet: The feet should be compact with well-arched toes, round, tough elastic pads, protected by hair between the toes and pads.

Tail: Should be strong at the insertion and generally tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should not be inserted too high or too low, and should be carried with a slight curve upwards, never curled.

Coat: Should be short and dense, sleek and glossy in appearance but neither woolly nor silky.

Colour: Light wheaten to red wheaten. Head, body, legs and tail should be of a uniform colour. A little white on the chest is permissible but excessive white hairs on chest, belly, or above paws should be penalised. White toes, are undesirable. Dark muzzle and ears are permissible.

Gait: Straight forward movement, free and active.

Weight and size. The desirable weight for dogs is 36.3 kg (80 lb) and bitches 31.7 kg (70 lb), with a permissible variation of 2.2 kg (5 lb) above and below these weights. A mature Ridgeback should be a handsome upstanding dog; dogs should be of a height of 63 - 68 cm (25 - 27 in) and bitches 61 - 66 cm (24 - 26 in). Minimum bench standard is dogs 63 cm (25 in) and bitches 61 cm (24 in).

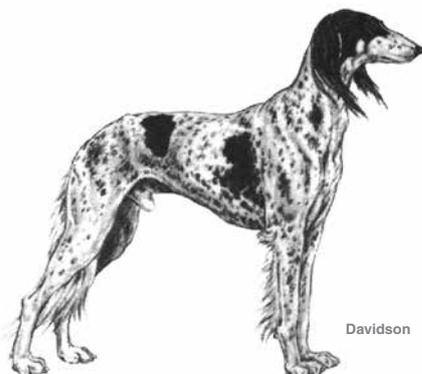
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Saluki or Gazelle Hound



Colour: White, cream, fawn, golden, red, grizzle and tan, tricolour (white, black and tan), and black and tan, or variations of these colours.

Weight and Size: Height should average 58 - 71 cm (23 - 28 in), bitches proportionately smaller.

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.

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 whole appearance of this breed should give an impression of grace and symmetry and of great speed and endurance coupled with strength and activity to enable it to kill gazelle or other quarry over deep sand or rocky mountain. The expression should be dignified and gentle with deep, faithful, far-seeing eyes.

Head and Skull: Head long and narrow; skull moderately wide between ears, not domed, the stop not pronounced, the whole showing great quality. Nose black or liver.

Eyes: Dark to hazel and bright, large and oval, but not prominent.

Ears: Long and mobile, covered with long silky hair; hanging close to the skull.

Mouth: Teeth strong and level.

Neck: Long, supple and well-muscled.

Forequarters: Shoulders sloping and set well back, well-muscled without being coarse. The chest deep and moderately narrow. The forelegs straight and long from the elbow to the knee.

Body: Back fairly broad, muscles slightly arched over the loin.

Hindquarters: Strong, hip bones set wide apart, and stifle moderately bent, hocks low to the ground, showing galloping and jumping power.

Feet: Of moderate length, toes long, and well-arched, not splayed out, but at the same time not cat-footed; the whole being strong and supple and well feathered between the toes.

Tail: Long, set on low and carried naturally in a curve, well-feathered on the underside with long silky hair, not bushy.

Coat: Smooth and of a soft, silky texture; slight feather on the legs; feather at the back of the thighs; sometimes with slight woolly feather on thigh and shoulders. (In the Smooth variety the points should be the same with the exception of the coat which has no feathering).

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

The Sloughi



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: Elegant yet racy with a frame marked by its muscular leanness.

CHARACTERISTICS: Clean, quiet and decorative. Desert variety of moderate height, slender, light, graceful and elegant. Mountain counterpart more compact with stronger bone but otherwise identical. Both types may be bred from same litter.

Temperament: Affectionate towards owner and indifferent to strangers.

Head and Skull: Without being heavy, head fairly strong but with lines not excessively angular. Skull flat, fairly broad, clearly rounded at rear and curving harmoniously into sides. Eye sockets barely protruding. Marked frontal bone and pronounced occiput. Muzzle in shape of wedge, refined without exaggeration; about equal in length to skull. Stop barely visible. Nose and lips black or very dark brown.

