



(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

Airedale Terrier



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: Keen of expression, quick of movement, on the tip-toe of expectation at any movement. Character is denoted and shown by the expression of the eyes and by the carriage of the ears and tail.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The various parts of the dog should be in proportion to each other giving a symmetrical appearance. In movement, the legs should be carried straight forward, the forelegs being perpendicular and parallel with the sides. The propulsive power is furnished by the hind legs, perfection of action being found in the Terrier possessing long thighs and muscular second thighs well bent at the stifles, which admit of a strong forward thrust or snatch of the hocks. When approaching, the forelegs should form a continuation of the straight line of the front, the feet being the same distance apart as the elbows; when stationary it is often difficult to determine whether a dog is slightly out at shoulder, but directly he moves, the defect if it exists, becomes most apparent, the forefeet having a tendency to cross. When, on the contrary, the dog is tied at the shoulder, the tendency of the feet is to move wider apart. When the hocks are turned in (cow-hocks) the stifles and feet are turned outward, resulting in a serious loss of propulsive power. When the hocks are turned outward, the tendency of the hind feet is to cross.

Head and Skull: The skull should be long and flat, not too broad between the ears and narrowing slightly to the eyes. It should be well balanced, with only little apparent difference in length between skull and foreface. The skull to be free from wrinkles, with stop hardly visible and cheeks level and free from fullness. Foreface must be well-filled up before the eyes, not dish-faced or falling away quickly below eyes, but on the other hand, a little delicate chiselling should keep appearance from wedginess and plainness. Upper and lower jaws should be deep, powerful, strong and muscular, as strength of foreface is a great desideratum of the Airedale, but there must be no excess development of the jaws to give a rounded or bulging appearance to the cheeks, as "cheekiness" is not desired. Lips to be tight. The nose should be black.

Eyes: Should be dark in colour, small, not prominent, full of terrier expression, keenness and intelligence.

Ears: Should be V-shaped with a side carriage, small, but not out of proportion to the size of the dog. The top line of the folded ear should be above the level of the skull. A pendulous ear, hanging dead by the side of the head like a hound's is a fault.

Mouth: Teeth strong and level being capable of closing together like a vice.

Neck: Should be clean, muscular, of moderate length and thickness, gradually widening towards the shoulders, and free from throatiness.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be long, well laid back, and sloping obliquely into the back, shoulder blades flat. Forelegs should be perfectly straight, with plenty of bone. Elbows should be perpendicular to the body, working free of the sides.

Body: Back should be short, strong, straight and level, with no appearance of slackness. Loins muscular. Ribs well sprung. In a well ribbed-up or short-coupled dog there is little space between ribs and hips. When the dog is long in couplings some slackness will be shown here. Chest to be deep but not broad.

Hindquarters: Should be long and muscular with no droop. Thighs long and powerful with muscular second thigh, stifles well bent, not turned either in or out. Hocks well let down, parallel with each other when viewed from behind

Feet: Should be small, round and compact, with a good depth of pad, well cushioned, and the toes moderately arched, not turned either in or out.

Tail: Customarily docked. Should be set on high and carried gaily, but not curled over the back. It should be of good strength and substance and of fair length.

Coat: Should be hard, dense and wiry and not too long as to appear ragged. It should also lie straight and close, covering the body and legs; the outer coat of hard, wire, stiff hairs, the undercoat should be a shorter growth of softer hair. Some of the hardest coats are crinkling or just slightly waved; a curly coat is objectionable.

Colour: The head and ears, with the exception of dark markings on each side of the skull, should be tan, the ears being of a darker shade than the rest. The legs up to the thighs and elbows also, should be tan. The body to be black or dark grizzle.

Weight and Size: Height about 23 inches to 24 inches (58.4 - 60.9 cm) for dogs, taken from top of shoulder, and bitches about 22 inches to 23 inches (55.8 - 58.4 cm). Weight to be commensurate with height and type.

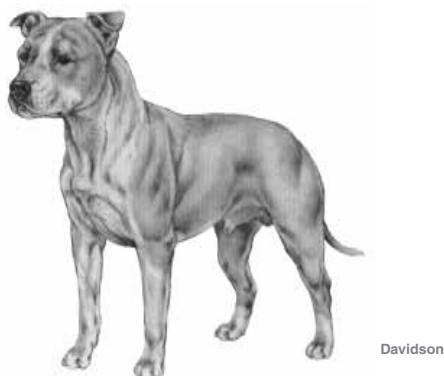
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

American Staffordshire Terrier



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 American Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size. A well put together dog, muscular but agile and graceful. Should be stocky, not long legged or racy in outline.

CHARACTERISTICS: Keenly alive to his surroundings.

Temperament: His courage is proverbial.

Head and Skull: Head medium length, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop. Muzzle medium length, rounded on upper side to fall away abruptly below eyes. Jaws well defined. Underjaw to be strong and have biting power. Lips close and even, no looseness. Nose definitely black, Dudley nose undesirable.

Eyes: Dark and round, low down in skull and set far apart. Light or pink eyes undesirable. No pink eyelids.

Ears: Should be short and held rose or half prick. Set high. Full drop to be penalised.

Mouth: Upper teeth to meet tightly outside lower teeth in front. Undershot or overshot mouths undesirable.

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

Forequarters: Shoulders strong and muscular with blades wide and sloping. The front legs should be straight, large or round bones, pasterns upright. No resemblance of bend in front. Forelegs set rather wide apart to permit chest development.

Body: Back fairly short. Slightly sloping from withers to rump with gentle short slope at rump to base of tail. Well sprung ribs, deep in rear. All ribs close together. Chest deep and broad. Loins slightly tucked.

Hindquarters: Well muscled, let down at hocks, turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Of moderate size, well-arched and compact.

Tail: Short in comparison to size, low set, tapering to a fine point, not curled or held over back. Not docked. Tail too long or badly carried undesirable.

Gait: Must be springy but without roll or pace.

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

Colour: Any colour, solid, part, or patched is permissible, but all white, more than 80% white, black and tan, and liver not to be encouraged.

Size: Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 46-48 cms (18-19 ins) at shoulders for the male and 43-46 cms (17-18 ins) for the female is to be considered preferable.

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

Australian Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE - A sturdy low-set dog, rather long in proportion to height with strong Terrier character, alertness, activity and soundness. Its untrimmed, harsh coat with definite ruff around the neck extending to the breastbone and its long strong head assist in developing its hard bitten, rugged appearance.

CHARACTERISTICS - (Not specified.)

TEMPERAMENT - Essentially a working terrier, but its loyalty and even disposition make it equally suitable as a companion dog.

HEAD AND SKULL - Long with flat skull of moderate width, full between the eyes, and slight but definite stop. The muzzle, strong and powerful, equal in length to that of the skull, which is covered with a soft topknot. The muzzle must be strong and not fall away under the eyes. Nose black, of moderate size, the leather extending to the bridge of muzzle.

EYES - The eyes shall be small, oval, with keen expression, and of dark brown colour, set well apart and not prominent.

EARS - The ears are small, erect, pointed, well carried, set on moderately wide, free from long hair and sensitive in their use (puppies under six months excepted).

MOUTH - Jaw strong and punishing, teeth large and evenly spaced, the upper incisors fitting closely over the lower (scissor bite), lips black, tight and clean. The length and strength of muzzle are essential to give the strong, punishing jaw.

NECK - The neck is of good length, slightly arched, strong and flowing into the well angulated shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS - The forechest is well developed, brisket relatively deep with forelegs well boned, straight and parallel when viewed from the front. Pasterns are strong, without slope. The legs are slightly feathered to the knee.

BODY - Long in proportion to height, strongly constructed, with well sprung ribs and chest of moderate depth and width. The topline is level with loins strong and deep flanks. In considering the body, attention

must be paid to the opening description, "a sturdy low set dog, rather long in proportion to height".

HINDQUARTERS - Moderate length of quarters, broad with strong muscular thighs. Stifles are well turned with hocks well bent and let down. Viewed from behind they should be parallel from hock to feet, neither too wide nor too close.

FEET - Small, round, compact, well padded, toes closely knit and moderately arched. Turned neither in nor out, with strong black or dark toenails.

TAIL - Customarily docked, set on high, and well carried, but not over the back.

GAIT/MOVEMENT - The action to be free, true, springy and forceful. When viewed from the front, the forelegs should move truly without looseness of shoulder, elbows or pasterns. The hindquarters to have drive and power, with free movement of stifles and hocks. Viewed from the rear the legs from the hocks to the ground to be parallel, neither too close nor too wide.

COAT - The body coat consists of a harsh straight dense top coat approximately 6 centimetres (approximately 2½ ins.) long with short soft textured undercoat. The muzzle, lower legs and feet to be free from long hair.

COLOUR - Blue, steel blue or dark grey blue, with rich tan (not sandy) on face, ears, under body, lower legs and feet and around the vent (puppies excepted). The richer the colour and more clearly defined the better. Smuttiness is objectionable. Topknot blue, silver or a lighter shade than head colour. Clear sandy or red. The topknot of a similar or lighter shade. Any dark shadings or smuttiness undesirable. In any colour, white markings on chest or feet must be penalised.

SIZE -

Height:

Dogs approx. 25 cms (approx. 10 ins.) at the withers

Bitches slightly less

Weight:

Dogs approx. 6.5 kg (approx. 14 lbs);

Bitches slightly 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.

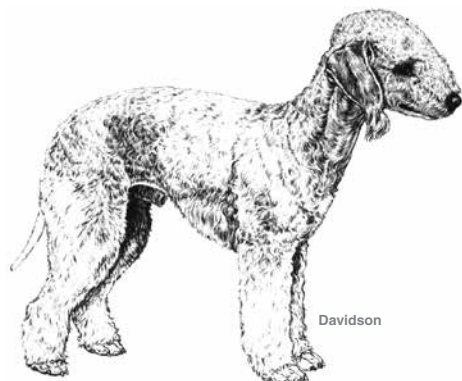
NOTE - Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bedlington Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A graceful, lithe, muscular dog, with no sign of either weakness or coarseness. The whole head should be pear or wedge-shaped and expression in repose mild and gentle, though not shy or nervous. When roused, the eyes should sparkle and the dog look full of temper and courage. Bedlingtons are capable of galloping at great speed and should have the appearance of being able to do so. This action is very distinctive. Rather mincing, light and springy in the slower paces, could have a slight roll when in full stride. When galloping must use the whole body.

Head and Skull: Skull narrow, but deep and rounded; covered with profuse silky top-knot which should be nearly white. Jaw long and tapering. There must be no “stop”, the line from occiput to nose end being straight and unbroken. Well filled up beneath the eye. Close fitting lips, without flew. The nostrils must be large and well-defined. Blues and blue-and-tans must have black noses; livers and sandies must have brown noses.

Eyes: Small, bright and well sunk. The ideal eye has the appearance of being triangular. Blues should have a dark eye; blue-and-tans have lighter eyes with amber lights, and livers and sandies have a light hazel eye.

Ears: Moderate sized, filbert shaped, set on low and hanging flat to the cheek. They should be covered with short fine hair with a fringe of whitish silky hair at the tip.

Mouth: Teeth, level or pincer-jawed. The teeth should be large and strong.

Neck: Long tapering neck, deep at the base; there should be no tendency to throatiness. The neck should spring well up from the shoulders and the head should be carried rather high.

Forequarters: The forelegs should be straight, but wider apart at the chest than at the feet. Pasterns long and slightly sloping without weakness. Shoulders flat and sloping.

Body: Muscular, yet markedly flexible; flat-ribbed and deep through the brisket; well ribbed up. The chest should be deep and fairly broad. The back should be roached and the loin markedly arched. Muscular

galloping quarters which are also fine and graceful.

Hindquarters: Muscular and of moderate length. The hind legs, by reason of the roach back and arched loin, have the appearance of being longer than the forelegs. The hocks should be strong and well let down.

Feet: Long hare feet with thick and well closed up pads.

Tail: Of moderate length, thick at the root, tapering to a point and gracefully curved. Should be set on low and must never be carried over the back.

Coat: Very distinctive. Thick and linty, standing well out from the skin, but not wiry. There should be a distinct tendency to twist, particularly on the head and face.

Colour: Blue, blue and tan, liver or sandy. Darker pigment to be encouraged.

SIZE:

Height: about 41 cms (16 ins) at withers. This allows for slight variation below in the case of a bitch and above in the case of a dog.

Weight: between 8.2-10.4 kg (18-23 lbs).

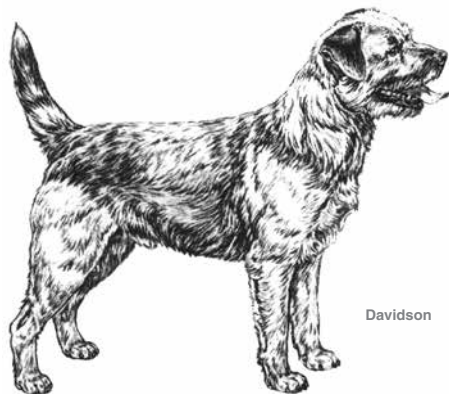
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Border Terrier



Tail: Moderately short and fairly thick at the base, then tapering, set high and carried gaily but not curled over the back.

