



(Affiliated with The Kennel Club, England)

(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

STANDARDS OF THE BREEDS

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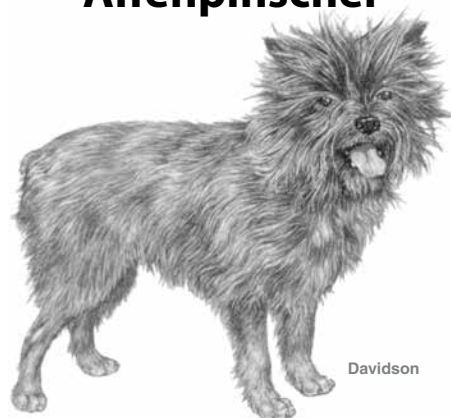
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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Affenpinscher



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 Affenpinscher is a balanced, wiry-haired terrier-like toy dog whose intelligence and demeanour make it a good house pet. Originating in Germany, the name Affenpinscher means “monkey-like terrier.” The breed was developed to rid the kitchens, granaries, and stables of rodents. In France the breed is described as the “Diablotin Moustachu” or moustached little devil. Both describe the appearance and attitude of this delightful breed. The total overall appearance of the Affenpinscher is more important than any individual characteristic. He is described as having a neat but shaggy appearance.

Size, Proportion, Substance: A sturdy, compact dog with medium bone, not delicate in any way. Preferred height at the withers is 9½ to 11½ inches. Withers height is approximately the same as the length of the body from the point of the shoulder to point of the buttocks, giving a square appearance. The female may be slightly longer.

Head: The head is in proportion to the body, carried confidently with monkey-like facial expression. **Eyes** - Round, dark, brilliant, and of medium size in proportion to the head but not bulging or protruding. Eye rims are black. **Ears** - Cropped to a point, set high and standing erect; or natural, standing erect, semi-erect or dropped. All of the above types of ears, if symmetrical, are acceptable as long as the monkey-like expression is maintained. **Skull** - Round and domed, but not coarse. Stop - Well-defined. **Muzzle** - Short and narrowing slightly to a blunt nose. The length of the muzzle is approximately the same as the distance between the eyes. **Nose** - Black, turned neither up nor down. **Lips** - Black, with prominent lower lip. **Bite** - Slightly undershot. A level bite is acceptable if the monkey-like expression is maintained. An overshot bite is to be severely penalized. A wry mouth is a serious fault. The teeth and tongue do not show when the mouth is closed. The lower jaw is broad enough for the lower teeth to be straight and even.

Neck, Topline, Body: **Neck** - Short and straight. Topline straight and level. **Body** - The chest is moderately broad and deep; ribs are moderately sprung. Tuckup is slight. The back is short and level with a strong loin. The croup has just a perceptible curve. Tail may be docked or natural. A docked tail is generally between 1 and 2 inches long, set high and

carried erect. The natural tail is set high and carried curved gently up over the back while moving. The type of tail is not a major consideration.

Forequarters: Front angulation is moderate. Shoulders - with moderate layback. The length of the shoulder blade and the upper arm are about equal. Elbows - close to the body. Front legs straight when viewed from any direction. Pasterns short and straight. Dewclaws generally removed. Feet small, round, and compact with black pads and nails.

Hindquarters: Rear angulation is moderate to match the front. Hindlegs straight when viewed from behind. From the side, hindlegs are set under the body to maintain a square appearance. The length of the upper thigh and the second thigh are about equal with moderate bend to the stifle. Hocks - Moderately angulated.

Coat: Dense hair, rough, harsh, and about 1 inch in length on the shoulders and body. May be shorter on the rear and tail. Head, neck, chest, stomach and legs have longer, less harsh coat. The mature Affenpinscher has a mane or cape of strong hair which blends into the back coat at the withers area. The longer hair on the head, eyebrows and beard stands off and frames the face to emphasize the monkey-like expression. Hair on the ears is cut very short. A correct coat needs little grooming to blend the various lengths of hair to maintain a neat but shaggy appearance.

Colour: Black, gray, silver, red, black and tan, or belge are all acceptable. Blacks may have a rusty cast or a few white or silver hairs mixed with the black. Reds may vary from a brownish red to an orangey tan. Belge has black, brown, and/or white hairs mixed with the red. With various colours, the furnishings may be a bit lighter. Some dogs may have black masks. A small white spot on the chest is not penalised, but large white patches are undesirable. Colour is not a major consideration.

Gait: Light, free, sound, balanced, confident, the Affenpinscher carries itself with comic seriousness. Viewed from the front or rear, while walking the legs move parallel to each other. Trotting, the feet will converge toward a midline as speed increases. Unsound gait is to be heavily penalised.

Temperament: General demeanour is game, alert, and inquisitive with great loyalty and affection toward its master and friends. The breed is generally quiet, but can become vehemently excited when threatened or attacked, and is fearless toward any aggressor.

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 Silky Terrier



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GENERAL APPEARANCE - The dog is compact, moderately low set, of medium length with a refined structure but of sufficient substance to suggest the ability to hunt and kill domestic rodents. The parted, straight silky hair presents a well-groomed appearance.

CHARACTERISTICS - It should display Terrier characteristics, embodying keen alertness, activity and soundness.

TEMPERAMENT - (See under Characteristics)

HEAD AND SKULL - Of moderate length, slightly shorter from the tip of the nose to between the eyes than from the same position to the occiput. The head must be strong and of Terrier character, being moderately broad between the ears; the skull flat and without fullness between the eyes, with fine silky top-knot, not falling over the eyes, (a long fall of hair on the foreface or cheeks is very objectionable.) Nose black.

EYES - Shall be small oval never round or prominent, dark as possible in colour with a keen intelligent expression.

EARS - Should be small, V-shaped with fine leather, set high on the skull, pricked, and entirely free from long hair.

MOUTH - Strong jaws, teeth even and not cramped, the upper incisors fitting closely over the lower (scissor bite). Lips tight and clean. **NECK** - Medium length, refined and slightly crested, fitting gracefully into the shoulders. Well covered with long silky hair.

FOREQUARTERS - Shoulders fine and well laid back, fitting with well angulated upper arms snugly to the ribs. Elbows turned neither in nor out. The forelegs have refined, round bone and are straight and set well under the body with no weakness in the pasterns.

BODY - Should be moderately long in proportion to the height of the dog. Level topline at all times (both standing and moving), well sprung ribs extending back to strong loins. Chest of moderate depth and breadth. A topline showing a roach or dip is a serious fault.

HINDQUARTERS - The thighs must be well developed and the stifles should be well turned and the hocks well bent. When viewed from the behind the hocks should be well let down and parallel with each other.

FEET - Small, well padded, cat-like with closely knit toes, the toenails must be black or very dark.

TAIL - Customarily docked, set on high and carried erect but not over-gay. Should be free of feathering.

INTERIM - If undocked, the first three vertebrae to be carried erect, the balance to be carried erect or slightly curved, but not over-gay. Must not be curled. The length to give an overall balanced appearance. In accordance with the docked description the undocked tail to be free of feathering.

GAIT/MOVEMENT - The movement should be free and true without slackness at shoulders or elbows, there should be no turning in nor out of the feet or pasterns. The hindquarters should have strong propelling power with ample flexibility at stifles and hocks. Viewed from behind the movement should be neither too close nor too wide.

COAT - Must be flat, fine and glossy and of a silky texture. The length of coat must not be so long as to impede the dog's action and should allow daylight to be seen under the dog. The front and rear feet to be free from long hair.