Eyes: Large, dark and set well into orbit. Triangular, slightly on slant; expression gentle, a little sad and wistful. In light coated animals (off-white, sable, fawn, Isabella) eyes usually burnt topaz or dark amber.

Ears: Not too large, triangular in shape but with rounded tips; flat. Usually folding down and carried close to head, set level with or slightly above eye but may be carried away from the skull or sometimes even thrown backwards.

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

Neck: Strong yet very elegant in proportion to body. Moderately long with good arch. Skin slightly loose, making fine pleats under throat.

Forequarters: Shoulders well laid and clearly visible. Legs round with flat bone and well muscled.

Body: chest not too broad; in depth reaching barely to level of elbow. Good tuck-up. Topline almost level and relatively short, but slightly longer in bitches. Croup bony and very oblique. Haunches prominent.

Hindquarters: Loins broad and slightly arched. Thighs of good length to stifle. Hocks well let down with good angulation.

Feet: Thin, of elongated, oval shape; hare foot. Nails strong, black or dark.

Tail: Fine and well set on, without fringes or long hair. Strong curve at end which reaches at least to point of hock. When moving, tail never carried higher than level of back.

Gait/Movement: Free and flowing, capable of great speed.

Coat: Hair tough and fine.

Colour: Sable or fawn in all shades, with or without a black mask. Also permissible a coat more or less dark, white, brindle, black with tan points; brindle pattern on fawn background on head, feet and sometimes breast. Dark coats with a white patch on chest undesirable. Parti-colours not permissible. Solid black or white undesirable.

Size: Height 60-70 cm (23.5-27.5 ins) Ideal height for Dogs 68 cm (27 ins); Bitches 65 cm (25.5 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.

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

Thai Ridgeback 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.

ORIGIN: Thailand.

UTILIZATION: Hunting and companion dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Thai Ridgeback Dog is an old breed which can be seen in the archaeological documents in Thailand which were written about 360 years ago. It was used mainly for hunting in the eastern part of Thailand. People also used it to escort their carts and as a watch dog. The reason why it has kept its own original type for so many years is due to poor transportation systems in the eastern part of Thailand; it had fewer chances to crossbreed with other breeds.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium-sized dog with short hair forming a ridge along the back. The body is slightly longer than its height at withers. Muscles are well developed, and its anatomical structure is suitable for activities.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

Length of body – Height at the withers = 11 : 10

Depth of chest – Height at the withers = 1 : 2

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT

Tough and active with excellent jumping ability. A loyal family dog.

HEAD

Cranial region

Skull: The skull is flat between the ears but slightly rounded when seen from the side.

Forehead: Wrinkles when the dog is attentive.

Stop: Clearly defined, but moderate.

Facial region

Nose: Black. In blue dogs, the nose is bluish.

Nasal bridge: Straight and long.

Muzzle: Wedge-shaped, slightly shorter than skull.

Lips: Tight with good pigmentation.

Mouth: Black marking on the tongue is preferable.

Jaws: Upper and lower jaws are strong.

Teeth: White and strong with scissors bite.

Eyes: Medium size and almond shaped. The eye colour is dark brown. In blues, amber-coloured eyes are permitted.

Ears: Set on sides of the skull. Medium sized, triangular, inclining forward and firmly pricked. Not cropped.

Neck: Medium length, strong, muscular, slightly arched and holding head high.

BODY

Back: Strong and level.

Loin: Strong and broad.

Croup: Moderately sloping.

Chest: Deep enough to reach the elbows. The ribs are well sprung, but not barrel-shaped.

Lower line: The belly is well tucked up.

Tail: Thick at base with gradual tapering toward the tip. The tip can reach hock joints. Carried vertically and slightly curved.

LIMBS

Forequarters

Shoulder: Well laid back.

Forearm: Straight.

Pastern: Straight when seen from the front and very slightly sloping when seen from the side.