Coat: Harsh and dense with close undercoat. The skin must be thick.

Colour: Red, wheaten, grizzle and tan or blue and tan.

Weight and Size: Weight: Dogs between 13-15.5 lbs (5.8-7 kg); Bitches between 11.5-14 lbs (5.2-6.3 kg).

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.

CHARACTERISTICS: The Border Terrier is essentially a working Terrier. It should be able to follow a horse and must combine activity with gameness.

Head and Skull: Head like that of an otter, moderately broad in skull, with a short strong muzzle; a black nose is preferable but a liver or flesh-coloured one is not a serious fault.

Eyes: Dark, with keen expression.

Ears: Small, V-shaped, of moderate thickness and dropping forward close to the cheek.

Mouth: Teeth should have a scissor-like grip, with the top teeth slightly in front of the lower, but level mouth is quite acceptable. An undershot or overshot mouth is a major fault and highly undesirable.



Neck: Of moderate length.

Forequarters: Forelegs straight and not too heavy in bone.

Body: Deep and narrow and fairly long; ribs carried well back, but not oversprung, as a terrier should be capable of being spanned by both hands behind the shoulder.

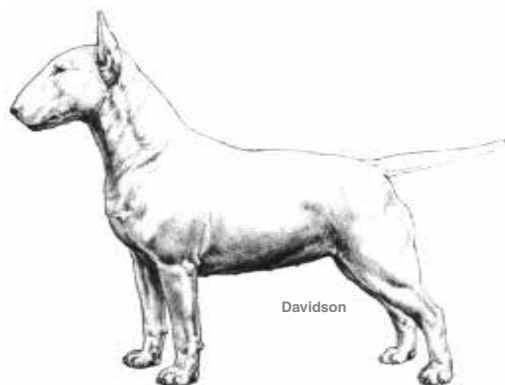
Hindquarters: Racy. Loin strong.

Feet: Small with thick pads.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bull Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strongly built, muscular, well balanced and active with a keen, determined and intelligent expression.

Characteristics: Courageous, full of spirit, with a fun loving attitude. A unique feature is a downfaced, egg-shaped head. Irrespective of size dogs should look masculine and bitches feminine.

Temperament: Of even temperament and amenable to discipline. Although obstinate is particularly good with people.

Head and Skull: Head long, strong and deep right to end of muzzle, but not coarse. Viewed from front egg-shaped and completely filled, its surface free from hollows or indentations. Top of skull almost flat from ear to ear. Profile curves gently downwards from top of skull to tip of nose which should be black and bent downwards at tip. Nostrils well developed and under-jaw deep and strong.

Eyes: Appearing narrow, obliquely placed and triangular, well sunken, black or as dark brown as possible so as to appear almost black, and with a piercing glint. Distance from tip of nose to eyes perceptibly greater than that from eyes to top of skull. Blue or partly blue undesirable.

Ears: Small, thin and placed close together. Dog should be able to hold them stiffly erect, when they point straight upwards.

Mouth: Teeth sound, clean, strong, of good size, regular with perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Lips clean and tight.

Neck: Very muscular, long, arched, tapering from shoulders to head and free from loose skin.

Forequarters: Shoulders strong and muscular without loading. Shoulder blades wide, flat and held closely to chest wall and have a very pronounced backward slope of front edge from bottom to top, forming almost a right angle with upper arm. Elbows held straight and strong, pasterns upright. Forelegs have strongest type of round, quality bone, dog should stand solidly upon them and they should be perfectly parallel. In mature dogs length of foreleg should be approximately equal to depth of chest.

Body: Body well rounded with marked spring of rib and great depth from withers to brisket, so that latter nearer ground than belly. Back short, strong with backline behind withers level, arching or roaching slightly over broad, well muscled loins. Underline from brisket to belly forms a graceful upward curve. Chest broad when viewed from front.

Hindquarters: Hindlegs in parallel when viewed from behind. Thighs muscular and second thighs well developed. Stifle joint well bent and hock well angulated with bone to foot short and strong.

Feet: Round and compact with well arched toes.

Tail: Short, set on low and carried horizontally. Thick at root, it tapers to a fine point.

Gait/Movement: When moving appears well knit, smoothly covering ground with free, easy strides and with a typical jaunty air. When trotting, movement parallel, front and back, only converging towards centre line at faster speeds, forelegs reaching out well and hindlegs moving smoothly at hip, flexing well at stifle and hock, with great thrust.

Coat: Short, flat, even and harsh to touch with a fine gloss. Skin fitting dog tightly. A soft textured undercoat may be present in winter.

Colour: For White, pure white coat. Skin pigmentation and markings on head not to be penalised. For Coloured, colour predominates; all other things being equal, brindle preferred. Black, brindle, red, fawn and tri-colour acceptable. Tick markings in white coat undesirable. Blue and liver highly undesirable.

Size: There are neither weight nor height limits, but there should be the impression of maximum substance for size of dog consistent with quality and sex.

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

Bull Terrier (miniature)



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Strongly built, muscular, well balanced and active with a keen, determined and intelligent expression.

Characteristics: Courageous, full of spirit, with a fun loving attitude. A unique feature is a downfaced, egg-shaped head. Irrespective of size dogs should look masculine and bitches feminine.

Temperament: Of even temperament and amenable to discipline. Although obstinate is particularly good with people.

Head and Skull: Head long, strong and deep right to end of muzzle, but not coarse. Viewed from front egg-shaped and completely filled, its surface free from hollows or indentations. Top of skull almost flat from ear to ear. Profile curves gently downwards from top of skull to tip of nose which should be black and bent downwards at tip. Nostrils well developed and under-jaw deep and strong.

Eyes: Appearing narrow, obliquely placed and triangular, well sunken, black or as dark brown as possible so as to appear almost black, and with a piercing glint. Distance from tip of nose to eyes perceptibly greater than that from eyes to top of skull. Blue or partly blue undesirable.

Ears: Small, thin and placed close together. Dog should be able to hold them stiffly erect, when they point straight upwards.

Mouth: Teeth sound, clean, strong, of good size, regular with perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Lips clean and tight.

Neck: Very muscular, long, arched, tapering from shoulders to head and free from loose skin.

Forequarters: Shoulders strong and muscular without loading. Shoulder blades wide, flat and held closely to chest wall and have a very pronounced backward slope of front edge from bottom to top, forming almost a right angle with upper arm. Elbows held straight and strong, pasterns upright. Forelegs have strongest type of round, quality bone, dog should stand solidly upon them and they should be perfectly parallel. In mature dogs length of foreleg should be approximately equal to depth of chest.

Body: Body well rounded with marked spring of rib and great depth from withers to brisket, so that latter nearer ground than belly. Back short, strong with backline behind withers level, arching or roaching slightly over broad, well muscled loins. Underline from brisket to belly forms a graceful upward curve. Chest broad when viewed from front.

Hindquarters: Hindlegs in parallel when viewed from behind. Thighs muscular and second thighs well developed. Stifle joint well bent and hock well angulated with bone to foot short and strong..

Feet: Round and compact with well arched toes.

Tail: Short, set on low and carried horizontally. Thick at root, it tapers to a fine point.

Gait/Movement: When moving appears well knit, smoothly covering ground with free, easy strides and with a typical jaunty air. When trotting, movement parallel, front and back, only converging towards centre line at faster speeds, forelegs reaching out well and hindlegs moving smoothly at hip, flexing well at stifle and hock, with great thrust.

Coat: Short, flat, even and harsh to touch with a fine gloss. Skin fitting dog tightly. A soft textured undercoat may be present in winter.

Colour: For White, pure white coat. Skin pigmentation and markings on head not to be penalised. For Coloured, colour predominates; all other things being equal, brindle preferred. Black, brindle, red, fawn and tricolour acceptable. Tick markings in white coat undesirable. Blue and liver highly undesirable.

Size: Height should not exceed 35.5 cms (14ins). There should be an impression of substance to size of dog. There is no weight limit. Dog should at all times be balanced

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

Cairn Terrier



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: Should impress as being active, game and hardy.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Agile, alert of workmanlike, natural appearance. Weather-resistant coat.

Temperament: Fearless and gay disposition; assertive but not aggressive.



Head and Skull: Head small, but in proportion to body. Skull broad, a decided indentation between the eyes with definite stop. Muzzle powerful, jaw strong but not long or heavy. Nose black. Head well furnished.

Eyes: Wide apart, medium in size, dark hazel. Slightly sunk with shaggy eyebrows.

Ears: Small, pointed, well carried and erect, not too closely set nor heavily coated.

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

Neck: Well set on, not short.

Forequarters: Sloping shoulders, medium length of leg; good, but not too heavy bone. Forelegs never out at elbow. Legs covered with harsh hair.

Body: Back level, medium in length. Well sprung deep ribs; strong supple loin.

Hindquarters: Very strong, muscular thighs. Good, but not excessive bend of stifle. Hocks well let down, inclining neither in nor out when viewed from the rear.

Feet: Forefeet, larger than hind, may be slightly turned out. Pads thick and strong. Thin, narrow or spreading feet and long nails objectionable.

Tail: Short, balanced, well furnished with hair, but not feathery. Neither high or low set, carried gaily but not turned down towards back.

Gait: Very free-flowing stride. Forelegs reaching well forward. Hind legs giving strong propulsion. Hocks neither too close nor too wide.

Coat: Very important. Weather resistant. Must be double-coated, with profuse, harsh, but not coarse outer coat; undercoat short, soft and close. Open coats objectionable. Slight wave permissible.

Colour: Cream, wheaten, red, grey or nearly black. Brindling in all these colours acceptable. Not solid black or white, or black and tan. Dark points, such as ears and muzzle, very typical.

Weight and Size:

Height approximately 28 - 31 cm (11-12 in) at withers but in proportion to Weight - ideally 6 - 7.5 kg (14-16 lbs).

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.

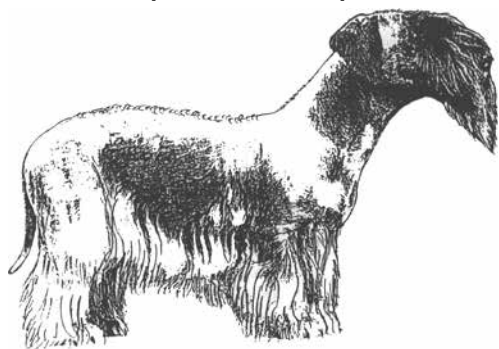
Any departure from the above points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Cesky Terrier

(Czech Terrier)



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.

Please Note: Words placed in normal brackets (.....) are as in the standard. Words placed in square brackets [.....] are explanations or alternative translations.

Brief Historical Summary: The Cesky Terrier is the result of an appropriate cross-breeding between a Sealyham Terrier dog and a Scottish Terrier bitch, with the aim of developing a light, short legged, well pigmented hunting Terrier with practical drop ears, easy to groom and easy to train. In 1949, Mr Frantisek Horak from Klanovice near Prague started to improve the breed by fixing their characteristics. These dogs were shown for the first time in 1959, and the breed was finally recognised by the F.C.I. in 1963.

General Appearance: Short legged, long haired, well made and well muscled Terrier with smallish drop ears; of a rectangular form.

Ideal Measurements: Male Female

Height at withers 29 cm [11 3/8 ins] 27 cm [10 5/8 ins]

Length of skull 21 cm [8 1/4 ins] 20 cm [7 7/8 ins]

Width of skull 10 cm [4 ins] 9 cm [3 1/2 ins]

Girth of thorax 45 cm [17 3/4 ins] 44 cm [17 1/4 ins]
(behind elbows)

Length of body 43 cm [17 ins] 40 cm [15 3/4 ins]

[Imperial measurements are approximate only]

Characteristics: Formerly a Terrier bred for hunting foxes and badgers; today more a house and companion dog.

Temperament: Balanced, non-aggressive, pleasant and cheerful companion, easy to train; somewhat reserved towards strangers; of calm and kind disposition.

Head and Skull: Shaped like a long, blunt, not too broad wedge, the toplines of the forehead and of the bridge of the nose make a distinct break from level.

Cranial Region:

Skull - Not too broad between the ears and tapering moderately towards the supraorbital ridges. Occipital protuberance easy to palpate [obvious]; zygomatic arches moderately prominent. Frontal furrow only slight.

Stop - Not accentuated but apparent. Facial Region:

Nose - Dark and well developed. It should be black on Terriers with a grey-blue coat and liver-coloured on light-coffee brown Terriers.

Nasal Bridge - Straight.

Lips - Relatively thick, fitting neatly.

Cheeks - Not strongly pronounced.

Eyes - Of medium size, slightly deep set, with a friendly expression; well covered by the overhanging eye brows. Brown or dark brown in grey-blue coated dogs, light brown in light coffee-brown dogs. Eyelids black in grey-blue dogs, liver colour in light coffee-brown dogs

Ears: Of medium size, dropping in such a way as to cover the orifice well. Attached fairly [moderately] high and falling flat along the cheeks. Shaped like a triangle, with the shorter side of the triangle at the fold of the ear.

Mouth: Strong jaws. Scissor or level bite; complete dentition (the absence of the 2 M3's in the lower jaw not being penalised). Teeth strong, regularly aligned and set square to the jaw.