COLOUR - All shades of blue and tan are acceptable, the richer these colours and more clearly defined the better. Silver and white not acceptable. Blue on the tail to be very dark. Silver blue or fawn top-knot desirable. Distribution of blue and tan as follows: tan around the base of the ears, muzzle and on the sides of the cheeks; blue from the base of the skull to tip of tail, running down the forelegs to near the knees and down the thighs to the hocks; tan line showing down the stifles and from the knees and hocks to the toes and around the vent. The blue body colour should be free from tan or bronzing. Tan markings must be free from smuttiness. Black colouring is permissible in puppies, blue colour must be established by 18 months of age.

SIZE - Height:

Dogs - 23 to 26 cms (9 to 10 ins) at the withers

Bitches can be slightly less

Weight: Weight in proportion to height.

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

Bichon Frise



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GENERAL APPEARANCE: Well balanced dog of smart appearance, closely coated with handsome plume carried over the back. Natural white coat curling loosely. Head carriage proud and high.

Characteristics: Gay, happy, lively little dog.

Temperament: Friendly and outgoing.

Head and Skull: Ratio of muzzle length to skull length 3 : 5. On a head of the correct width and length, lines drawn between the outer corners of the eyes and nose will create a near equilateral triangle. Whole head in balance with body. Muzzle not thick, heavy nor snipey. Cheeks flat, not very strongly muscled. Stop moderate but definite, hollow between eyebrows just visible. Skull slightly rounded, not coarse, with hair accentuating rounded appearance. Nose large, round, black, soft and shiny.

Eyes: Dark, round with black eye rims, surrounded by dark haloes, consisting of well pigmented skin. Forward-looking, fairly large but not almond-shaped, neither obliquely set nor protruding. Showing no white when looking forward. Alert, full of expression.

Ears: Hanging close to head, well covered with flowing hair longer than leathers, set on slightly higher than eye level and rather forward on skull. Carried forward when dog alert, forward edge touching skull. Leather reaching approximately half-way along muzzle.

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

Neck: Arched neck fairly long, about one-third the length of body. Carried high and proudly. Round and slim near head, gradually broadening to fit smoothly into shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders oblique, not prominent, equal in length to upper arm. Upper arm fits close to body. Legs straight, perpendicular, when seen from front; not too finely boned. Pasterns short and straight viewed from front, very slightly sloping viewed from side.

Body: Forechest well developed, deep brisket. Ribs well sprung, floating ribs not terminating abruptly. Loin broad, well muscled, slightly arched and well tucked up. Pelvis broad, croup slightly rounded. Length from withers to tailset should equal height from withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Thighs broad and well rounded. Stifles well bent; hocks well angulated and metatarsals perpendicular.

Feet: Tight, rounded and well knuckled up. Pads black. Nails preferably black.

Tail: Normally carried raised and curved gracefully over the back but not tightly curled. Never docked. Carried in line with backbone, only hair touching back; tail itself not in contact. Set on level with topline, neither too high nor too low. Corkscrew tail undesirable.

Gait/Movement: Balanced and effortless with an easy reach and drive maintaining a steady and level topline. Legs moving straight along line of travel, with hind pads showing.

Coat: Fine, silky with soft corkscrew curls, neither flat nor corded and measuring 7–10cms (3–4 ins) in length. The dog may be presented trimmed or untrimmed.

Colour: White, but cream or apricot markings acceptable up to 18 months. Under white coat, dark pigment desirable. Black, blue or beige markings often found on skin.

Size: Ideal height 23–28 cms (9–11 ins) at withers.

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

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

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bolognese



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

ORIGIN : Italy.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : Its origins are confused with those of the Maltese, because its distant ancestors are the same little dogs mentioned in Latin by Aristotle (384-322 BC) under the denomination of « canes melitenses ». Already known in the Roman era, the Bolognese appears most especially among the very appreciated gifts which were made during a whole era by the powerful of that world. Cosimo de Medici (1389-1464) brought no less than eight to Brussels as gifts to as many Belgian noblemen. Philippe II, king of Spain from 1556 to 1598, after having received two as a gift from the Duke d'Este, thanks the donor in writing saying « that these two little dogs are the most royal gifts one can make to an emperor ». Bolognese are represented in paintings of Titian, of Pierre Breughel called le Vieux and Goya.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Small size, stocky and compact, covered with a pure white coat, long and fluffy.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : Square built, the length of the body being equal to the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Very serious, generally not very active. Enterprising, docile, very much attached to his master and his entourage.

HEAD : Of medium length reaching 1/3 of the height at the withers. Its width, measured at the level of the zygomatic arches is the same as its length.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull : Of slightly ovoid (egg-shaped) shape in the sagittal direction and rather flat in its upper part, has rather convex sides; the protuberances of the frontal bones are well developed - The longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel; the frontal furrow is only slightly accentuated and the occipital protuberance only slightly marked. The length of the skull is slightly more than that of the muzzle.

Stop : Rather accentuated.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose : On the same line as the topline of the muzzle; seen in profile, its front side is on the vertical. Is large and must be black.

Muzzle : Its length is equal to 2/5 of the length of the head; the topline of the muzzle is straight and the sides of the muzzle are parallel, so that the forepart of the muzzle is almost square. The lower orbital region is well chiselled.

Lips : Upper lips being hardly developed in depth, they do not cover the bottom lips, and the lower profile of the muzzle is determined by the lower jaw.

Jaws/Teeth : Jaws normally developed, with top and bottom arches perfectly adapted. Teeth white, evenly aligned, with strong and complete dentition. Articulation of incisors as scissor bite; pincer bite tolerated.

Eyes : Set on an almost frontal plan; well opened, of superior to normal in size. Eyelid opening is round; the eyeball must not be prominent; the white of the eye is not visible. The rims of the eyelids must be black, and the iris of a dark ochre colour.

Ears : High set, they are long and hanging, but rather rigid at their base, so that the upper part of the external ear is detached from the skull, giving thus the impression of the head being larger than it really is.

NECK : Without dewlap; its length is equal to the length of the head.

BODY : The dog being of a square construction, the length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock bone is equal to that of the height at the withers.

Withers : Only slightly prominent from the top line.

Top line : The straight profile of the back, and that of the loin, slightly convex, merge harmoniously in the line of the croup.

Croup : Very slightly sloping; is very wide.

Brisket : Point of the sternum (manubrium) only slightly prominent.

Chest : Ample, let down to level of elbows, with well sprung ribs, the height reaching almost half of the height at the withers.

Underline: Following the profile of the sternum, then rises slightly towards the belly.

TAIL: Set in the line of the croup, carried curved over the back.

LIMBS :

FOREQUARTERS : Considered on the whole, they are perfectly straight and parallel in relation to the median plane of the body.

Shoulders : The length of the shoulder blades is equal to 1/4 of the height of the withers; in relation to the horizontal, they are slanting and are near the vertical in relation to the median plane of the body. They are well free in their movements.

Upper arm : Well joined to the body, of an almost equal length to that of the shoulder, but less slanting.

Elbows: They are on a parallel plane to the median plane of the body.

Forearm : Its length is equal to that of the upper arm; follows a perfect vertical direction.

Pastern joint and Pastern : Seen from the front, they continue the vertical line of the forearm. Seen in profile, the pastern is a little bit slanting.

Forefeet : Oval shaped, with well cushioned dark pads and very hard black nails.

Bolognese continued...

HINDQUARTERS: Considered on the whole and viewed from the back, they must follow from the point of the buttock bone to the ground a perfectly vertical line - they are parallel to each other.