Feet: Oval

Nails: Black but can be lighter depending on coat colour.

Hindquarters

Thighs: Well developed with well bent stifles.

Hocks: Strong and well let down.

Rear Pastern: Straight and parallel when seen from the rear.

Feet: Oval

GAIT

Reachy stride with no pitching nor rolling of the body. Parallel tracking at normal speed. When viewed from the front, the forelegs move up and down in straight lines so that the shoulder, elbow and pastern joints are approximately in line with each other. When viewed from the rear, the stifle and hip joints are approximately in line. Movement in a straight line forward without throwing the feet in or out; thus enabling the stride to be long and drive powerful. The overall appearance of the moving dog is one of smooth flowing and well balanced rhythm.

COAT

Skin: Soft, fine and tight.

Throat: no dewlap.

Hair: Short and smooth. The ridge on the top region is formed by the hair growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat. It should be clearly defined from other parts of the back. There are various shapes and lengths of ridge, but must be symmetrical on either side of the backbone and within the width of the back. Crowns or whirls at the head of the ridge are acceptable.

Colour: Solid colour – red, black, blue and very light fawn (isabella).
Black mask is preferable in reds.

SIZE

Ideal height at the withers – Dogs 22–24 inches (56–61 cm)
Bitches 20–22 inches (51–56 cm).

There is a tolerance of plus or minus one inch (2.5 cm).

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.

- Any bite other than scissors bite.
- Unbalanced ridge.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Dogs without ridge
- Long hair.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

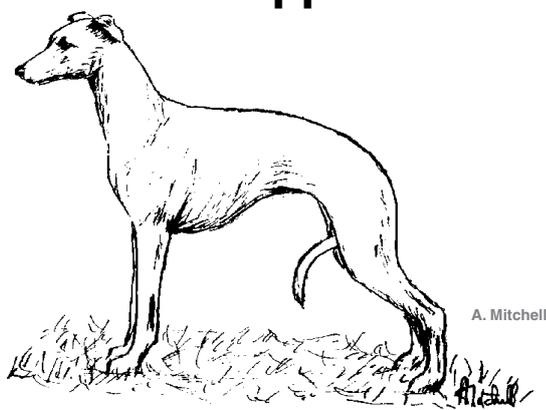
NB: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Whippet



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: Should convey an impression of beautifully balanced muscular power and strength, combined with great elegance and grace of outline. Symmetry of outline, muscular development and powerful gait are the main considerations; the dog being built for speed and work all forms of exaggeration should be avoided. The dog should possess great freedom of action, the forelegs should be thrown forward and low over the ground like a thoroughbred horse not in a Hackney-like action. Hind legs should come well under the body giving great propelling power, general movement not to look stilted, high stepping or in a short or mincing manner.

Head and Skull: Long and lean, flat on top tapering to the muzzle, rather wide between the eyes, the jaws powerful and clean cut, nose black, in blues a bluish colour is permitted and in livers a nose of the



same colour and in whites or parti-colour a butterfly nose is permissible.

Eyes: Bright, expression very alert.

Ears: Rose-shaped, small and fine in texture.

Mouth: Level. The teeth in the top jaw fitting closely over the teeth

in lower jaw.

Neck: Long and muscular, elegantly arched.

Forequarters: Shoulders oblique and muscular the blades carried up to the spine closely set together at the top. Forelegs straight and upright, front not too wide, pasterns strong with slight spring, elbows well set under the body.

Body: Chest very deep with plenty of heart-room, brisket deep and well defined, back broad, firm, somewhat long and showing definite arch over the loin but not humped, loin giving the impression of strength and power, ribs well sprung; well-muscled on back.

Hindquarters: Strong and broad across thighs, stifles well bent, hocks well let down, second thighs strong, the dog then being able to stand over a lot of ground and show great driving power.

Feet: Very neat, well split up between the toes, knuckles highly arched, pads thick and strong.

Tail: No feathering. Long, tapering, when in action carried in a delicate curve upward but not over the back.