Neck: Medium length, quite strong, carried on a slant. The skin at the throat is slightly loose but without forming a dewlap.

Forequarters: The forelegs should be straight, well boned and parallel Shoulders Muscular.

Elbows: Flexible [supple], yet turned neither in nor out.

Body: Oblong.

Upper Not straight because loins and rump are always moderately arched. Withers - Not very pronounced; neck set on rather high.

Back - Strong of medium length.

Loins - Relatively long, muscular, broad and slightly rounded.

Rump - Strongly developed, muscular; pelvis moderately sloping. The iliac crest often slightly higher than the withers.

Chest - More cylindrical than deep; ribs well sprung.

Belly - Ample and slightly tucked-up. Flanks well filled.

Hindquarters: Hindlegs strong, parallel, well angulated and muscular. Lower thigh - Short.

Hock joint - Set relatively high, strongly developed.

Feet:

Forefeet - Large; well arched toes and strong nails. Pads well developed and thick.

Hindfeet - Smaller than the forefeet.

Tail: The ideal length is 18 - 20 cm [7 - 8 ins]; relatively strong and low set. At rest, hanging downward or with a slight bend at the tip; when alert, the tail is carried in a sabre shape, horizontally or higher.

Gait/Movement: Free, enduring, vigorous, with drive. Gallop rather slow but steady. The forelegs extend in a straight forward line.

Coat: Skin - Firm, thick, without wrinkles or dewlap, pigmented. Texture - Hair long, fine but firm [strong], slightly wavy with a silky gloss; not too overdone [abundant].

The Cesky Terrier's coat is clipped. The hair is not to be clipped at the forepart of the head, thus forming brows and beard. The hair should also not be clipped on the lower parts of the legs and under the chest and belly.

In show condition, the hair should not be longer than 1 - 1.5 cm [1/2 ins] on the upper side of the neck, on the shoulders and on the back; it should be shorter on the sides of the body and on the tail, and quite

Cesky Terrier continued...

short on the ears, cheeks, on the lower side of the neck, on the elbows, thighs and round the vent.

The transition between clipped and unclipped areas should be progressive and pleasing to the eye.

Colour: The Cesky Terrier has two colours:

- Grey-blue (puppies are born black)
- Light coffee-brown (puppies are born chocolate brown).

In both colours, yellow, grey or white markings are permitted on the head (beard, cheeks), neck, chest, belly, the limbs and round the vent. Sometimes there is also a white collar or a white tip of the tail. The basic colour, however, must always be predominant.

Size: Height at the withers between 25 - 32 cm [Approx. 10 - 12.5 ins]

Ideal size for a dog - 29 cm [Approx. 11.5 ins]

Ideal size for a bitch - 27 cm [Approx. 10.5 ins]

The weight must not be less than 6 kg [approx. 14lbs] or more than 10 kg [approx. 22 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.

Weak construction Temporary loss of nasal pigmentation (snow nose).

Weak, short or snipey foreface, with weakly developed teeth.

Absence of one (1) incisor; canine held back [blocked or wedged]

Eyes too large or protruding.

Ears too large or too small; differing in shape or carriage from that described in the standard.

Back too long or too short.

Crooked forelegs, incorrect front.

Coat too fine or too coarse.

Serious Faults:

Shyness, unbalanced or aggressive disposition

Absence of more than 4 teeth altogether; absence of 2 or more incisors.

Canine placed in vestibular position. [forward placed towards the lip]

Over - or under-shot.

Entropion or ectropion.

Chest circumference more than 50 cm.

Curled tail or carried over the back.

Long brindled coat on dogs older than 2 years. Coarse or curled cotton-wool type hair.

White markings covering more than 20%; white blaze on the head.

Irregular, jerky, spasmodic movement ("Scottie cramp")

Weight above 10 kg or less than 6 kg

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

Dandie Dinmont Terrier



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: Head strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dog's size, the muscles showing extraordinary development, more especially the maxillary. Skull broad between the ears, getting gradually less towards the eye and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eye to back of skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is covered with very soft silky hair which should not be confined to a mere top-knot and the lighter in colour and silkier it is the better. The cheeks, starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, have a gradual taper towards the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made, and measures about 7.6 cm (3 in) in length, or in proportion to skull as three is to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a little darker shade than top-knot and of the same texture as the feather of the forelegs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about 2.5 cm (1 in) from the back part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point towards the eye, and being about 2.5 cm (1 in) broad at the nose. The nose black.

Eyes: Set wide apart, large, full, round but not protruding, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence and dignity, set low and prominent in front of the head. Colour a rich dark hazel.

Ears: Pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection at the base, broad at the junction of the head and tapering almost to a point, the fore part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They shall harmonise in colour with the body colour. In the case of a pepper dog they are covered with a soft, straight, dark hair (in some cases almost black). In the case of a mustard dog, the hair should be mustard in colour, a shade darker than the body, but not black. All should have a thin feather of light hair starting about 5 cm (2 in) from the tip and of nearly the same colour and texture as the top-knot, which gives the ear the appearance of a distinct point. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but very thin. Length of ear from 7.6 to 10.1 cm (3 to 4 in).

Mouth: The inside of the mouth should be black or dark coloured. The teeth very strong, especially the canine, which are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and punishing power. The teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. Undershot or overshot mouths are equally objectionable.

Neck: Very muscular, well developed and strong, showing great power of resistance, being well set into the shoulders.

Forequarters: The forelegs short, with immense muscular development and bone, set wide apart and chest coming well down between them. Bandy legs are objectionable. The hair on the forelegs of a pepper dog should be tan, varying according to the body colour from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colours there is a nice feather about 5 cm (2 in) long, rather lighter in colour than the hair on the fore part of the leg.

Body: Long, strong and flexible; ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and let well down between the forelegs; the back rather low at the shoulders having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight gradual drop from top of loin to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscles.

Hindquarters: The hind legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner; the thighs are well developed and the hair of the same colour and texture as the fore ones but having no feather or dew claws.

Feet: Flat feet are objectionable. The whole claws should be dark, but the claws of all vary in shade according to the colour of the dog's body. The feet of a pepper dog should be tan, varying according to the body colour from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are a darker shade than its head. Hind feet should be much smaller than the fore feet.

Tail: Rather short, say from 20.3 to 25.4 cm (8 to 10 in), and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of a darker colour than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in colour and not so wiry, with a nice feather about 5 cm (2 in) long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about 10.1 cm (4 in), then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a curve like a scimitar, the tip when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set too high nor too low. When not excited it is carried gaily and a little above the level of the body.

Gait/Movement: Strong straight impulsion from rear giving a fluent free and easy stride reaching forward at the front. A stiff, stilted hopping or weaving gait are faults to be penalised.

Coat: This is a very important point. The hair should be about 5 cm (2 in) long; that from the skull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand. The hard should not be wiry; the coat is what is termed pily or pencilled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in colour and softer than that on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the colour of the dog.

Colour: The colour is pepper or mustard. The pepper ranges from a dark bluish-black to a light silvery-grey, the intermediate shades being preferred, the body colour coming well down the shoulder and hips, gradually merging into the leg colour. The mustards vary from a reddish-brown to a pale fawn, the head being a creamy-white, the legs and feet

Dandie Dinmont Terriers continued....

of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark as in other colours. (Nearly all Dandie Dinmont Terriers have some white on the chest and some have white claws). White feet are objectionable.

Weight and Size: The height should be from 20.3 to 27.9 cm (8 to 11 in) at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, 2.5 to 5 cm (1 to 2 in) less. The ideal weight as near 8.1 kg (18 lbs) as possible. This weight is for dogs in good working order.

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

Fox Terrier (smooth)



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 dog must present a general gay, lively and active appearance; bone and strength in a small compass are essentials, but this must not be taken to mean that a Fox Terrier should be cloddy or in anyway coarse. Speed and endurance must be looked to as well as power and the symmetry of the Foxhound taken as a model. The Terrier, like the Hound, must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short in the leg. He should stand like a cleverly made Hunter, covering a lot of ground, yet with a short back. He will then attain the highest degree of propelling power, together with the greatest length of stride that is compatible with the length of his body.

Head and Skull: The skull should be flat and moderately narrow and gradually decreasing in width to the eyes. Not much “stop” should be apparent, but there should be more dip in the profile between the forehead and the top jaw than is seen in the case of the Greyhound. The cheeks must not be full. The jaw, upper and under, should be strong and muscular, should be of fair punishing strength, but not so in any way to resemble the Greyhound. There should not be much falling away below the eyes. This part of the head should, however, be moderately chiselled out, so as not to go down in a straight line like a wedge. The nose, towards which the muzzle must gradually taper, should be black.

Eyes: Should be dark in colour, small and rather deep set, full of fire, life, and intelligence; as nearly as possible circular in shape.

Ears: Should be V-shaped and small, of moderate thickness and dropping forward close to the cheek, not hanging by the side of the head like a Foxhound’s.

Mouth: The teeth should be nearly as possible level, i.e., the upper teeth on the outside of the lower teeth.

Neck: Should be clean and muscular, without throatiness, of fair length and gradually widening to the shoulders.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be long and sloping, well laid back, fine at the points and cleanly cut at the withers.

Body: Chest deep and not too broad. Back should be short, straight and

strong, with no appearance of slackness. Loin should be powerful and very slightly arched. The fore ribs should be moderately arched, the back ribs deep; and the dog should be well ribbed up.

Hindquarters: Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful hocks near the ground, the dog standing well up on them like a Foxhound and not straight in stifle.

Feet: Should be round, compact and not large. The soles hard and tough. The toes moderately arched and turned neither in nor out.

Tail: Customarily docked. Should be set on rather high and carried gaily, but not over the back nor curled. It should be of good strength.

Coat: Should be straight, flat, smooth, hard, dense and abundant. The belly and under side of the thighs should not be bare.

Colour: White should predominate; brindle, red or liver markings are objectionable. Otherwise this point is of little or no importance.

Weight and Size: Weight is not a certain criterion of a Terrier’s fitness for his work - general shape, size and contour are the main points - and if a dog can gallop and stay, and follow his fox up a drain, it matters little what his weight is to a pound or so, though, roughly speaking, 6.8 - 7.7 kg (15 -17 lb) for a bitch and 7.2 - 8.1 kg (16 - 18 lb) for a dog in show condition are appropriate weights.

Faults: Nose: white, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours. Ears: prick, tulip or rose. Mouth: Much undershot or much overshot.

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

Fox Terrier (wire)



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 Terrier should be alert, quick of movement, keen of expression, on the tip-toe of expectation at the slightest provocation. Character is imparted by the expression of the eyes and by the carriage of ears and tail.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The dog should be balanced and this may be defined as the correct proportions of a certain point or points, when considered in relation to a certain other point or points. It is the keystone of the Terrier's anatomy. The chief points for consideration are the relative proportions of skull and foreface; head and back; height at withers; and length of body from shoulder-point to buttock - the ideal of proportion being reached when the last two measurements are the same. It should be added that, although the head measurements can be taken with absolute accuracy, the height at withers and length of back are approximate and are inserted for the information of breeders and exhibitors rather than as a hard-and-fast rule. The movement or action is the crucial test of conformation. The Terrier's legs should be carried straight forward while travelling, the forelegs hanging perpendicular and swinging parallel to the sides, like the pendulum of a clock. The principal propulsive power is furnished by the hind legs, perfection of action being found in the Terrier possessing long thighs and muscular second-thighs well bent at the stifles, which admit of a strong forward thrust or "snatch" of the hocks. When approaching, the forelegs should form a continuation of the straight of the front, the feet being the same distance apart as the elbows. When stationary it is often difficult to determine whether a dog is slightly out at shoulder but directly he moves the defect - if it exists - becomes more apparent, the fore-feet having a tendency to cross, "weave" or "dish". When, on the contrary, the dog is tied at the shoulder, the tendency of the feet is to move wider apart, with a sort of padding action. When the hocks are turned in - cow-hocks - the stifles and feet are turned outwards, resulting in a serious loss of propulsive power. When the hocks are turned outwards the tendency of the hind feet is to cross, resulting in an ungainly waddle.

Head and Skull: The top line of the skull should be almost flat, sloping slightly and gradually decreasing in width towards the eyes. In a well-balanced head there should be little apparent difference in length between skull and foreface. If, however, the foreface is noticeably shorter, it amounts to a fault, the head looking "weak and unfinished". On the

other hand, when the eyes are set too high up in the skull and too near the ears, it also amounts to a fault, the head being said to have a "foreign appearance." Although the foreface should gradually taper from eye to muzzle and should dip slightly at its juncture with the forehead, it should not "dish" or fall away quickly below the eyes, where it should be full and well made up, but relieved from "wedginess" by a little delicate chiselling. While well-developed jaw bones, armed with a set of strong white teeth, impart that appearance of strength to the foreface which is desirable. An excessive bony or muscular development of the jaws is both unnecessary and unsightly, as it is partly responsible for the full and rounded contour of the cheeks to which the term "cheeky" is applied. Nose should be black.

Eyes: Should be dark in colour, moderately small and not prominent, full of fire, life and intelligence, as nearly as possible circular in shape and not too far apart. Anything approaching a yellow eye is most objectionable.