Upper thighs : Their length is equal to 1/3 of the height of the withers. They are slanting from top to bottom and back to front and perfectly parallel to the median plane of the body.

Lower thigh: Is longer than the upper thigh.

Hock joint: The tibia-tarsal angle is not very closed.

Hocks : The distance from the point of the hock to the ground is slightly less than a third of the height at the withers.

Hindfeet: Same characteristics as the front feet, but less oval.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Free, energetic, with a noble and distinguished head carriage.

SKIN : Well taut and welded to the body all over, the visible mucuous membranes and the third eyelids strictly pigmented black.

COAT

HAIR : Long all over the body, from head to tail, from the top line to the feet. It is shorter on the muzzle. Rather fluffy, thus not lying flat, but in flocks; never forms fringes.

COLOUR : Pure white, without any patches nor any shades of white.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at the withers :

Males 27 to 30 cm. (10.5 to 11.75 inches)

Females 25 to 28 cm. (9.75 to 11 inches)

Weight : from 2,5 to 4 kg. (5.5 to 8.75lb)

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.

· Strabismus (Squinting).

SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Accentuated convergence or divergence of the upper longitudinal axes.
- Convex muzzle (Roman nose).
- Prognathism, if it alters the outer look of the muzzle.
- Size under 25 cm and more than 33 cm in the males and under 22 cm or more than 32 cm in females.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Depigmentation of the nose.
- Nose of any other colour than black.
- Undershot mouth.
- Bilateral depigmentation of the eyelids.
- Wall-eyed.
- Tail less.
- Shortened tail whether natural or artificial.
- Any other colour than white.
- Patches and flecks.

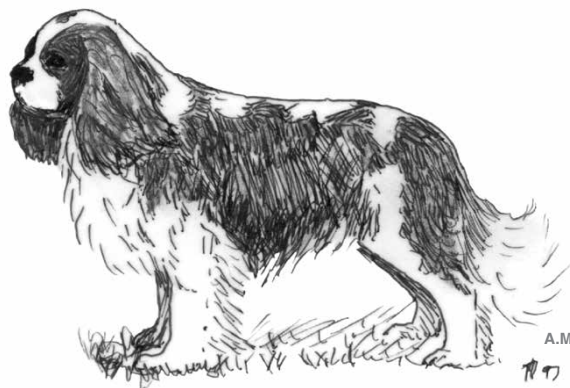
N.B. : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel



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GENERAL APPEARANCE: Active, graceful and well balanced, with gentle expression.

Characteristics: Sporting, affectionate, absolutely fearless.

Temperament: Gay, friendly, non-aggressive; no tendency to nervousness.

Head and Skull: Skull almost flat between ears. Stop shallow. Length from base of stop to tip of nose about 3.8 cms (1½ ins). Nostrils black and well developed without flesh marks, muzzle well tapered. Lips well developed but not pendulous. Face well filled below eyes. Any tendency to snipiness undesirable.

Eyes: Large, dark, round but not prominent; spaced well apart.

Ears: Long, set high, with plenty of feather.

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

Neck: Moderate length, slightly arched.



Forequarters: Chest moderate, shoulders well laid back; straight legs moderately boned.

Body: Short-coupled with good spring of rib. Level back.

Hindquarters: Legs with moderate bone; well turned stifle – no tendency to cowhocks or sickle-hocks.

Feet: Compact, cushioned and well feathered.

Tail: Length of tail in balance with body, well set on, carried happily but never much above the level of the back. Docking optional. If docked, no more than one-third to be removed.

Gait/Movement: Free-moving and elegant in action, plenty of drive from behind. Forelegs and hindlegs move parallel when viewed from in front and behind.

Coat: Long, silky, free from curl. Slight wave permissible. Plenty of feathering. Totally free from trimming.

Colour: Recognised colours are:

Black and Tan: raven black with tan markings above the eyes, on cheeks, inside ears, on chest and legs and underside of tail. Tan should be bright. White marks undesirable.

Ruby: whole coloured rich red. White markings undesirable.

Blenheim: rich chestnut markings well broken up, on pearly white ground. Markings evenly divided on head, leaving room between ears for much valued lozenge mark or spot (a unique characteristic of the breed)

Tricolour: black and white well spaced, broken up, with tan markings over eyes, cheeks, inside ears, inside legs, and on underside of tail. Any other colour or combination of colours highly undesirable.

Size: Weight: 5.4-8.2 kgs (12-18 lbs). A small, well balanced dog well within these weights desirable.

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.

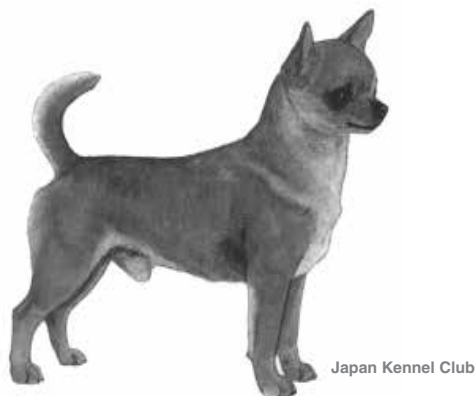
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Chihuahua (smooth coat)



Faults: Cropped tail, broken-down ears.

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

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CHARACTERISTICS: An alert and swift moving little dog with a saucy expression.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small, dainty and compact with a brisk forceful action.

Head and Skull: A well rounded “Apple Dome” skull with or without molero, cheeks and jaws lean, nose moderately short, slightly pointed. Definite stop.

Eyes: Full, round but not protruding, set well apart, dark or ruby. (Light eyes in light colours permissible).

Ears: Large, set on at an angle of about 45 degrees; this gives breadth between the ears.

Mouth: Level, scissor bite.

Neck: Slightly arched, of medium length.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be well up, lean, sloping into a slightly broadening support above straight forelegs that are set well under, giving free play at the elbows.

Body: Level back, slightly longer than the height at shoulder. Well sprung ribs with deep brisket.

Hindquarters: Muscular with hocks well apart, neither out nor in, well let down.

Feet: Small with toes well split up, but not spread, pads cushioned. Fine pasterns (neither “Hare” nor “Cat” foot). A dainty foot with nails moderately long.

Tail: Medium length carried up or over the back. Preferred furry, flattish in appearance, broadening slightly in the centre and tapering to a point.

Coat: Smooth, of soft texture, close and glossy.

Colour: Any colour or mixture of colours.

Weight: Up to 2.7 kg (6 lbs) with 0.9 to 1.8 kg (2-4 lbs) preferable. If two dogs are equally good in type, the more diminutive preferred.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Chihuahua (long coat)



Japan Kennel Club

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The Standard of the Chihuahua (Long Coat) is the same as the Standard of the Chihuahua (Smooth Coat) with the exception of the following:

Coat: Long, of soft texture (never coarse or harsh to the touch) either flat or slightly wavy. No tight curly coat. There should be feathering on the feet and legs, pants on the hind legs, a large ruff on the neck is desired and preferred, the tail should be long and full as a plume.



Davidson

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

Chinese Crested Dog



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GENERAL APPEARANCE - A small, active and graceful dog; medium to fine boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only; or covered with a soft veil of hair.

CHARACTERISTICS - Two distinct types of this breed; Deer type, racy and fine boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

TEMPERAMENT - Happy, never vicious.

HEAD AND SKULL - Slightly rounded and elongated skull. Cheeks cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. Stop slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. Nose a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. Lips tight and thin; An ideal crest begins at the stop and tapers off down neck. Long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable.

EYES - So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size, almond in shape. Set wide apart.

EARS - Set low: highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible.