Coat: Fine, short, as close as possible in texture.

Colour: Any colour or mixture of colours.

Weight and Size: The ideal height for dogs is 47 cm (18.5 in) and for bitches 44 cm (17.5 in). Judges should use their discretion and not unduly penalise an otherwise good specimen.

Faults:

Front and Shoulders: -Weak, sloping or too straight pasterns, pigeon toes, tied elbows, loaded or bossy shoulders wide on top and straight shoulder-blades, flat sides. An exaggerated narrow front not to be encouraged.

Head and Skull: - Apple-skull, short foreface or down-face.

Ears: - Pricked or tulip.

Mouth: Over or undershot.

Neck: Throatiness at the join of neck and jaw, and at base of neck.

Body and Hindquarters: A short coupled or cramped stance, also an exaggerated arch, a Camel or Humped back (the arch starting behind the shoulder-blades), a too short or overlong loin. Straight stifles, poor muscular development of thighs and second thighs.

Feet: - Splayed, flat or open.

Tail: - Gay, ringed or twisted, short or docked.

Coat: - Wire or broken coated; a coarse or woolly coat; coarse thick skin.

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.

EWNE 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

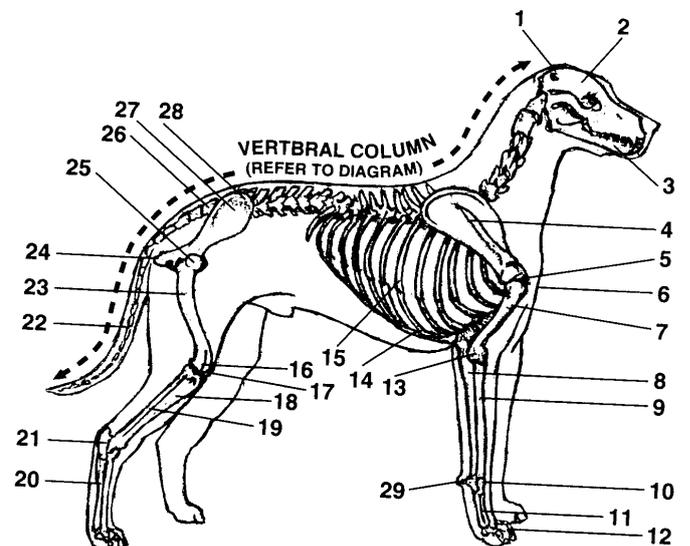
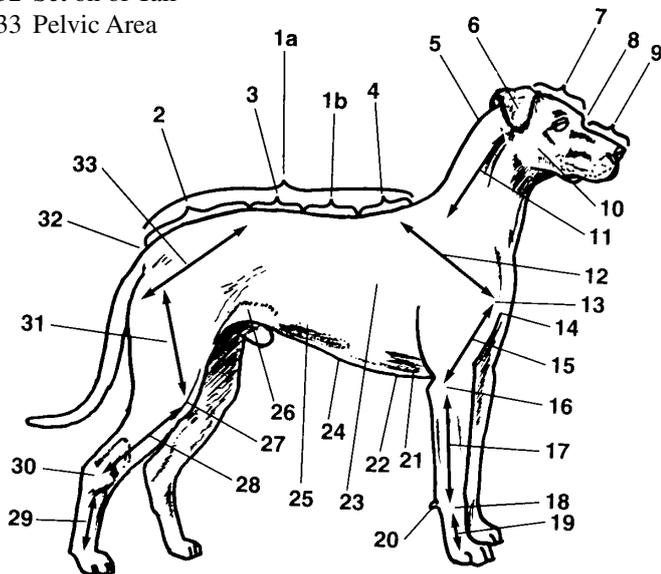
Please Note: The following illustrations are diagrammatic only. They do not attempt to illustrate perfection of form or type in any way.