Ears: Should be small and V-shaped and of moderate thickness, the flaps neatly folded over and drooping forward close to the cheeks. The top line of the folded ear should be well above the level of the skull. A pendulous ear hanging dead by the side of the head like a hound's is uncharacteristic of the Terrier, while an ear which is semi-erect is still more undesirable.

Mouth: Both upper and lower jaws should be strong and muscular, the teeth as nearly as possible level and capable of closing together like a vice - the lower canines locking in front of the upper and the points of the upper incisors slightly overlapping the lower.

Neck: Should be clean, muscular, of fair length, free from throatiness and presenting a graceful curve when viewed from the side.

Forequarters: Shoulders when viewed from the front, should slope steeply downwards from their juncture, with the neck towards the points, which should be fine. When viewed from the side they should be long, well laid back and should slope obliquely backwards from points to withers, which should always be clean cut. A shoulder well-laid back gives the long fore-hand, which in combination with a short back, is so desirable in Terrier or Hunter. Chest deep and not broad, a too narrow chest being almost as undesirable as a very broad one. Excessive depth of chest and brisket is an impediment to a Terrier when going to ground. Viewed from any direction the legs should be straight, the bone of the forelegs strong right down to the feet. The elbows should hang perpendicular to the body, working free of the sides, carried straight through in travelling.

Body: The back should be short and level, with no appearance of slackness - the loins muscular and very slightly arched. The brisket should be deep, the front ribs moderately arched and the back ribs deep and well sprung. The term "slackness" is applied both to the portion of the back immediately behind the withers when it shows any tendency to dip and also the flanks when there is too much space between the back-ribs and hip-bone. When there is little space between the ribs and hips, the dog is said to be "short in couplings", "short-coupled" or "well-ribbed up". A Terrier can scarcely be too short in back, provided he has sufficient length of neck and liberty of movement. The bitch may be slightly longer in couplings than the dog.

Hindquarters: Should be strong and muscular, quite free from droop or crouch; the thighs long and powerful: the stifles well curved and turned neither in nor out; the hockjoints well bent and near the ground: the hocks perfectly upright and parallel with each other when viewed from behind. The worst possible form of hindquarters consists of a short second-thigh and a straight stifle, a combination which causes

the hind-legs to act as props rather than instruments of propulsion. The hind-legs should be carried straight through in travelling.

Feet: Should be round, compact and not large - the pads tough and well-cushioned and the toes moderately arched and neither turned in nor out. A Terrier with good-shaped fore-legs and feet will wear his nails down short by contact with the road surface, the weight of the body being evenly distributed between the toe-pads and the heels.

Tail: Customarily docked. Should be set on rather high and carried gaily but not curled. It should be of good strength and substance and of fair length - a three-quarters dock is about right - since it affords the only safe grip when handling working Terriers. A very short tail is suitable neither for work nor show.

Coat: The principal difference between that of the Smooth and Wire variety is that, whereas the former is straight and flat, that of the latter appears to be broken - the hairs having a tendency to twist. The best coats are of a dense, wiry texture - like coconut matting - the hairs growing so closely and strongly together that when parted with the fingers the skin cannot be seen. At the base of these stiff hairs is a shorter growth of finer and softer hair - termed the undercoat. The coat on the sides is never quite so hard as that on the back and quarters. Some of the hardest coats are "crinkly" or slightly waved, but a curly coat is very objectionable. The hair on the upper and lower jaws should be crisp and only sufficiently long to impart an appearance of strength to the fore-face, thus effectually differentiating them from the Smooth variety. The hair on the fore-legs should also be dense and crisp. The coat should average in length from 1.90 to 2.54 cm (.75 to 1 in) on shoulders and neck, lengthening to 3.81 cm (1.5 in) on withers, backs, ribs and quarters. These measurements are given rather as a guide to exhibitors than as an infallible rule, since the length of coat varies in different specimens and seasons. The judge must form his own opinion as to what constitutes a "sufficient" coat.

Colour: White should predominate; brindle, red, liver or slate blue are objectionable. Otherwise colour is of little or no importance.

Weight and Size: Bone and strength in a small compass are essential, but this must not be taken to mean that a Terrier should be "cloddy", or in any way coarse - speed and endurance being requisite as well as power. The Terrier must on no account be leggy, nor must he be too short on the leg. He should stand like a cleverly-made, short-backed Hunter covering a lot of ground. According to present-day requirements, a full-sized, well-balanced dog should not exceed 39.3 cm (15.5 in) at the withers - the bitch being proportionately lower - nor should the length of back from withers to root of tail exceed 30.4 cm (12 in), while to maintain the relative proportions the head - as before mentioned - should not exceed 18.4 cm (7.2 in) or be less than 17.7 cm (7 in). A dog with these measurements should scale 8.1 kg (18 lb) in show condition - a bitch weighing some 0.9 kg (2 lb) less - with a margin of 0.4 kg (1 lb) either way.

Faults: Nose: white, cherry or spotted to a considerable extent with either of these colours. Ears: prick, tulip or rose. Mouth: much undershot or much overshot.

NB: Old scars or injuries, the result of work or accident, should not be allowed to prejudice a Terrier's chance in the show-ring, unless they interfere with its movement or with its utility for work or stud.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

German Hunting Terrier



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

TRANSLATION : Johan Gallant / Walter Schicker.

ORIGIN : Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE VALID ORIGINAL STANDARD : 05.02.1996.

UTILIZATION : Versatile hunting dog, suited in particular for the hunt under the ground and as a flushing dog.

FCI CLASSIFICATION:

Group 3 Terriers.
Section 1 Large and medium sized Terriers.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : After the first World War a group of active hunters separated from the numerically strong Fox-Terrier Club. It was their aim to create a breed, the sole purpose of which would be hunting performance. The experienced hunters and cynologists Rudolf Frieß, Walter Zangenberg and Carl-Erich Grünewald decided to select a black and tan hunting dog in particular suitable for the hunt under the ground. A coincidence came in support of their efforts. A zoo director, Lutz Heck / Hagenberg presented Walter Zangenberg with four black and tan terriers which were said to come from pure-bred Fox-Terrier lines. These dogs became the foundation stock of the German Hunting Terrier. At the time Dr Herbert Lackner joined the founders. After many years of intensive breeding efforts, and through skilful crossings with the Old English Wirehaired Terrier as well as with the Welsh Terrier, they succeeded to fix the appearance of their breed. At the same time they put great emphasis on breeding a multitalented, well trainable, hard, tongue-giving and water-happy dog with an explicit hunting instinct. The German Hunting Terrier Club (Deutscher Jagdterrier-Club e.V.) was founded in 1926. As ever, the breeders continued to value most carefully their breed for its usefulness as a hunting dog, its steadiness of character, its courage and drive.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : A smallish, generally black and tan, compact, well proportioned working hunting dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : Proportion of chest circumference to height at the withers : The circumference of the chest is 10 to 12 cm (4 to 4 ¾ in.) more than the height at the withers.

Body length to height at the withers : The body is insignificantly longer than the height at the withers.

Depth of chest to height at the withers : Circa 55 - 60 % of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / CHARACTER : Courageous and hard, takes pleasure in work, enduring, vital, full of temperament, reliable, sociable and trainable, neither shy nor aggressive.

HEAD : Elongated, slightly wedge-shaped, not pointed, the muzzle slightly shorter than the skull from occiput to stop.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : The skull is flat, broad between the ears, narrower between the eyes.

Stop : Slightly marked.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : In harmony with the muzzle, neither too narrow nor too small, not cleft. Black, but when the colour of the coat is dominantly brown, a brown nose is also permitted.

Muzzle : Strong, distinct under-jaw, strongly pronounced chin.

Cheeks : Well pronounced.

Lips : Tight and well pigmented.

Jaws/Teeth : Big teeth. Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, whereby the row of upper incisors, without gap, perfectly locks over the lower incisors, and with the teeth standing vertically to the jaws. 42 teeth in accordance with the teeth formula.

Eyes : Dark, small, oval, well placed in such a way that injury is hardly possible; the eyelids are tight. Resolute expression.

Ears : Set high, not explicitly small, V-shaped; slightly touching semi-drop ears.

NECK : Strong, not too long, well put on and blending strongly into the shoulders.

BODY :

Topline : Straight.

Withers : Well defined.

Back : Strong, straight, not too short.

Loin : Well muscled.

Croup : Well muscled and flat.

Chest : Deep, ribs well sprung, not too broad, long breastbone with ribs well reaching backwards.

Underline : Elegantly curved backwards; short and firm flanks, belly slightly drawn up.

TAIL : Customarily docked. Well set to the long croup, docked for circa 1/3. Is rather carried slightly raised than steeply erected, but should never incline over the back. (In countries where tail docking is prohibited by law, it can be left in its natural state. It should be carried horizontally or slightly sabre-formed.)

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

General : Seen from the front the forelegs are straight and parallel, viewed from the side they are placed well under the body. The distance from the surface to the elbows is approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers.

Shoulders : The shoulder-blade lies well oblique and backwards; it is long and strongly muscled. There is good angulation between shoulder-blade and upper arm.

Upper arm : As long as possible, well and dry muscled.

Elbows : Close to body, neither turned inward nor outward. Good angulation between upper arm and forearm.

Forearm : Dry, straight and upright with strong bones.

Pastern joint : Strong.

Pastern : Slightly angulated to the ground, bones rather strong than fine.

Forefeet : Often broader than the hind feet, the toes lying close to each other with sufficiently thick, hard, resistant and well pigmented pads. They are parallel, in stance as well as in movement neither turned inward nor outward.

HINDQUARTERS :

General : Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulation between upper thigh and lower thigh and also at the hocks. Strong bones.

Upper thigh : Long, broad and muscular.

Stifle : Strong with good angulation between upper- and lower thigh.

Lower thigh : Long, muscular and sinewy.

Hock joint : Strong and placed low.

Hocks : Short and vertical.

Hind feet : Oval to round, the toes lying close to each other, with sufficiently thick, hard, resistant and well pigmented pads. They are parallel, in stance and in movement neither turned inward nor outward.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Ample ground covering, free, with good reach in the front and powerful drive from the rear. In front- and hindquarters parallel and straight; never stilted.

SKIN : Thick, tight, without folds.

COAT

HAIR : Plain, dense; hard rough hair or coarse smooth hair.

COLOUR : The colour is black, dark-brown or greyish-black, with fawn (yellow-red) clearly defined markings at the eyebrows, muzzle, chest, the legs and at the base of the tail. Light and dark mask is equally permitted; small white markings on chest and toes are tolerated.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at the withers :

Dogs : 33 to 40 cm, (13 to 15 ¾ in.)

Bitches : 33 to 40 cm. (13 to 15 ¾ in.)

Weight (desired ideal weight for working) :

Dogs : 9 to 10 kg, (19 ¾ to 22 lbs.)

Bitches : 7.5 to 8,5 kg. (16 ½ to 18 ¾ 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.

Missing of one or both M3 (Molars) is not to be considered a fault.

SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Narrow skull, narrow and also pointed muzzle.
- Falling away under-jaw, narrow jaws.
- Weak bite, any slight irregularity in the placing of the incisors.
- Light or spotted nose.
- Light, too big or protruding eyes.
- Erected, flying, too small, set too low or heavy ears.
- Steep forequarters.
- Soft or roached back, too short back.
- Short breastbone.
- Too narrow or too wide in front.
- Steep hindquarters, overbuilt.
- Elbows clearly turned in or out.
- Too close or spread toes; cow-hocked, bow-legged or narrow hocks, in stance as well as in movement.
- Ambling, stilted or tripping gait.
- Splayed feet, cat feet.
- Tail inclining over the back, tail set too low or hanging.
- Short, woolly, open or thin hair, bald at the belly or at the inner sides of the thighs.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Weak in temperament and character, shot- or game shy.
- Over- and undershot bite, wry mouth, pincer and partial pincer bite, irregularly placed teeth, missing teeth except for M3.
- Incorrect pigmentation.
- Entropion and ectropion, eyes of different colour, blue or spotted eyes.
- Any departure of the described coat colour.
- Over- and under size.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Glen of Imaal Terrier



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: This breed is a native of Co Wicklow and takes his name from the Glen of Imaal. The dog draws on his character of great courage, dead game when called on; otherwise gentle and docile.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Glen of Imaal Terrier is a medium long-coated dog. He should be of great strength for his size and should be active and agile and he should be low to the ground. Movement should be free, not hackney in action but covering the ground effortlessly.

Coat: Medium long, not more than 10 cm (4 in) in length - of wiry texture with soft undercoat. Trimming allowed.

Head: The head should be of good width, of fair length with a foreface of power a pronounced stop - tapering to the nose, but showing no sign of the bottle head often seen in other breeds.

Eyes: The eyes, which are of a brown colour, are placed well apart. Light eyes should be penalised.

Ears: Rose or half pricked and not large. Full drop or prick to be penalised.

Mouth: While it is desirable in the revival stage of the breed at present that allowance must be made, the mouth should be level, ie the incisors of the bottom jaw should fit closely inside the incisors of the top jaw and the lips should be tight and clean. The badly undershot or overshot mouth to be heavily penalised.