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

NECK - Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS - Shoulders clean, narrow and well laid back. Legs long and slender, set well under body. Elbows held close to body. Pasterns fine, strong, nearly vertical. Toes turned neither in nor out.

BODY - Medium to long. Supple. Chest rather broad and deep, not barrel-ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS - Rump well - rounded and muscular, loins taut, stifles firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let-down hock. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. Hind-legs set wide apart.

FEET - Extreme hare foot, narrow and very long, with unique elongation of small bones between joints, especially in forefeet, which almost appear to possess an extra joint. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

TAIL - Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower two-thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT - Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

COAT - No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine grained, smooth, warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, veil coat a feature.

COLOUR - Any colour or combination of colours.

SIZE:

Ideal height: Dogs 28-33 cm (11-13 ins) at withers

Bitches 23-30 cm (9-12 ins) at withers

Weight varies considerably, but should not be over 5.5 kg (12 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.

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

Coton de Tulear

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: Mrs. Pamela Jeans-Brown, Mrs. Renée Sporre Willes, Mr. Raymond Triquet.

ORIGIN: Madagascar.

PATRONAGE: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 25.11.1999.

UTILIZATION: Companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 9 Companion and Toy Dogs.
Section 1.2 Coton de Tuléar.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Introduced to France long before its official recognition in 1970, this newcomer from Madagascar quickly acquired a prominent position amongst the companion dogs of this country; today it is widespread all over the world.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Small, long-haired, companion dog with a white cotton textured coat, with round, dark eyes and a lively, intelligent expression.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The height at the withers in relationship to the length of the body is 2 to 3.
- The length of the head in relationship to that of the body is 2 to 5.
- The length of the skull in relationship to that of the muzzle is 9 to 5.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Of a happy temperament, stable, very sociable with humans and with other dogs; it adapts perfectly to all ways of life. The temperament of the Coton de Tuléar is one of the main characteristics of the breed.

HEAD: Short, seen from above triangular.

CRANIAL REGION

Skull: Seen from the front slightly rounded; rather wide in relation to its length. Superciliary arches only slightly developed. Slight frontal groove. Occipital protuberance and crest only slightly accentuated. Well developed zygomatic arches.

Stop: Slight.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: In the extension of the nasal bridge; black; brown is tolerated; nostrils wide open.

Muzzle: Straight.

Lips: Fine, tight, of the same colour as the nose.

Jaws/Teeth: Teeth well aligned. Scissor bite, pincer bite or inverted bite without losing contact. The absence of the PM1 is not penalised; the M3s are not taken into consideration.

Cheeks : Lean.

Eyes: Rather rounded, dark, lively, wide apart; the rims of the eyelids are well pigmented with black or brown according to the colour of the nose.

Ears: Pendulous, triangular, high set on the skull, fine at the tips; carried close to the cheeks, reaching the corners of the lips. Covered with white hairs or with some traces of light grey (mixture of white and black hairs giving a light grey appearance) or red-roan (mixture of white and fawn hairs giving a red-roan appearance - lemon).

NECK: Well muscled, slightly arched. Neck well set into shoulders. Proportion of neck to body = 1/5. Clean neck with no dewlap.

BODY: Topline very slightly convex. Dog longer than high.

Withers: Only slightly pronounced.

Back and loin: Strong back, topline very slightly arched. Loin well muscled.

Croup: Oblique, short and muscled.

Chest: Well developed, well let down to elbow level, long. Ribs well sprung.

Belly: Tucked up but not excessively.

TAIL: Low set, in the axis of the spinal column.

- At rest : carried below the hock, the tip being raised.
- On the move : Carried « gaily » curved over the back, with the point towards the nape, the withers, the back or the loin. In dogs with abundant coat, the tip may rest on the dorsal-lumbar region.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

General appearance: The frontlegs are upright.

Shoulder and upper arm: Oblique shoulder, muscled. Scapulohumeral angle about 120°. The length of the upper arm corresponds approximatively to that of the shoulder blade.

Lower arm: Lower arms vertical and parallel, well muscled, with good bone. The length of the lower arm corresponds approximatively to that of the upper arm.

Carpus (Pastern joint): A continuation of the line of the lower arm.

Coton de Tulear continued...

Metacarpals (Pastern): Strong, seen in profile sloping very slightly.
Forefeet: Small, round, toes tight, arched; pads pigmented.

HINDQUARTERS

General appearance: The hindlegs are upright. Though dewclaws are not sought after, their presence is not penalised.

Upper thigh: Strongly muscled; coxo-femoral angle about 80°.

Lower thigh: Oblique, forming with the femur an angle of about 120°.

Hock joint: Dry, well defined, angle of the hock about 160°.

Metatarsals (Rear pasterns): Vertical.

Hind feet: Similar to forefeet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Free and flowing, without covering a lot of ground; topline retained on the move. No sign of uneven movement.

SKIN: Fine, stretched tight over all the body; although of pink colour, it can be pigmented.

COAT

Hair: This is one of the main characteristics of the breed from which its very name derives. Very soft and supple, with the texture of cotton, never hard or rough, the coat is dense, profuse and can be very slightly wavy.

Colour: Ground colour : White. A few slight shadings of light grey colour (mixture of white and black hairs) or of red-roan (mixture of white and fawn hairs), are permitted on the ears. On the other parts of the body, such shadings can be tolerated, if they do not alter the general appearance of white coat. They are however not sought after.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height at withers:

Males – 26-28 cm, tolerance of 2 cm above and 1 cm below.

Females – 23-25 cm, tolerance of 2 cm above and 1 cm below.

Weight:

Males – From 4 kg to a maximum of 6 kg.

Females – From 3,5 kg to a maximum of 5 kg.

FAULTS

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

SERIOUS FAULTS

- Skull: Flat or too domed, narrow.
- Muzzle: Disproportion between skull and muzzle.
- Eyes: Light, too almond shaped; entropion, ectropion, prominent eyes.
- Ears: Too short, with insufficient length of hair; ears folding backwards (rose ear).
- Neck: Too short, too stuffy in shoulder, too slender.
- Topline: Too arched, sway backed.
- Croup: Horizontal, narrow.
- Shoulder: Straight.

- Limbs: Turned inwards or outwards; out at elbows; hocks wide set or too close; straight angulations.
- Hair: Too short, too wavy, curly.
- Pigmentation: Partially lacking or too light pigmentation of eyelids or lips; discoloured nose, with unpigmented areas.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

General type:

- Lack of type (insufficient breed characteristics which means that the animal on the whole does not sufficiently resemble other examples of the breed).
- Size and weight outside the requirements and tolerance of the standard.

Particular points:

- Foreface: Bridge of nose convex.
- Eyes: Bulging, with signs of dwarfism; too light; wall eyes.
- Ears: Pricked or semi-pricked.
- Tail: Not reaching to hock; high set, completely curled (forming a tight ring); carried flat on the back or against the thighs; carried candle like; tailless.
- Hair: Atypical, rightly curled, woolly, silky.
- Colour: Heavily marked; any marking of a definite black.
- Pigmentation: Total lack of pigment on eyerims, nose or lips.

Anomalies:

- Overshot or undershot mouth with lack of contact between the incisors; vertical gaping of the incisors.
- Absence of teeth other than the PM1 or the M3s.
- Aggressive or extremely shy specimen.

Note:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

English Toy Terrier (Black and Tan)



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 well balanced, elegant and compact Toy with Terrier temperament and characteristics. It must be borne in mind that in the past the breed was required frequently to be able to acquit itself satisfactorily in the rat pit. Therefore present day specimens should be sleek and cleanly built giving an appearance of alertness combined with speed of movement but not of whippet type.