Topographical Anatomy

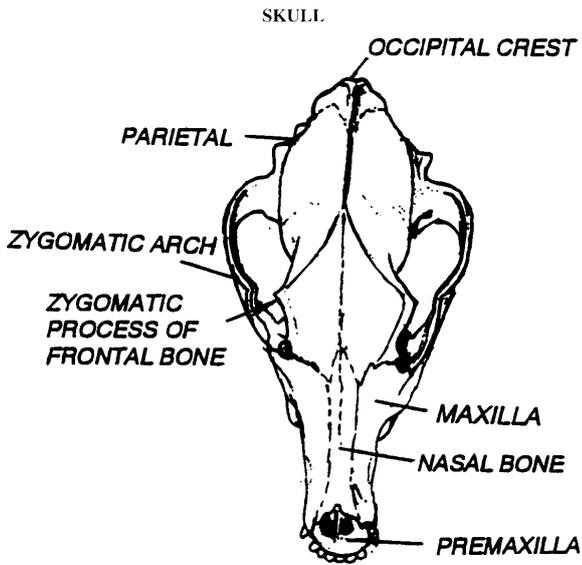
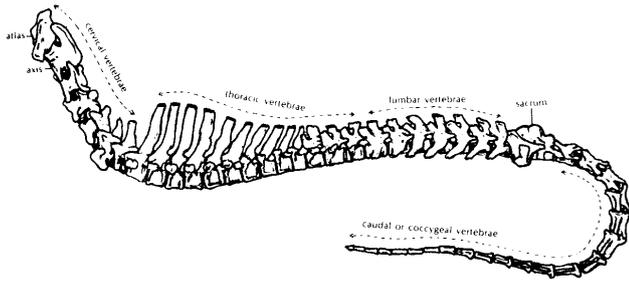
- 1a Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)
- 1b Back (Refer of Glossary of Terms)
- 2 Croup
- 3 Loin
- 4 Withers
- 5 Crest of Neck
- 6 Ear Leather
- 7 Skull
- 8 Stop
- 9 Foreface
- 10 Cheek
- 11 Neck
- 12 Shoulder
- 13 Point of Shoulder
- 14 Prosternum
- 15 Upper Arm
- 16 Elbow
- 17 Forearm
- 18 Wrist
- 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

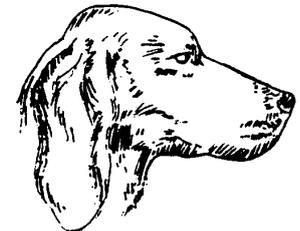


Diagram 4



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

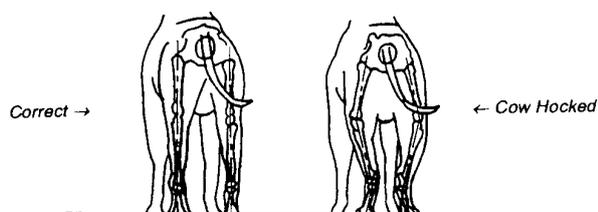


Diagram 2

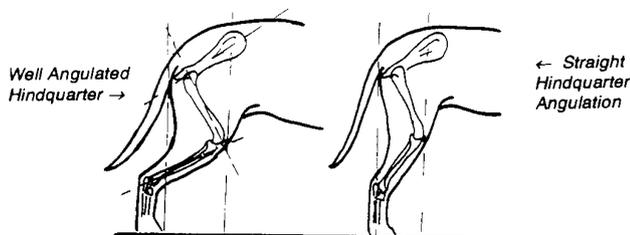
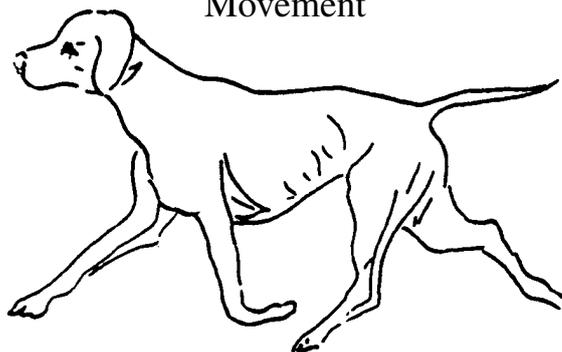
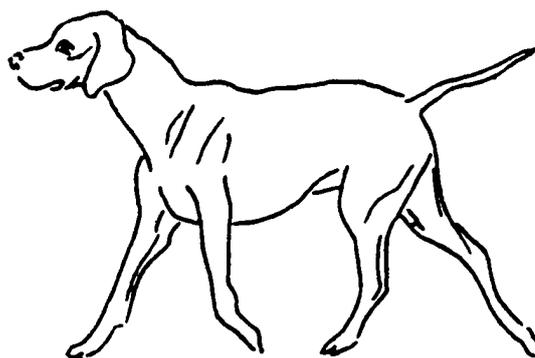