Body: Deep and long, the body longer than high, the topline should be straight. Loins must be strong, the ribs to be well sprung, without the appearance of a barrel or flat ribs.

Forequarters: The legs are of great importance and must be short but of great bone, the chest wide and strong with front legs bowed and splayed.

Hindquarters: Strong and well muscled with good thighs and bend of stifle, hocks turned neither in nor out.

Feet: The feet must be compact with strong rounded pads.

Colour: Blue-brindle or wheaten.

Tail: Customarily docked. The tail must be strong at the insertion, well

set on and carried gaily, hips well muscled.

Size: For Dogs and Bitches.

Weight: 35 lbs (15.8 kg).

Height: 14.5 in (36.8 cm) at shoulder.

Serious Faults: Badly undershot or overshot mouth; light eyes or pink rims; pink or Dudley nose; white or undue paling in coat colour. Other faults to be taken into account - non-conformation with the standard regarding height and 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

Irish Terrier



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: Dogs that are very game are usually surly or snappish. The Irish Terrier as a breed is an exception, being remarkably good tempered, notably so with humans, it being admitted, however, that he is perhaps a little too ready to resent interference on the part of other dogs. There is a heedless, reckless pluck about the Irish Terrier which is characteristic and coupled with the head- long dash, blind to all consequences, with which he rushes at his adversary, has earned for the breed the proud epithet of “The Dare Devils.” When “off duty” they are characterised by a quiet caress-inviting appearance and when one sees them endearingly, timidly pushing their heads into their master’s hands, it is difficult to realise that on occasions, at the “set on”, they can prove that they have the courage of a lion and will fight unto the last breath in their bodies. They develop an extraordinary devotion for their masters and have been known to track them almost incredible distances.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The dog must present an active, lively, lithe and wiry appearance; with lots of substance, at the same time free of clumsiness, as speed and endurance, as well as power, are very essential. They must be neither “cloddy” nor “cobby”, but should be framed on the “lines of speeds”, showing a graceful “racing outline.”

Head and Skull: Head long; skull flat and rather narrow between ears, getting slightly narrower towards the eye; free from wrinkles; stop hardly visible except in profile. The jaw must be strong and muscular, but not too full in the cheek and of a good punishing length. The foreface should not “dish” or fall away quickly between or below the eyes, where it should be well made up, being relieved of “wedginess” by delicate chiselling. The hair should be crisp and only sufficiently long to impart an appearance of additional strength to the foreface. Lips should be well fitting and externally almost black in colour. The nose must be black.

Eyes: A dark colour, small, not prominent and full of life, fire and intelligence. A light or yellow eye is a fault.

Ears: Small and V-shaped, of moderate thickness, set well on the head and dropping forward closely to the cheek. The top of the folded ear should be well above the level of the skull. The ear must be free of fringe and the hair thereon shorter and darker in colour than the body.

Mouth: The teeth should be even, strong and free from discoloration, the top teeth slightly overlapping the lower.

Neck: Should be of a fair length and gradually widening towards the shoulders, well carried and free of throatiness. There is generally a slight frill at each side of the neck running nearly to the corner of the ear.

Forequarters: The shoulders must be fine, long and sloping well into the back. The legs moderately long, well set from the shoulders, perfectly straight, with plenty of bone and muscle; the elbows working freely clear of the sides- pasterns short and straight, hardly noticeable. The forelegs should be moved straight forward when travelling. The hair on the legs should be dense and crisp.

Body: Chest deep and muscular, but neither full nor wide. Body moderately long; back should be strong and straight, with no appearance of slackness behind the shoulders; the loin muscular and slightly arched; ribs fairly sprung, rather deep than round, and well-ribbed back.

Hindquarters: Should be strong and muscular, the thighs powerful, hocks near the ground, stifles moderately bent. The hind legs should be moved straight forward when travelling, the stifles not turned outwards. The hair on the legs should be dense and crisp.

Feet: Should be strong, tolerably round and moderately small; toes arched and neither turned out nor in; black toe nails most desirable. Pads must be sound and free from cracks or horny excrescences.

Tail: Customarily docked to about three quarters; should be free of fringe or feather, but well covered with rough hair, set on pretty high, carried gaily, but not over the back or curled.

Coat: Hard and wiry, having a broken appearance, free of softness or silkiness, not so long as to hide the outline of the body, particularly in the hindquarters, straight and flat, no shagginess and free of lock or curl. At the base of these stiff hairs is a growth of finer and softer hair usually termed the undercoat.

Colour: Should be “whole-coloured”, the most preferable colours being a bright red, red wheaten, or yellow red. White sometimes appears on chest and feet and is more objectionable on the latter than on the former, as a speck of white on chest is frequently to be seen in all self-coloured breeds.

Weight and Size: The most desirable weight in show condition is, for a dog 12.2 kg (27 lb), and for a bitch 11.3 kg (25 lb). Height at shoulders approximately 45.7 cm (18 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

Jack Russell Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A strong, active, lithe working Terrier of great character with flexible body of medium length. His smart movement matches his keen expression. Tail docking is optional and the coat may be smooth, rough or broken.

CHARACTERISTICS: A lively, alert and active Terrier with a keen intelligent expression.

Temperament: Bold and fearless, friendly but quietly confident.

Head and Skull: The skull should be flat and of moderate width gradually decreasing in width to the eyes and tapering to a wide muzzle with very strong jaws. There should be a well defined stop but not over pronounced. The length from the stop to the nose should be slightly shorter than from the stop to the occiput with the cheek muscles well developed. The nose should be black.

Eyes: Small dark and with keen expression. MUST not be prominent and eyelids should fit closely. The eyelid rims should be pigmented black. Almond shape.

Ears: Button or dropped of good texture and great mobility.

Mouth: Deep wide and powerful jaws with tight-fitting pigmented lips and strong teeth closing to a scissor bite.

Neck: Strong and clean allowing head to be carried with poise.

Forequarters: Shoulders well sloped back and not heavily loaded with muscle. Forelegs straight in bone from the shoulder to the toes whether viewed from the front or the side and with sufficient length of upper arm to ensure elbows are set under the body, with sternum clearly in front of shoulder blades.

Body: Chest deep rather than wide, with good clearance and the brisket located at the height mid-way between the ground and the withers. The body should be proportioned marginally longer than tall, measuring slightly longer from the withers to the root of the tail than from the withers to the ground. Back level. Ribs should be well sprung from the spine, flattening on the sides so that the girth behind the elbows can

be spanned by two hands - about 40 cm to 43 cm. The loins should be short, strong and deeply muscled.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular, balanced in proportion to the shoulder, hind legs parallel when viewed from behind while in free standing position. Stifles well angulated and hocks low set.

Feet: Round, hard, padded, not large, toes moderately arched, turned neither in or out.

Tail: Customarily docked. May droop at rest. When moving should be erect and if docked the tip should be on the same level as ears.

Gait/Movement: True, free and springy.

Coat: May be smooth, broken or rough. Must be weather-proof, preferably unaltered.

Colour: White MUST predominate with black, tan or brown markings.

Size: Ideal is 25 cm (10") to 30 cm (12") in height with the weight in kgs being equivalent of 1 kg to each 5 cm in height, ie a 25 cm high dog should weigh approximately 5 kgs and a 30 cm high dog should weigh 6 kgs.

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. However, the following weaknesses should be particularly penalised:

- (a) Lack of true Terrier characteristics.
- (b) Lack of balance, ie over exaggeration of any points.
- (c) Sluggish or unsound movement.
- (d) Faulty mouth.

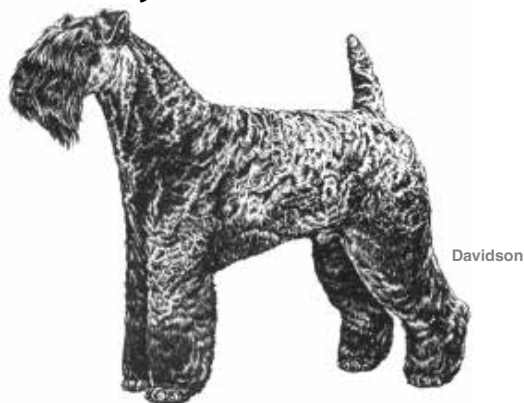
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Kerry Blue Terrier



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: Disciplined gameness. The Kerry Blue Terrier is a compact, powerful Terrier, showing gracefulness and an attitude of alert determination, with definite Terrier style and character throughout.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The typical Kerry Blue Terrier should be upstanding, well-knit and well proportioned, showing a well-developed and muscular body.

Head and Skull: Well balanced, long, proportionately lean, with slight stop and flat over the skull. Foreface and jaw very strong, deep and punishing; nose black; nostrils of due proportion.

Eyes: Dark as possible. Small to medium with keen Terrier expression.

Ears: Small to medium and V-shaped, carried forward but not as high as in some Terrier breeds.

Mouth: Teeth level with upper teeth just closing over the lower; dark gums and roof of mouth.

Neck: Strong and reachy, running into sloping shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders flat as possible with elbows carried close to the body while the dog is standing or in action. Legs straight, bone powerful. Front straight, neither too wide nor too narrow.

Body: Short coupled with good depth of brisket and well sprung ribs. Chest to be deep. Topline level.

Hindquarters: Large and well developed, stifle bent and hocks close to the ground giving perfect freedom of hind action.

Feet: Round and small. Toe-nails black.

Tail: Customarily docked. Set on high to complete a perfectly straight back and carried erect.

Coat: Soft and silky, plentiful and wavy

Colour: Any shade of blue, with or without black points. A shade of tan is permissible in puppies, as is also a dark colour up to the age of 18 months. A small white patch on chest should not be penalised.

Weight and Size: The most desirable weight for a fully-developed dog is from 14.9 to 16.7 kg (33 to 37 lb), and bitches should weigh proportionately less, but 15.8 kg (35 lb) is the most desirable weight to aim for. Ideal height: dogs 45.7-48.2 cm (18-19 in) at shoulder; bitches slightly less.

Faults: Hard or woolly coat. Solid black after 18 months. In excess of 48.2 cm (19 in) in height. Bumpy cheek bones, teeth undershot or very overshot. Rose ears. snipy foreface. Light-coloured or full eyes. Roach or hollowback. Close, stilted or cow-hocked hind action.

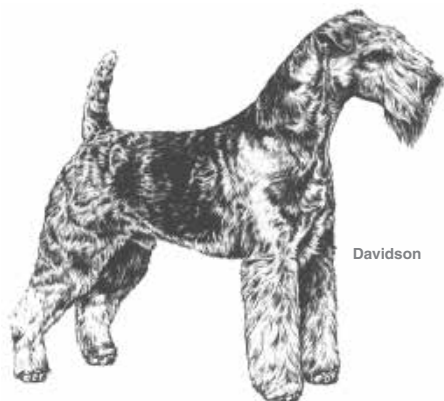
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Lakeland Terrier



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: Smart and workman-like, with gay fearless demeanour.

Head and Skull: Well balanced. Skull flat and refined. The jaws powerful and the muzzle should be broad but not too long. The length of the head from the stop to the tip of the nose should not exceed that from the occiput to the stop. Nose black.

Eyes: Should be dark or hazel.

Ears: Moderately small, V-shaped and carried alertly. They should not be placed too high or too low on the head.

Mouth: Teeth even, closing scissor fashion, i.e., top teeth fitting closely over lower.

Neck: Reachy.

Forequarters: Shoulders well laid back. Forelegs straight, well boned.

Body: Chest reasonably narrow. Back strong, moderately short, well-coupled.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular, thighs long and powerful, well-turned stifles, hocks low to ground and straight.

Feet: Small, compact, round and well-padded.

Tail: Customarily docked. Well set on, carried gaily but not to curl over the back.

Coat: Dense and weather resisting, harsh with good undercoat.

Colour: Black and tan, blue and tan, red, wheaten, red grizzle, liver, blue or black. Small tips of white on feet and chest not to debar. Mahogany or deep tan is not typical.

Weight and Size: The average weight of dogs is 7.7 kg (17 lb), bitches 6.8 kg (15 lb). The height should not exceed 36.8 cm (14.5 in) at the shoulder.

Faults: A true Lakeland Terrier expression is determined by head, ears and eyes. Too long a head, ears set on the top of the head, and slanting eye, are faults.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Manchester Terrier



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 dog shall be compact in appearance with good bone and free from any resemblance to the Whippet.

Head and Skull: Long, flat in skull and narrow, level and wedge-shaped, without showing cheek muscles; well-filled up under the eyes, with tapering, tight lipped jaws.

Eyes: Small, dark and sparkling, almond in shape, set close in head, not prominent.

Ears: Small and V-shaped, carried well above the top line of the head and hanging close to the head above the eyes.

Mouth: Should be level.

Neck: The neck should be fairly long and tapering from the shoulder to the head and slightly arched at the crest, free from throatiness.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be clean and well-sloped. The chest narrow and deep. The forelegs must be quite straight, set on well under the dog and of proportionate length to the body.

Body: Short with well-sprung ribs, slightly roached and well cut up behind the ribs.

Hindquarters: The hind legs should be neither cow-hocked nor with the feet turned in and well bent at the stifle.

Feet: Small, semi-harefooted and strong with well-arched toes.