In realization of the fact that this is a Toy Dog with Terrier characteristics unduly nervous specimens cannot rank as wholly typical representatives of the breed. Judges when officiating should bear this in mind.

Head and Skull: The head should be long and narrow with a flat skull, wedge-shaped without emphasis of cheek muscles and well filled up under the eyes. The top and bottom jaws should be held tightly together within compressed lips. Upon close inspection of the foreface one finds indications of a slight “stop”. The foreface then tapers gently to provide a wedge-shaped impression in profile similarly corresponding to that given when it is viewed direct. Although an illusion of being “overshot” can result, any suggestion of a snipy appearance is undesirable. Nose - Black.

Eyes: These should be very dark to black without light shading from the iris. They should be small, almond shaped, obliquely set and sparkling.

N.B.: Light, large and round, protruding or disproportionately wide or narrow set eyes should be regarded as faults.

Ears: These should be of “candle-flame” shape, slightly pointed at the tips, placed high upon the back of the skull and proportionately close together. A guide to the size can be obtained by bending the ear forward. It should not reach the eye. From nine months of age the ear carriage must be erect. The entire inside of the ear should face the front. The leather of the ear should be thin. A cat ear appearance is wrong.

N.B.: Large or “lapping” ears should be regarded as faults.

Mouth: Teeth should be level and strong. The upper front teeth should close slightly over the lower front teeth, the latter to lean forward fractionally thus establishing the correct level bite.

Neck: The neck should be long, graceful and slightly arched. The shoulders should be well laid back not straight. The pattern of the neck line flowing into the shoulders, and sloping off elegantly. Throatiness is undesirable.

Forequarters: The chest narrow and deep. Legs falling straight from the shoulders, with the elbows close to the chest providing a straight front. Loose elbows and wide fronts are faults. Fine bone is eminently desirable. The ideal fore-movement is that akin to the “extended trot”, hackney action is not desirable; equally to be discouraged is a “shuffling” gait.

Body: The body is compact, head and legs proportionate thus producing correct balance. The back very slightly curving from behind the shoulder to the loin falling again to the root of the tail. The chest should be narrow and deep with the ribs well sprung to a well cut up loin. The buttocks should be gently rounded.

Faults: A roached, dipped or dead flat back, hindquarters higher than the shoulders.

Hindquarters: A well-rounded loin leading to a good turn of stifle is required, hocks well let down, a “tucked under” appearance is undesirable. Hind-action should be smooth and suggest ease and precision combined with drive. There should be a “flowing quality” to give true soundness.

Feet: Dainty compact, split up between the toes, and well arched, with jet black nails; the two middle toes of the front feet rather longer than the others and the hind feet shaped like those of a cat. Hare feet are not desirable, and should be regarded as a fault.

Tail: The tail should be thick at the root, tapering to a point. Set low and not reaching below the hock. A “gay” tail carriage is undesirable if displayed to excess.

Coat: The texture should be thick, close, smooth and of glossy appearance. A density of short hair is required.

N.B.: Sparse, weak coats should be regarded as faults.

Colour: Black and Tan. The black should be ebony and the tan can be likened to a new chestnut, deeply rich. These colours should not run or blend into each other, but should meet abruptly, forming clear and well defined lines of colour division. Forelegs tanned to the knee in front. The tan then continuing inside and at the back of the foreleg to a point just below the elbow. A thin black line up each toe (Pencilling) and a clearly defined black mark, “thumb mark”, on the centre of each pastern and under the chin. The hind legs should be well tanned in front and on the inside, with a black “bar” dividing the tan at the centre of the lower thigh. Each toe “pencilled”. Heavy tan on the outside of the hindquarters, “breeching”, is a fault. On the head the muzzle is well tanned, nose black, the black continuing along the top of the muzzle, curving below the eyes to the base of the throat. A tan spot above each eye and a small tan spot on each cheek. The under jaw and throat are tanned, the lip line black. The hair inside the ears tanned (tan behind the ears a fault). Each side of the chest is slightly tanned. The vent and under root of the tail tanned. White hairs forming a patch anywhere are a serious fault.

Weight and Size: The ideal weight is between that of 2.7 to 3.6 kg. (6-8 lbs) and a height of 25.5 - 30 cms. (10 -12 inches) at the shoulders is most desirable.

Judges are encouraged to use scales, as it is hoped this will help to establish uniformity.

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

Griffon Bruxellois



A. Mitchell

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 cobby, well-balanced, square little dog, giving appearance of measuring the same from withers to tail root as from withers to ground.

CHARACTERISTICS: Smart little dog with disposition of a terrier. Two varieties, rough coated, Griffon Bruxellois and smooth coated, Petit Brabançon. Both with pert, monkey-like expression, heavy for size.

Temperament: Lively and alert.

Head and Skull: Head fairly large in comparison to body, rounded but in no way domed, moderately wide between the ears. Hair on skull, in roughs rather coarse. Nose black, with large wide-open nostrils and definite stop between muzzle and skull. Relatively short, wide muzzle, neat lips, with good turn-up. Chin prominent, in roughs furnished with beard.

Eyes: Black-rimmed, very dark, round, clear and well spaced. Moderately large; size should be in proportion to size of skull. Alert expression.

Ears: Semi-erect, high-set, the smaller the better.

Mouth: Slightly undershot with even teeth, not showing teeth or tongue.

Neck: Medium length, slightly arched, springing from well laid back shoulders.

Forequarters: Chest rather wide and deep, legs straight of medium length and bone.

Body: Short back, level from withers to tail root, neither roaching nor dipping; deep; well-sprung ribs; short, strong loin.

Hindquarters: Well muscled thighs of good length, hocks low to ground, turning neither in nor out, stifles well bent.

Feet: Small, thick, cat-like with black toenails.

Tail: Customarily docked.

Docked: Docked short, high set, emerging at right angles from level topline.

Undocked: High set, emerging at right angles from level topline. Of moderate length, curved gently over back when moving.

Gait/Movement: Free with good drive from rear. Moving true coming and going. High stepping front movement undesirable.

Coat: Roughs: harsh, wiry, free from curl, preferably with undercoat.

Smooths: short and tight.

Colour: Clear red, black or black and rich tan without white markings. In clear red, a darker shade on mask and ears desirable. Ideally each hair



Davidson

should be an even red from tip to root. Frosting on muzzles of mature smooths should not be penalised.

Size: 3.2 - 5 kgs (7 - 11 lbs); most desirable 3.6 - 4.5 kgs (8 - 10 lbs).]

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Havanese



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

ORIGIN : Western Mediterranean basin, development : Cuba.

PATRONAGE : F.C.I.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : 21.02.2006.

UTILIZATION : Companion and toy dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. :

Group	9	Companion and Toy Dogs.
Section	1	Bichons and related breeds.
Without working trial.		

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : The breed comes from the Western Mediterranean region and has developed along the Spanish and Italian coastal region. It would seem that these dogs were imported early in Cuba by ocean navigating Italian captains. Erroneously, the most frequent brown colour of these dogs (tobacco) gave birth to the legend which would mean it to be a breed originating from Havana, capital of Cuba. The political events however have led to the total disappearance of the old blood lines of the Havanese in Cuba; apparently a few dogs could be successfully smuggled out from Cuba; their descendants have survived in the U.S.A.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : The Havanese is a sturdy little dog, low on his legs, with long abundant hair, soft and preferably wavy. His movement is lively and elastic.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : The length of the muzzle (tip of nose to stop) is equal to the distance between the stop and the occipital protuberance. The relation between the length of the body (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) and the height at the withers is of 4/3.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Exceptionally bright he is easy to train as alarm dog. Affectionate, of a happy nature, he is amiable, a charmer, playful and even a bit of a clown. He loves children and plays endlessly with them.