Diagram 3

Movement

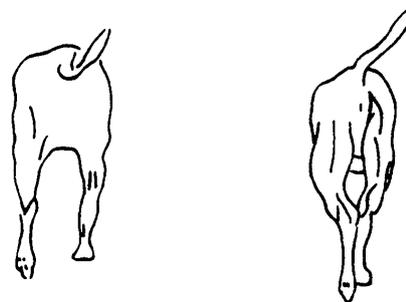


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



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

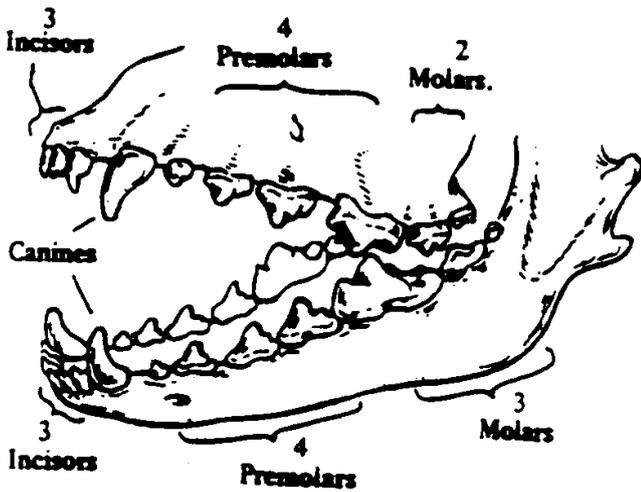
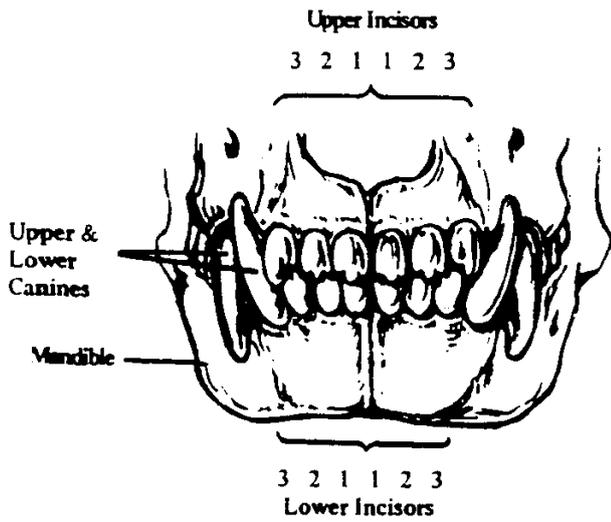
Full Set of Teeth 42

Upper Set 20

Lower Set 22

(There are two extra molar teeth in the lower jaw)

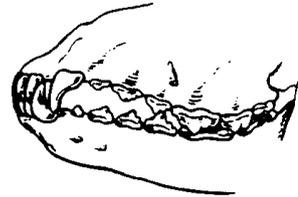
Teeth (Front View)



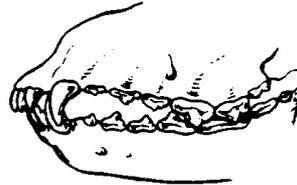
SCISSORS BITE



PINCERS BITE



OVERSHOT JAW



UNDERSHOT JAW



TEETH OF THE DOG