Tail: Short and set on where the arch of the back ends, thick where it joins the body and tapering to a point, carried not higher than the level of the back.

Coat: Close, smooth, short and glossy, of a firm texture.

Colour: Jet black and rich mahogany tan distributed as follows: on the head, the muzzle to be tanned to the nose, the nose and nasal bone to be jet black. There shall be a small tan spot on each cheek and above each eye, the underjaw and throat to be tanned with a distinct tan V. The legs from the knee downward to be tanned with the exception of the toes which shall be pencilled with black and a distinct black mark (thumb

mark) immediately above the feet. Inside the hind legs tanned but divided with black at the stifle joint. Under the tail tanned, the vent tanned but as narrow as possible so that it is covered by the tail. A slight tan mark on each side of the chest. Tan outside the hind legs, commonly called breeching, a defect. In all cases the black should not run into the tan or vice versa, but the division between the colours shall be clearly defined.

Weight and Size: Desired height at shoulders 40.6 cm (16 in) dogs, 38.1 cm (15 in) bitches.

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

Norfolk Terrier



Size: Ideal height 25.4 cm (10 in) at withers.

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.

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 Norfolk Terrier is one of the smallest of the Terriers, but a “demon” for its size. Of a lovable disposition, not quarrelsome, with a hardy constitution. Temperament alert and fearless.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small, low, keen dog, compact and strong with short back, good substance and bone. Honourable scars from fair wear and tear should not be penalised unduly.

Head and Skull: Skull wide and slightly rounded with good width between the ears. Muzzle wedge-shaped and strong; length of muzzle slightly less than half the length of skull. Stop should be well defined.

Eyes: Oval shaped and deep set, in colour dark brown or black. Expression alert, keen and intelligent.

Ears: Size medium, V-shaped but slightly rounded at tip, dropping forward close to the cheek.

Mouth: Tight lipped, jaw strong; teeth strong and rather large; scissor bite.

Neck: Medium length and strong.

Forequarters: Clean and powerful shoulders with short powerful and straight legs.

Body: Compact with short back, level topline, well-sprung ribs.

Hindquarters: Well muscled, good turn of stifle, hocks well let down and straight when viewed from rear; with great powers of propulsion.

Feet: Round with thick pads.

Tail: Customarily docked to a medium length, not excessively gay.

Coat: Hard, wiry and straight, lying close to the body. It is longer and rougher on the neck and shoulders. Hair on head and ears short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

Colour: All shades of red, red wheaten, black and tan or grizzle. White marks or patches are undesirable but shall not disqualify.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Norwich Terrier



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 Norwich Terrier is one of the smallest of the terriers. Of a lovable disposition, not quarrelsome, tremendously active and with a hardy constitution. Temperament gay and fearless.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small, low, keen dog, compact and strong with good substance and bone. Honourable scars from fair wear and tear should not be penalised unduly.

Head and Skull: Skull broad and slightly rounded with good width between ears. Well defined stop. Muzzle wedge shaped and strong. Ratio of muzzle length to skull length is 2:3.

Eyes: Small and oval shaped, dark, full of expression, bright and keen.

Ears: Erect, set well apart on top of skull. Of medium size with pointed tips. Held perfectly erect when aroused. Can be laid back when not at attention.

Mouth: Tight lipped, jaws clean and strong. Teeth strong, rather large. Scissor bite.

Neck: Neck strong of good length, commensurate with correct overall balance, flowing into well-laid back shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs short, powerful and straight; elbows close to body. Pasterns firm and upright. Legs should be moving straight forward when travelling.

Body: Short back, compact body with good depth. Rib cage should be long and well sprung with short loin. Level topline.

Hindquarters: Broad, strong and muscular, with well turned stifle. Low set hock with great powers of propulsion. Hind legs should follow in the track of the forelegs when moving, showing the pads and with hocks parallel.

Feet: Round, well padded and catlike. To point straight forward standing and moving.

Tail: Customarily docked to a medium length. Set on high to complete a perfectly level topline. Carried erect.

Coat: Hard, wiry and straight, lying close to the body with a thick undercoat. Longer and rougher on the neck forming a ruff to frame the face. Hair on head and ears short and smooth, except for slight whiskers and eyebrows.

Colour: All shades of red, wheaten, black and tan, or grizzle. White marks or patches are undesirable.

Size: Ideal height 25.4 cm (10 in) at withers. This ideal height should not be attained by excessive length of leg.

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

Parson Russell Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Workmanlike, active and agile; built for speed and endurance.

Characteristics: Essentially a working terrier with ability and conformation to go to ground and run with hounds.

Temperament: Bold and friendly.

Head and Skull: Flat, moderately broad, gradually narrowing to the eyes. Shallow stop. Length from nose to stop slightly shorter than from stop to occiput. Nose black.

Eyes: Almond shaped, fairly deep-set, dark keen expression.

Ears: Small V-shaped, dropping forward, carried close to head, fold not to appear above top of skull.

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

Neck: Clean, muscular, of good length, gradually widening to shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders long and sloping, well laid back, cleanly cut at withers. Legs strong, must be straight with joints turning neither in nor out. Elbows close to body, working free of the sides.

Body: Chest of moderate depth, capable of being spanned behind the shoulders by average size hands. Back strong and straight. Loin slightly arched. Well balanced, length of back from withers to root of tail equal to height from withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Strong, muscular with good angulation and bend of stifle. Hocks short and parallel giving plenty of drive.

Feet: Compact with firm pads, turning neither in nor out.

Tail: Strong, straight, set on high. Customarily docked with length complimenting the body while providing a good handhold.

Gait/Movement: Free, lively, well co-ordinated; straight action front and behind.

Coat: Naturally harsh, close and dense, whether rough or smooth. Belly and undersides coated. Skin must be thick and loose.

Colour: Entirely white or predominantly white with markings which are tan, lemon or black, or any combination of these colours, preferably confined to head or root of tail.

Size: Height: Dogs minimum 33 cms (13 ins) at withers ideally 35 cms (14 ins) at withers. Bitches minimum 30 cms (12 ins) at withers ideally 33 cms (13 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.

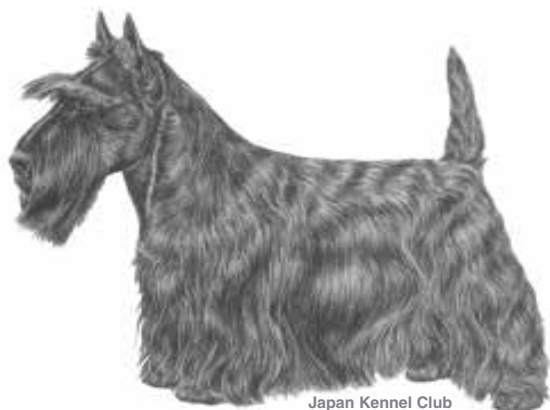
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Scottish Terrier



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A Scottish Terrier is a sturdy thick-set dog of a suitable size to go to ground, placed on short legs, alert in carriage and suggestive of great power and activity in small compass. The head gives the impression of being long for a dog of its size. The body is covered with a close-lying, broken, rough-textured coat; with its keen intelligent eyes and sharp prick ears, the dog looks willing to go anywhere and do anything. In spite of its short legs, the construction is such that it is a very agile and active dog. The movement of the dog is smooth, easy and straight forward, with free action at shoulder, stifle and hock.

Head and Skull: Without being out of proportion to the size of the dog, it should be long, the length of skull enabling it to be fairly wide and yet retain a narrow appearance. The skull is nearly flat and the cheek-bones do not protrude. There is a slight, but distinct stop between skull and foreface just in front of the eye. The nose is large and in profile the line from the nose towards the chin appears to slope backwards.

Eyes: Should be almond-shaped, dark brown, fairly wide apart and set deeply under the eyebrows.

Ears: Neat, of fine texture, pointed and erect.

Mouth: The teeth large, the upper incisors closely overlapping the lower.

Neck: Muscular, of moderate length.

Forequarters: The head is carried on a muscular neck of moderate length, showing quality, set into a long sloping shoulder; the brisket well in front of the forelegs, which are straight and well-boned to straight pasterns. The chest fairly broad and hung between the forelegs, which must not be out at elbows nor placed under the body.

Body: The body has well-rounded ribs, which flatten to a deep chest and are carried well back. The back is proportionately short and very muscular. In general the top line of the body should be straight and level; the loin muscular and deep, thus powerfully coupling the ribs to the hindquarters.

Hindquarters: Remarkably powerful for the size of the dog. Big and wide buttocks. Thighs deep and muscular, well bent at stifle. Hocks strong and well bent and turned neither inwards nor outwards.

Feet: Of good size and well padded, toes well arched and close-knit.

Tail: Of moderate length to give a general balance to the dog, thick at the root and tapering towards the tip, set on with an upright carriage or with a slight bend.

Coat: The dog has two coats, the undercoat short, dense and soft; the outer coat harsh, dense and wiry; the two making a weather-resisting covering to the dog.

Colour: Black, wheaten or brindle of any colour.

Weight and Size: The ideally made dog in hard show condition should weigh from 8.6 kg (19 lb) to 10.4 kg (23 lb). Height 25.4 to 27.9 cm (10 to 11 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

Sealyham Terrier



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: Alert and fearless but of friendly disposition.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Should be that of a freely moving and active dog, presenting a balanced picture of great substance in a small compass. General outline oblong, not square.

Head and Skull: The skull slightly domed and wide between the ears. Cheek bones should not be prominent. Punishing square jaw, powerful and long. Nose black.

Eyes: Dark, deep set, oval but not small. Unpigmented eye rims permissible.

Ears: Size medium, slightly rounded at tip and carried at side of cheek.

Mouth: Teeth level and strong, with canine teeth fitting well into each other and long for the size of the dog. A scissor bite is preferred - 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. A level bite is permissible.

Neck: Fairly long, thick and muscular, on well-laid shoulders.

Forequarters: Forelegs should be short, strong and as straight as possible consistent with the chest being well let down. Point of shoulder should be in line with point of elbow which should be close to side of chest.

Body: Medium length, level and flexible with ribs well sprung. Chest broad and deep, well let down between forelegs.

Hindquarters: Notably powerful for size of dog. Thighs deep and muscular with well bent stifle. Hocks strong, well bent and parallel to each other.

Feet: Round and catlike with thick pads. Feet pointing directly forward.

Gait: Brisk and vigorous with plenty of drive.

Tail: Customarily docked. Set in line with back and carried erect. Quarters should protrude beyond set of tail.

Coat: Long, hard and wiry topcoat with weather resistant undercoat.

Colour: All white, or white with lemon, brown or badger pied markings on head and ears. Much black and heavy ticking undesirable.

Weight and Size: Ideal weight: Dogs about 9 kg (20 lb); Bitches about 8.1 kg (18 lb). Height should not exceed 30.4 cm (12 in) at the shoulder. General conformation, overall balance, type and substance are the main criteria.

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

Skye Terrier



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, low and profusely coated, twice as long as high. Moves with seemingly effortless gait. Strong in quarters, body and jaw.

Characteristics: Elegant and dignified.

Temperament: A 'one-man' dog, distrustful of strangers, never vicious.

Head and Skull: Long and powerful, strength not sacrificed for extreme length. Moderate width at back of skull, tapering gradually with slight stop to strong muzzle. Nose black.

Eyes: Brown, preferably dark brown, medium in size, close set and full of expression.

Ears: Prick or drop. When prick, gracefully feathered, not large, erect at outer edges and slanting towards each other at inner edge, from peak to skull. When drop, larger, hanging straight, lying flat and close at front.

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

Neck: Long and slightly crested.

Forequarters: Shoulders broad, close to body, chest deep, legs short and muscular.

Body: Low and low, back level. Ribcage oval, deep and long. Short Lion. Sides appear flattish due to straight falling coat.

Hindquarters: Strong, full, well developed and well angulated. Legs short, muscular and straight when viewed from behind. No dew claws.

Feet: Forefeet larger than hind, pointing truly forward. Pads thick, nails strong.

Tail: When hanging, upper part pendulous and lower half thrown back in a curve. When raised, a prolongation of incline of back, not raising higher nor curling up. Gracefully feathered.

Gait/movement: Legs proceed straight forward when travelling. When approaching, forelegs form a continuation of straight line in front, feet being same distance apart as elbows. Principal propelling power is

furnished by hind legs which travel straight forward. Forelegs moving well forward, without too much lift. Whole movement termed free, active and effortless and gives a more or less fluid picture.

Coat: Double. Undercoat short, close, soft and woolly. Outercoat long, hard, straight, flat and free from curl. Hair on head shorter, softer, veiling forehead and eyes. Mingling with side locks, surrounding ears like a fringe and allowing their shape to appear.

Colour: Black, dark or light grey, fawn, cream, all with black points. Any self colour allowing shading of same colour and lighter undercoat, so long as nose and ears are black. A small white spot on chest permissible.

Size - Height:

Dogs 25-26 cms (10 ins) – Length from tip of nose to tip of tail 103cms (41.5 ins)

Bitches slightly smaller in same proportions.