HEAD : Of medium length, the relation between the length of the head and that of the trunk (measured from the withers to the base of the tail) is of 3/7.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Flat to very slightly rounded, broad; forehead hardly rising; seen from above it is rounded at the back and almost straight and square on the other three sides.

Stop : Moderately marked.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Black or brown.

Muzzle : Narrowing progressively and slightly towards the nose but neither snipey nor truncated.

Lips : Fine, lean, tight.

Jaws/Teeth : Scissor bite. A complete dentition is desirable. The absence of premolars 1 (PM1) and molars 3 (M3) is tolerated.

Cheeks : Very flat, not prominent.

Eyes : Quite big, almond shape, of brown colour as dark as possible. Kind expression. The eyes rims must be dark brown to black.

Ears : Set relatively high; they fall along the cheeks forming a discreet fold which raises them slightly. Their extremity is in a lightly rounded point. They are covered with hair in long fringes. Neither propeller ears (sticking sideways), nor stuck to the cheeks.

NECK : Of medium length.

BODY : The length of the body is slightly superior to that of the height at the withers.

Back : Topline straight, slightly arched over the loin.

Croup : Noticeably inclined.

Ribs : Well sprung.

Belly (abdomen) : Well tucked up.

TAIL : Carried high, either in shape of a crozier or preferably rolled over the back; it is furnished with feathering of long silky hair.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS : Forelegs straight and parallel, lean; good bone structure. The distance from the ground to the elbow must not be greater than that between the elbow and the withers.

HINDQUARTERS : Good bone structure; moderate angulations.

FEET : Of slightly elongated shape; small; tight toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : According to his happy nature, the Havanese has a strikingly light-footed and elastic gait; forelegs with free stride and pointing straight forward, the hindlegs giving them the impulsion and moving in a straight line.

COAT

HAIR : Undercoat woolly and not very developed; it is often totally absent. The topcoat is very long (12-18 cm (4.5 - 7 inches) in an adult dog), soft, flat or wavy and may form curly strands. All grooming, the usage of scissors to even out the length of the coat and all trimming is forbidden. Exception : tidying up the hair on the feet is permitted, the hair on the forehead may be slightly shortened so that it does not cover the eyes and the hair on the muzzle may be slightly tidied up, but it is preferable to leave it in natural length.

Havenese continued...

COLOUR :

Rarely completely pure white, fawn in its different shades (slight blackened overlay admitted), black, havana-brown, tobacco colour, reddish-brown. Patches in mentioned colours allowed.

SIZE :

Height at the withers: From 23 to 27 cm. (9 to 10.5 inches)

Tolerance: from 21 to 29 cm. (8 to 11.5 inches)

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.

IMPORTANT FAULTS :

- General appearance lacking in type.
- Truncated or snipey muzzle, length not identical to that of the skull.
- Bird of prey eyes; eyes too deep set or prominent; rims of eyelids partially depigmented.
- Body too long or too short.
- Straight tail, not carried high.
- "French" front (pasterns too close, feet turned outwards).
- Deformed hind feet.
- Coat harsh, not abundant; hair short except on puppies; groomed coat.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Depigmented nose.
- Upper or lower prognathism.
- Ectropion, entropion; rim of eyelids of one or both eyes depigmented.
- Size over or under the indicated norms of the standard.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities

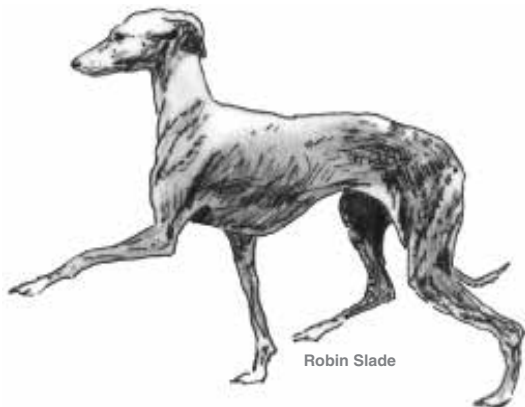
N.B. : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Italian Greyhound



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A greyhound in miniature, more slender in all proportions.

CHARACTERISTICS: Elegant, graceful and quick moving.

TEMPERAMENT: Intelligent, affectionate and vivacious; may appear aloof.

Head and Skull: Skull long, flat and narrow, slight stop. Muzzle fine and long. Nose dark in colour.

Eyes: Rather large, bright; full of expression.

Ears: Rose-shaped, placed well back, soft and fine, not pricked.

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

Neck: Long, gracefully arched.

Forequarters: Shoulders long and sloping. Legs straight; well set under shoulders; fine, strong bone and pasterns.

Body: Chest deep and narrow. Good length of rib and brisket. Back slightly arched over loin.

Hindquarters: Long, well-muscled thigh: hind legs parallel when viewed from behind; well bent stifle, hocks well let down.

Feet: Hare feet.

Tail: Low-set, long, fine, carried low.

Gait/Movement: High-stepping and free action. Front and hindlegs to move forward in a straight line with propulsion from behind.

Coat: Skin fine and supple. Hair, short, fine and glossy.

Colour: Black, blue, cream, fawn, red, white, or any of these colours broken with white. White dogs may be broken with one of these colours. Black or blue with tan markings, or brindle not acceptable.

Size: Ideal Height: 32-38cms (12½-15 ins) at withers. Ideal Weight 3.6-4.5 kgs (8-10 lbs). Overall type and elegance essential.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Japanese Chin



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 Japanese Chin is a lively little dog of dainty appearance, smart compact carriage and profuse coat. These dogs should be essentially stylish in movement, lifting the feet high when in motion carrying the tail, which is heavily feathered, closely curved or plumed over the back.

Head: Large but in proportion to size of dog, broad skull rounded in front, rounded between ears but in no way domed.

Nostrils: Should be large and black, except in the case of the red and white where the colour can be the same as the markings.

Eyes: Should be large, dark, set far apart. It is desirable that the white shows in the inner corners, this gives the Japanese Chin that characteristic look of astonishment (wrongly called squint) which should on no account be lost.

Muzzle: Muzzle very short and wide and well cushioned, i.e. upper lips rounded on each side of nostrils and mouth level.

Ears: Small, set wide apart and high on the head, carried slightly forward, V-shaped and well feathered.



Neck: Moderate length held up proudly.

Body: Should be squarely and compactly built, wide in chest, "cobby" in shape. The length of the dog's body should be equal to its height at the withers.

Forequarters: Legs straight, and bone fine, giving them a slender appearance, well feathered to the feet.

Hindquarters: Straight viewed from behind, good turn of stifle, profusely feathered from the back of the thighs.

Feet: Should be slender and hare shaped, feathered at tips.

Tail: Set high on a straight back, profusely feathered, closely curved or plumed over the back.

Coat: Profuse coat, long soft and straight of silky texture. Absolutely free from curl or wave, not too flat, having a tendency to stand out especially at the frill of the neck.

Colour: Black and white or red and white. Red includes all shades, sable brindle, lemon or orange. The brighter and clearer the red the better. Colour evenly distributed on the cheeks and ears, and as patches on the body. Not too heavily marked desirable. White should be clear, not flecked.

Size: The daintier they are the better, providing type, quality and soundness are not sacrificed. As a guide suggested size 1.8 to 3.2 kg. (4-7 lbs).