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

Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier



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 Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier should be good tempered, spirited and game. Full of confidence and humour- a delightful, affectionate, intelligent companion. A natural terrier with strong sporting instincts, hardy and of strong constitution.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium-sized compact, upstanding terrier well covered with a soft, wheaten coloured, natural coat that falls in loose curls or waves. An active, short-coupled dog, strong and well built; well balanced in structure and movement, not exaggerated in any way. Standing four square with head and tail up, giving the appearance of a happy dog, Full of character.

Head: Head moderately long and profusely covered with coat which should fall forward over the eyes. The skull while not being coarse, should not be narrow. Skull flat and not too wide between the ears. The stop should be well defined and the cheek bones not prominent. The distance from the eyes to nose not longer and preferably shorter, than the distance from the eye to the occiput. Jaws strong and punishing, muzzle square with no suggestion of snippiness. The top-line of the muzzle absolutely straight and parallel with skull. The nose should be black and large for the size of dog. Head in general, powerful without being coarse.

Eyes: A clear bright dark hazel. Squarely set under a strong brow and of medium size. Eye rims black.

Ears: V-shaped and folded at level of skull. The forward edge should drop down and slightly forward to lie closely along the cheek, the back edge standing slightly away from the side of the head. Thin, small to medium in size, covered with coat and with a fringe.

Mouth: Teeth large. Bite scissors (the tips of the upper incisors should lie tightly in front of the lower incisors). Overshot and undershot are equally objectionable. Lips tight and black.

Neck: Moderately long, strong, muscular and slightly arched. Without throatiness. Gradually widening toward and running cleanly into the shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders long, well laid back and slope inwards from points to withers. Well knit in, fine, but muscular. Viewed from any angle, the forelegs perfectly straight. Good bone and muscle. Pasterns strong and springy. Chest moderately wide. Dew claws on the front legs may be removed.

Body: Compact, with powerful short loins. Back strong and level. Ribs well sprung, without roundness, providing a deep chest with relatively short coupling. Length of back from point of withers to base of tail should measure about the same, or slightly less than, from point of withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Thighs strong and muscular. Hindlegs well developed with powerful muscle and well bent stifles. Hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. Dew claws on the hind legs should be removed.

Feet: Strong and compact, turned neither in nor out. Good depth of pad. Toenails black.

Gait: Movement free, graceful and lively. Well co-ordinated with long, low strides. Having reach in front and good drive behind; straight action fore and aft. The head and tail should be carried high, the backline remaining level.

Tail: Customarily docked. If docked, the tail of the fully grown dog should be about 10.1 to 12.7 cm (4 to 5 in) long. Set on high, carried gaily, but never over the back. Not curled and not too thick.

Coat: Soft and silky. Neither woolly nor wiry. Loosely waved or curly, but if curly, the curls should be large, light and loose. The coat should not stand off but should flow and fall naturally. The coat should be abundant all over the body and especially profuse on the head and legs. The length of the leg coat should be sufficient to give good balance to the length of coat on the head and body. There is no seasonal change in the length or texture of the mature coat. The Soft-Coated Wheaten Terrier is a natural dog and should so appear. Dogs that appear to be over-trimmed or stylized should be penalised. For show purposes the coat may be tidied up to present a neat outline. Coat colour and texture do not stabilise until about 18 months and should be given some latitude in young dogs.

Colour: A good clear wheaten. A shade of ripening wheat. A white coat and a red coat are equally objectionable. Dark shading on the ears is not untypical. There is often a slight fluctuation in the intensity of colour in the mature coat, but the overall effect should be light wheaten. Dark overall colour and the even darker markings often present in the immature coat clear by about 18 months, if not before.

Weight and Size: Height: Dogs approximately 45.7 to 49.5 cm (18 to 19.5 in) measured at the withers. Bitches slightly less.

Weight: Dogs approximately 15.8 to 20.7 kg (35 to 45 lb). Bitches somewhat less.

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

Staffordshire Bull Terrier



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: From the past history of the Staffordshire Bull Terrier, the modern dog draws his character of indomitable courage, high intelligence and tenacity. This coupled with his affection for his friends and children in particular; his off-duty quietness and trustworthy stability, makes him the foremost all-purpose dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Staffordshire Bull Terrier is a smooth coated dog. He should be of great strength for his size and although muscular, should be active and agile.

Head and Skull: Short, deep through, broad skull, very pronounced cheek muscles, distinct stop, short foreface, black nose.

Eyes: Dark preferable but may bear some relation to coat colour. Round, of medium size and set to look straight ahead.

Ears: Rose or half-pricked and not large. Full drop or prick to be penalised.

Mouth: The mouth should be level, i.e., the incisors of the bottom jaw should fit closely inside the incisors of the top jaw and the lips should be tight and clean. The badly undershot or overshot mouth to be heavily penalised.

Neck: Muscular, rather short, clean in outline and gradually widening towards the shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs straight and well-boned, set rather wide apart, without looseness at the shoulders and showing no weakness at the pasterns, from which point the feet turn out a little.

Body: The body should be close-coupled, with a level topline, wide front, deep brisket, well-sprung ribs and rather light in the loins.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters should be well-muscled, hocks let down with stifles well bent. Legs should be parallel when viewed from behind.

Feet: The feet should be well-padded, strong and of medium size.

Tail: The tail should be of medium length, low set, tapering to a point and carried rather low. It should not curl much and may be likened to an old-fashioned pump handle.

Gait/Movement: Free, powerful and agile with economy of effort. Legs moving parallel when viewed from front or rear. Discernable drive from hind legs.

Coat: Smooth, short and close to the skin.

Colour: Red, fawn, white, black or blue, or any of these colours with white. Any shade of brindle or any shade of brindle with white. Black and Tan or liver colour not to be encouraged.

Weight and Size: Weight: Dogs 12.7 to 17.2 kg (28 to 38 lb). Bitches 11 to 15.4 kg (24 to 34 lb). Height (at shoulder), 35.5 to 40.6 cm (14 to 16 in), these heights being related to the weights.

Faults: To be penalised in accordance with the severity of the fault:

Light eyes or pink eye-rims.

Tail too long or badly curled.

Non-conformation to the limits of weight or height.

Full drop and prick ears.

Undershot or overshot mouths.

The following faults should debar a dog from winning any prize:-

Pink (Dudley) nose.

Badly undershot or overshot mouth. Badly undershot - where the lower jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the lower jaw do not touch those of the upper jaw. Badly overshot - where the upper jaw protrudes to such an extent that the incisors of the upper jaw do not touch those of the lower jaw.

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

Tenterfield Terrier



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 Tenterfield Terrier is a strong, active, agile working terrier of great versatility and of pleasing proportion. The measurement of wither to ground and wither to rear point of buttock should be of equal proportions. The length of the head and neck should always be in balance to the whole of the dog. The tail is preferably docked and the coat is always smooth.

CHARACTERISTICS - A keen, intelligent and alert expression which is denoted by the carriage of the ears and erect tail.

TEMPERAMENT - Confident, with an eagerness to learn, showing great loyalty to its owner and although fearless and bold at work, he is an ideal companion dog in the home.

HEAD AND SKULL - Medium sized head in proportion to body. The head is only slightly rounded from ear to ear. Domed or apple heads are highly undesirable. When viewed from the front and side, head is to be wedge shaped and well filled in under the eyes. The stop to be moderate and when measured from that point to occiput it equals the distance from the stop to the tip of the nose with parallel planes. The colour of the nose is preferably black, with the exception of a true liver which will have a liver nose. There should be strength in the muzzle.

EYES - Not large, protruding or round, but slightly oval in shape. As dark as possible with a keen expression and pigmented eye rims. Light eyes and wall eyes are to be discouraged.

EARS - V shaped with slightly rounded tips, set high on the outer edge of the skull, erect or semi-erect. If semi-erect the top third of the ear tips forward. Not wide or large at the base, rather medium in size. The length of the ear to be roughly equal to the width between the ears. The ears are of a thin texture (not thick).

MOUTH - Strong jaws with full dentition and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth. Lips to be tight fitting and pigmented. A wry mouth should be heavily penalised.

NECK - Strong and clean of moderate length, allowing head to be carried proudly.

FOREQUARTERS - Shoulders well sloped back and not too heavily muscled. Forelegs are of strong round bone in keeping with the size of the dog, straight when viewed from any angle with sufficient length of the upper arm which is well angled to the scapula ensuring the elbows are set under the body with the sternum clearly in front of the shoulder blades.

BODY - A short, compact, level topline. A strong back without slackness and with powerful loins. Ribs moderately sprung, back ribs deep and reaching well back with only a slight tuck up. The chest is of moderate width and reaching in depth to the level of the elbow, but not below.

HINDQUARTERS - Not too heavily muscled. The rump is well rounded with only a slight slope to the croup. Long and powerful thighs. The stifle is well bent and the hocks well let down. The pastern should be parallel when viewed from the rear, and vertical when viewed from the side.

FEET - Compact, round shaped, toes moderately arched.

TAIL - Either docked or natural. If docked, docked at the 3rd joint. Sometimes a natural bob tail occurs. High set and erect when alert, but not carried over the back. Carried gaily, showing bold temperament. If natural, of moderate length to give balance to dog. High set and erect when alert, but not carried over the back. Carried gaily, showing bold temperament.

If docked, docked at the 3rd joint. Sometimes a natural bob tail occurs. High set and erect when alert, but not carried over the back. Carried gaily, showing bold temperament.

If natural, of moderate length, to give balance to dog. High set and erect when alert, but not carried over the back. Carried gaily, showing bold temperament.

GAIT/MOVEMENT - Fore and hind legs carried straight forward and parallel. The elbows to move perpendicular to the body, working clear of the sides, stifles neither turning in nor out and the hocks not close, with good rear drive coming from the well flexing hindquarters.

COAT - To be short and of smooth texture. The Tenterfield Terrier is a single coated dog.

COLOUR - Predominantly white with black, liver and/or tan markings in its various tones. Tri colouring is common (i.e. white with black markings and tan cheeks and/or tan above eyes and/or tan breeches). Brindle markings acceptable but not preferred. Full colour coats are not acceptable. Skin should always be pigmented.

SIZE - The height to be 25.5 to 30.5cm (10 to 12 ins) with ideal being 28cm (11 ins) but not exceeding 30.5cm (12 ins). The weight to be in proportion to the size of the dog.

Tenterfield Terrier continued

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 weakness in the following should be particularly penalised.

1. Lack of Tenterfield Terrier type
2. Lack of true terrier characteristics
3. Lack of balance – i.e. over exaggeration of any points
4. Lack of gender definition
5. Sluggish or unsound movement
6. Faulty mouth
7. Apple/dome heads

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Welsh Terrier



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 Welsh Terrier is of a gay, volatile disposition and is rarely of a shy nature. He is affectionate, obedient and easily controlled, thus making him an eminently suitable dog for town life. His size and colour render him ideal as a house dog, as the former point is in his favour where accommodation is limited, whilst the latter feature precludes the necessity for frequent washing as in the case of a white terrier. He is game and fearless, but definitely not of a pugnacious disposition, although at all times able to hold his own when necessary. He is ideally constituted to be a perfect town or country companion. Welsh Terriers are normally hardy and of robust constitution and need no pampering, whilst as working terriers they are second to none, being easily trained to all sorts of game and vermin to work with gun or ferrets and are generally found to be capital water dogs.

Head and Skull: The skull should be flat and rather wider between the ears than the Wire-Haired Fox Terrier. The jaw should be powerful, clean cut, rather deeper and more punishing - giving the head a more masculine appearance than that usually seen on a Fox Terrier. Stop not too defined, fair length from stop to end of nose, the latter being of a black colour.

Eyes: Should be small, well set in, of a dark colour, expressive and indicating abundant keenness. A round full eye is undesirable.

Ears: Should be V-shaped, small, not too thin, set on fairly high, carried forward and close to the cheek.

Mouth: Should be level with strong teeth.

Neck: The neck should be of moderate length and thickness, slightly arched and sloping gracefully into the shoulders.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be long, sloping and well set back. The legs should be straight and muscular, possessing ample bone, with upright and powerful pasterns.

Body: The back should be short and well-ribbed up, the loin strong, good depth and moderate width of chest.

Hindquarters: Should be strong, thighs muscular and of good length, with the hocks well bent, well let down and with ample bone.

Feet: The feet should be small, round and cat-like.

Tail: Customarily docked. The tail should be well set on, but not too gaily carried.

Coat: Should be wiry, hard, very close and abundant. A single coat is undesirable.

Colour: The colour should be black and tan for preference, or black grizzle and tan, free from black pencilling on toes. Black below the hocks is a fault.

Weight and Size: The height at shoulder should not exceed 39.3 cm (15.5 in), 9 to 9.5 kg (20 to 21 lb) shall be considered a fair average weight in working condition.

Faults: A white, cherry or spotted nose. Prick, tulip or rose ears. An appreciable amount of black below the hocks.

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

West Highland White Terrier



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 general appearance of the West Highland White Terrier is that of a small, game, hardy-looking Terrier, possessed of no small amount of self-esteem; with a varminty appearance; strongly built, deep in chest and back ribs; level back and powerful quarters on muscular legs and exhibiting in a marked degree a great combination of strength and activity. Movement should be free, straight and easy all round. In the front the legs should be freely extended forward by the shoulder. The hind movement should be free, strong and close. The hocks should be freely flexed and drawn close in under the body, so that when moving off the foot, the body is pushed forward with some force. Stiff, stilted movement behind is very objectionable.

Head and Skull: The skull should be slightly domed and when gripped across the forehead, should present a smooth contour. There should only be a very slight tapering from the skull at the level of the ears to the eyes. The distance from the occiput to the eyes should be slightly greater than the length of the foreface. The head should be thickly coated with hair and carried at a right-angle or less to the axis of the neck. On no account should the head be carried in the extended position. The foreface should gradually taper from the eye to the muzzle. There should be a distinct stop formed by heavy, bony ridges, immediately above and slightly overhanging the eye, and a slight indentation between the eyes. The foreface should not dish or fall away quickly below the eyes where it should be well made up. The jaws should be strong and level. The nose must be black should be fairly large and forming a smooth contour with the rest of the muzzle. The nose must not project forward giving rise to a snipy appearance.

Eyes: Should be widely set apart, medium in size, as dark as possible in colour. Slightly sunk in head, sharp and intelligent, which, looking from under the heavy eyebrows, imparts a piercing look. Full or light-coloured eyes are objectionable.

Ears: Small, erect and carried firmly, terminating in a sharp point. The hair on them should be short, smooth (velvety) and should not be cut. The ears should be free from any fringe at the top. Round, pointed, broad, large or thick ears are very objectionable, also ears too heavily

coated with hair.

Mouth: Should be as broad between the canine teeth as is consistent with the sharp varminty expression required. The teeth should be large for the size of the dog and should articulate in the following manner: - the lower canines should lock in front of the upper canines. There should be six teeth between the canines of the upper and lower incisors. The upper incisors should slightly overlap the lower incisors, the inner side of the upper incisors being in contact with the outer side of the lower incisors. There should be no appreciable space between the incisors when the mouth is closed ensuring a keen bite; a dead level mouth is not a fault.

Neck: Should be sufficiently long to allow the proper set-on of head required, muscular and gradually thickening towards the base allowing the neck to merge into nicely sloping shoulders, thus giving freedom of movement.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be sloped backwards. The shoulder blades should be broad and lie close to the chest wall. The joint formed by the shoulder blade and the upper arm should be placed forward, on account of the obliquity of the shoulder blades, bringing the elbows well-in and allowing the foreleg to move freely, parallel to the axis of the body, like the pendulum of a clock. Forelegs should be short and muscular, straight and thickly covered with short hard hair.

Body: Compact. Back level, loins broad and strong. The chest should be deep and the ribs well-arched in the upper half presenting a flattish side appearance. The back ribs should be of a considerable depth and the distance from the last rib of the quarters as short as is compatible with free movement of the body.

Hindquarters: Strong, muscular and wide across the top. Legs should be short, muscular and sinewy. The thighs very muscular and not too wide apart. The hocks bent and well set in under the body so as to be fairly close to each other when standing, walking or trotting. Cow-hocks detract from the general appearance. Straight or weak hocks are undesirable and are a fault.

Feet: The forefeet are larger than the hind ones, are round, proportionate in size, strong, thickly padded and covered with short, hard hair. The hind feet are smaller and thickly padded. The under surface of the pads of feet and all nails should preferably be black.

Tail: 12.7 to 15.2 cm (5 to 6 in) long, covered with hard hair, no feather, as straight as possible, carried jauntily, not gay nor carried over the back. A long tail is objectionable and on no account should tails be docked.

Coat: Colour pure white, must be doublecoated. The outer coat consists of hard hair, about 5 cm (2 in) long, free from any curl. The under coat, which resembles fur, is short, soft and close. Open coats are objectionable.

Colour: Pure white.

Weight and Size: Size about 27.9 cm (11 in) at the withers.

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-notch, 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.

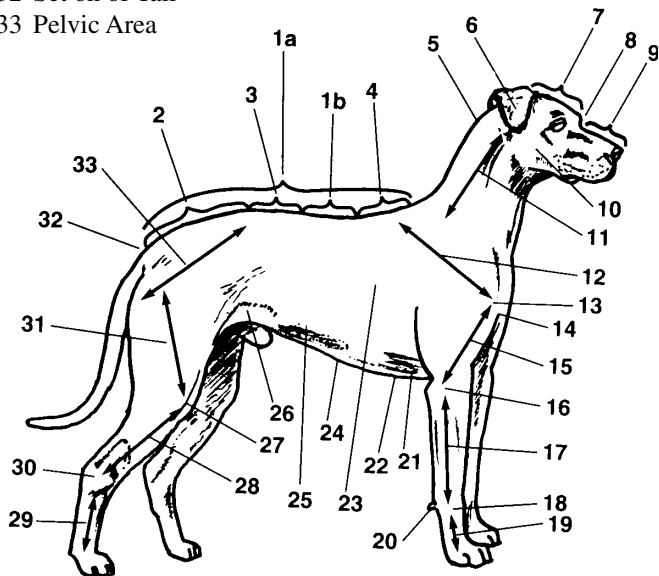
WRY JAW: When the upper and lower jaws fail to meet in parallel alignment; usually the lower jaw is to blame, but the upper jaw may also be affected.

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.

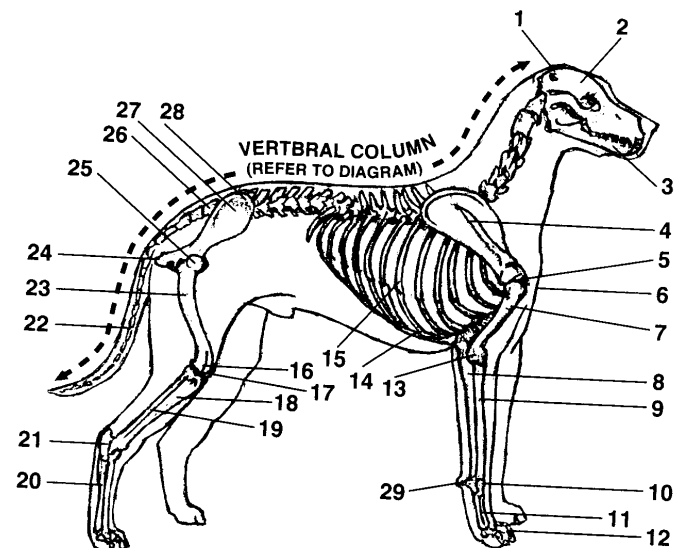
Topographical Anatomy

- 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

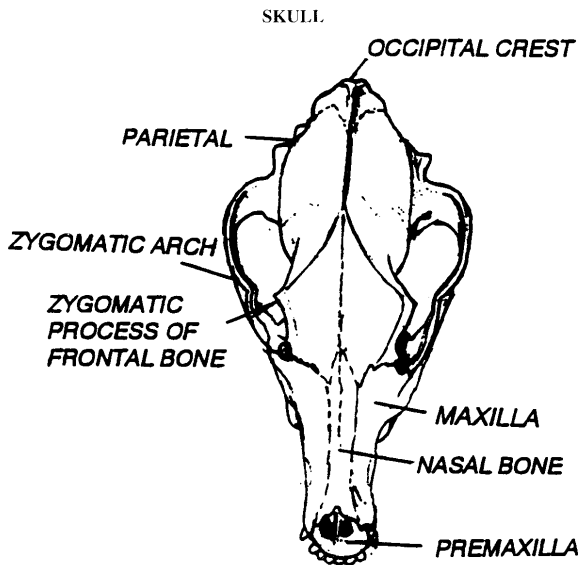
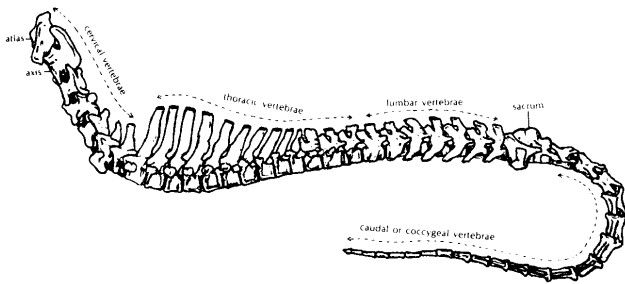


Skeletal Anatomy

- 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

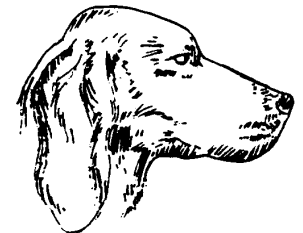


Diagram 4



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

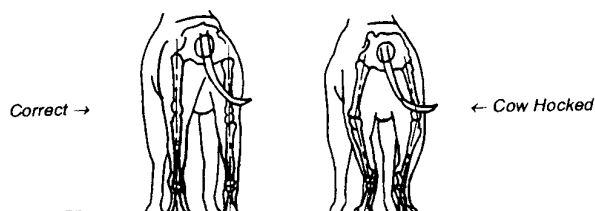


Diagram 2

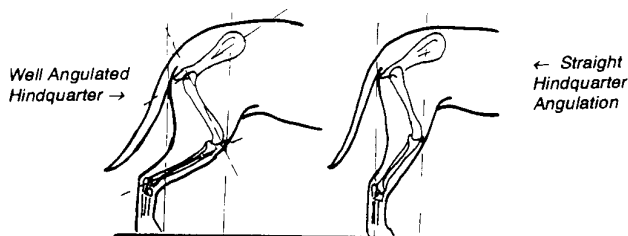
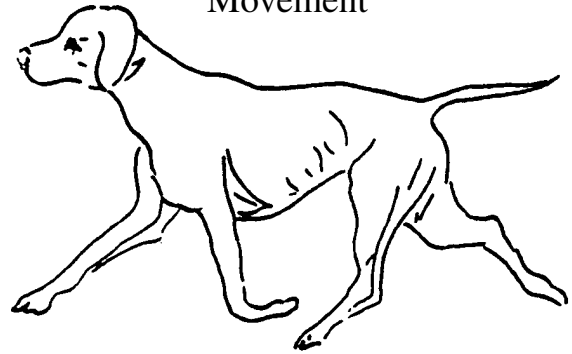
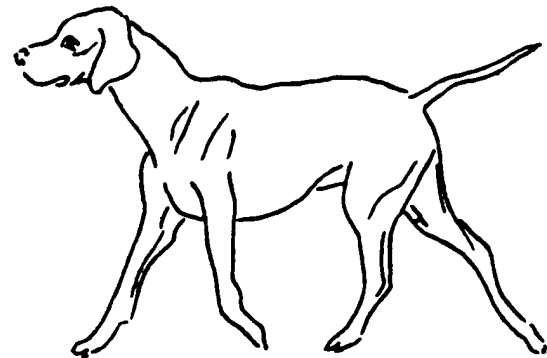


Diagram 3

Movement

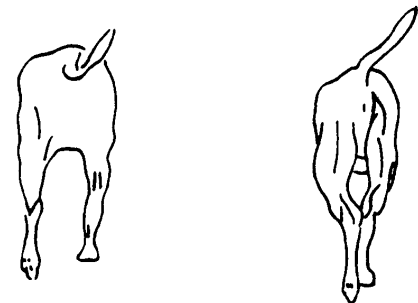


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



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

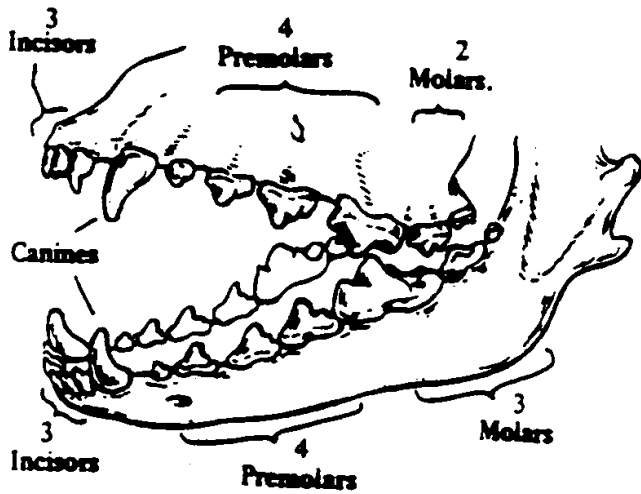
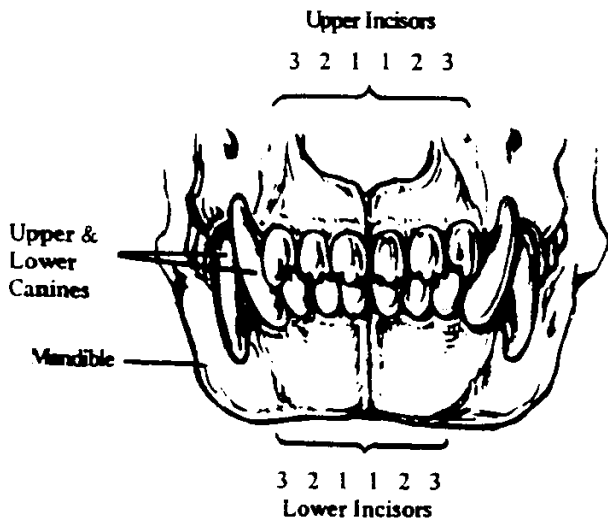
Full Set of Teeth 42

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