Faults: Flying ears, wry mouth, tongue showing, tri-colour.

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

King Charles Spaniel



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Compact and cobby, on refined lines, chest wide and deep, legs short and straight, back short and level. Tail well flagged, and not carried over the level of the back. Customarily docked. Movement free, active and elegant.

Head and Skull: Skull massive in comparison to size, well domed, and full over the eyes. Nose black with large wide open nostrils, very short and turned up to meet the skull. The stop between skull and nose should be well defined. Jaw; muzzle square, wide, deep and well turned up, lower jaw wide, lips exactly meeting, giving a nice finish. The cheeks should not fall away under the eyes, but be well cushioned up. A protruding tongue is objectionable, but does not disqualify.

Eyes: Very large and dark, set wide apart, with eyelids block square to face line, and with pleasing expression.

Ears: Set on low, and to hang quite flat to cheeks, very long and well feathered.

Coat: Long, silky and straight, a slight wave allowed, not curly. The legs, ears and tail should be profusely feathered.

Colour: Black and Tan: A rich glossy black, with bright, mahogany tan markings, on muzzle, legs, chest, linings of ears, under tail, and spots over eyes.

Tricolour: Ground pearly white and well distributed black patches, brilliant tan markings on cheeks, linings of ears, under tail, and spots over the eyes. A wide white blaze between the eyes, and up the forehead. Blenheim: A ground of pearly white with well distributed chestnut patches. A wide clear blaze with the "spot" in centre of skull. The "spot" should be a clear chestnut red mark about the size of a sixpence in centre of skull.

Ruby: Whole coloured, a rich chestnut red.

Weight and Size: The most desirable size is 3.6 to 6.3 kg. (8-14 lbs).

Faults: The presence of a few white hairs on the chest of a Black and Tan or Ruby is undesirable, but a white patch is a major fault.

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

Lowchen



Size: Height 25-35 cm. (10-13 inches) at the 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: Intelligent, lively and affectionate.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A strongly built, active, well balanced and alert little dog whose presentation gives the "little Lion" appearance.

Head and Skull: Short, fairly broad skull, flat between the ears, head carried proud and high. Well defined stop. Short, strong muzzle.

Eyes: Round, large and intelligent, dark in colour.

Ears: Long and well fringed, set on level with the eye, close hanging.

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

Nose: Black/brown according to coat colour.

Neck: Good length, proudly arched.

Forequarters: Forelegs straight and fine boned. Shoulder well laid.

Body: Short, strong, well-proportioned. Level topline. Ribs well-sprung. Strong loin with moderate tuck up.

Hindquarters: Hind legs well-muscled, with good turn of stifle; straight when viewed from the rear.

Feet: Small and round.

Gait: Free, parallel movement fore and aft, no hackneyed action.

Tail: Of medium length, clipped with a tuft of hair to resemble a plume. Carried gaily on the move.

Coat: Fairly long and wavy but not curly. Fine and silky. Clipped in the traditional lion clip.

Colour: Any colour or combination of colours permissible.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Maltese



Size: Not over 25.5 cms (10 inches) from ground to top of shoulder.

Faults: Bad mouth, over or undershot; gay tail; curly or woolly coat; brown nose; pink eye rims; unsound in any way.

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: Sweet tempered and very intelligent.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Should be smart, lively and alert. The action must be free, without extended weaving.

Head and Skull: From stop to centre of skull (centre between forepart of ears) and stop to tip of nose should be equally balanced. Stop should be defined. Nose should be pure black.

Eyes: Oval, not bulging, dark brown, black eye-rims.

Ears: Should be long and well feathered and hanging close to the side of the head, the hair to be mingled with the coat at the shoulders.

Mouth: Level or scissor bite with teeth even.

Neck: Of medium length - set on well sloped shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs should be short and straight. Shoulders well sloped.

Body: Should be in every way well balanced and essentially short and cobby with good rib spring and the back should be straight from the tip of the shoulders to the tail.

Hindquarters: Legs should be short and nicely angulated.

Feet: Should be round and the pads of the feet should be black.

Tail: Should be well arched over the back and feathered.

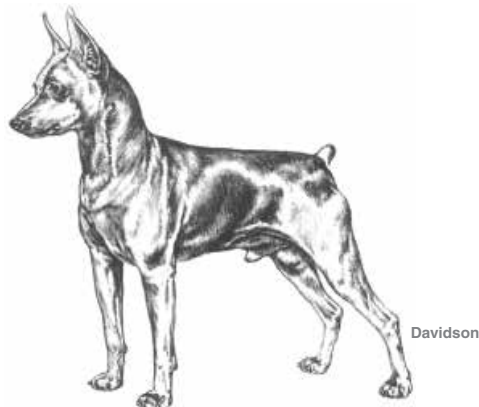
Coat: Should be good length, but not impeding action, of silky texture, not in any way woolly and should be straight. It should not be crimped and there should be no woolly undercoat.

Colour: Pure white, but slight lemon markings should not penalise.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Miniature Pinscher



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 Miniature Pinscher is structurally a well balanced, sturdy, compact, elegant, short-coupled, smooth-coated toy dog. He is naturally well groomed, proud, vigorous and alert. The natural characteristic traits which identify him from other toy dogs are his precise Hackney gait, his fearless animation, complete self-possession and his spirited presence.

Head and Skull: Rather more elongated than short and round. Narrow and without conspicuous cheek formation. In correct proportion to the body. The skull should appear flat when viewed from the front. The muzzle must be rather strong and proportionate to the skull. The nose well formed, black only with the exception of livers and blues, which may have a self-coloured nose.

Eyes: Fitting well into the face. Neither too full nor round, neither too little nor slanting. Black or nearly black.

Ears: Must be set on high, as small as possible, erect or dropped.

Mouth: Scissors bite.

Neck: Strong yet graceful. Slightly arched. Well fitted into the shoulders. Free from throatiness.

Forequarters: Forechest well developed and full, moderately broad, shoulders clean, sloping with moderate angulation. Co-ordinated to permit the true action of the Hackney pony.

Body: To be square, back line straight, sloping slightly towards the rear. Belly moderately tucked up. Ribs well sprung, deep rather than barrelled. Viewed from the top slightly wedge-shaped.

Hindquarters: Should be parallel to each other and wide enough apart to fit in with a properly built body. The hindquarters should be well developed and muscular with a good sweep of stifle and their hocks turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Legs straight, medium bone. Feet cat-like, elbows close to body. Nails dark.

Tail: A continuation of the top-line carried a little high and customarily docked short.

Coat: Smooth, hard and short. Straight and lustrous. Closely adhering to and uniformly covering the body.

Colour: Black, blue, chocolate with sharply defined tan markings on checks, lips, lower jaw, throat, twin spots above eyes and chest, lower half of fore-legs, inside of hind-legs and vent region, lower portion of hocks and feet. All the above colours should have black pencilling on toes with no thumb marks. Solid red of various shades. Slight white on chest is permissible but undesirable.

Height: The height is to range from 25.5 to 30.5 cm. (10-12 inches) 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.

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Papillon



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: This dainty, balanced little toy dog should have an attractive head, an alert bearing and an intelligent and lively expression. Movement should be sound, light and free and not cramped or restricted in any way.

Head and Skull: The skull slightly rounded between the ears, the muzzle finely pointed and abruptly thinner than the skull accentuating the stop which should be well defined. Length from tip of the nose to the stop approximately a third length of the head. Nose should be black.

Faults: Muzzle over-long or coarse. Skull flat or apple shaped. Nose other than black.

Eyes: Of medium size, rounded, dark in colour, placed rather low in the head and should not bulge.

Faults: Eyes light in colour, too small or too large or protruding.

Ears: The ears should be large and mobile with rounded tips, heavily fringed, set towards the back of the head, far enough apart to show the slightly rounded shape of the skull. The ears must be completely erect or dropped. When the ears are erect they must be carried obliquely like the spread wings of a butterfly, therefore the name, Papillon. When the ears are dropped they must be completely dropped, and this type is known as the Phalene (moth).

Faults: Semi-erect or not fully dropped, small, sharply pointed or set too close together.

Mouth: Scissor bite, upper teeth fitting close over lower. The lips thin and tight.

Faults: Over or undershot to the extent that the incisors do not touch at all. Wry mouth.

Neck: Of medium length.

Forequarters: Shoulders well developed and sloping back. Chest rather deep. Forelegs straight, slender and fine-boned.

Faults: Shoulders straight. Out at elbow.

Body: Level topline. The body should have plenty of length, well formed with well sprung ribs, good length of loin which must not be weak, with slightly arched belly.

Faults: Topline roached, dipped or cobby. Legs malformed and crooked, cow-hocked, too long or too short. Stifles straight, coupled with weak hindquarters.

Hindquarters: Well developed, good turn of stifle. Legs when viewed from behind, should be parallel. Dew claws on the hind legs must be removed.

Feet: Fine and fairly long as in the hare. The tufts of hair between the toes extending far beyond them.

Tail: Long and well fringed, set on high, arched over the back with the fringes falling to the side to form the plume.

Faults: Tail unduly short, too low set.

Coat: Should be abundant, (flowing) but without undercoat, long, fine, silky, falling flat on back and sides forming a profuse frill on the chest, short and close on the skull, muzzle and front part of the legs. Back part of the front legs to pasterns, tail and thighs covered with long hair.

Faults: Harsh, curly or stand-off coat.

Colour: White with patches which may be any colour except liver. A tri-colour must be black and white with tan spots over the eyes, tan inside ears and under root of tail and on cheeks. The head marking should be symmetrical about a white, narrow, clearly defined blaze.

Size: The ideal height at the withers from 20.3 to 28 cm. (8-11 inches). The dog will appear to be slightly longer than high when properly furnished with ruff and hind fringes.

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

Pekingese



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Should be a small, well-balanced, thickset dog of great dignity and quality. He should carry himself fearlessly in the ring with an alert, intelligent expression.

Head and Skull: Head massive, skull broad, wide and flat between the ears, not domed; wide between eyes. Nose very short and broad, nostrils large, open, and black; muzzle wide, well wrinkled, with firm underjaw. Profile should look quite flat with nose well up between the eyes. Deep stop.

Eyes: Large, round, clear, dark and lustrous.

Ears: Heart-shaped, set level with the skull and carried close to the head. Long profuse feathering on ears. Leather not to come below the muzzle.

Mouth: Level lips, must not show teeth or tongue.

Neck: Very short and thick.

Forequarters: Short, thick, heavily-boned forelegs; bones of forelegs bowed but firm at shoulder. Absolute soundness essential.

Body: Short but with broad chest and good spring of rib, falling away lighter behind; lion-like with distinct waist, level back; well slung between the legs, not on top of them.

Hindquarters: Hind legs lighter but firm and well shaped. Close behind but not cow-hocked. Absolute soundness essential.

Feet: Large and flat, not round. The dog should stand well up on feet, not on pasterns. Front feet turned slightly out. Absolute soundness essential.

Gait: A slow dignified rolling gait in front, with a close gait behind, this typical movement not to be confused with a roll caused by slackness of shoulders.

Tail: Set high, carried tightly, slightly curved over back to either side. Long feathering.

Coat: Long and straight with profuse mane extending beyond the shoulders forming a cape or frill round the neck; top coat rather coarse, with thick undercoat. Profuse feathering on ears, legs, thighs, tail and toes.

Colour: All colours and markings are permissible and equally good, except albino or liver. Parti-colours should be evenly broken.

Weight and Size: The ideal weight of the Pekingese should not exceed 5 kg (11 lbs) for dogs and 5.5 kg (12 lbs) for bitches. The dog should look small but be surprisingly heavy when picked up; heavy bone and a sturdy well-built body are essentials of the breed.

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

Pomeranian



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: Compact, short-coupled dog, well knit in frame. Exhibiting great intelligence in expression; activity and buoyancy in deportment.

Characteristics: Sound, vivacious and dainty.

Temperament: Extrovert, lively and intelligent.

Head and Skull: Head and nose foxy in outline, skull slightly flat, large in proportion to muzzle which finishes finely and free from lippiness. Nose black in white, orange and shaded sable dogs; brown in chocolate-tipped sable dogs, but in other colours may be self-coloured, never parti-coloured or flesh.

Eyes: Medium size, slightly oval, not full, or set too wide apart; bright, dark and showing great intelligence. In white, orange, shaded sable and cream dogs, rims black.

Ears: Relatively small, not set too wide apart, nor too low down, but carried perfectly erect.

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

Neck: Rather short and well set into shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders clean and well laid back. Fine-boned legs, perfectly straight, of medium length in due proportion to size of dog.

Body: Back short, body compact, well ribbed up, barrel well rounded. Chest fairly deep, not too wide but in proportion to size of dog.

Hindquarters: Fine-boned, legs neither cow-hocked nor wide behind; medium angulation.

Feet: Small, compact and cat-like.

Tail: Characteristic of breed, high set, turned over back and carried flat and straight, profusely covered with long, harsh, spreading hair.

Gait/Movement: Free moving, brisk and buoyant.

Coat: Two coats, an undercoat and an outer coat. Former soft, fluffy;

the latter long, perfectly straight, harsh in texture and covering whole of body; very abundant round neck and fore part of shoulders and chest; forming frill, extending over shoulders. Forequarters well feathered, thighs and hindlegs well feathered to hocks.

Colour: All colours permissible, but free from black or white shadings. Whole colours are: white, black, brown, light or dark, blue as pale as possible. Orange which should be self-coloured and bright as possible. Beaver. Cream dogs have black noses and black eye rims. Whites must be quite free from lemon or any other colour. A few white hairs, in any of the self-coloured dogs permissible but undesirable. Dogs (other than white) with white or tan markings highly undesirable and not considered whole coloured specimens. Merles not permissible. In parti-coloured dogs, colours evenly distributed on body in patches; a dog with white or tan feet or chest not a parti-coloured dog. Shaded sables should be shaded throughout with three or more colours, the hair to be as uniformly shaded as possible, and with no patches of self-colour. In mixed classes, where whole coloured and parti-coloured Pomeranians compete together, the preference should, if in all other points they are equal, be given to the whole coloured specimens.

Size: Ideal weight: dogs: 1.8-2 kgs (4-4½ lbs); bitches: 2-2.5 kgs (4½-5½ lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Pug



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: Decidedly square and cobby, it is 'multum in parvo' shown in compactness of form, well knit proportions and hardness of muscle, but never to appear low on legs, nor lean and leggy.

Characteristics: Great charm, dignity and intelligence.

Temperament: Even-tempered, happy and lively disposition.

Head and Skull: Head relatively large and in proportion to body, round, not apple-headed, with no indentation of skull. Muzzle relatively short, blunt, square, not upfaced. Nose black, fairly large with well open nostrils. Wrinkles on forehead clearly defined without exaggeration. Eyes or nose never adversely affected or obscured by over nose wrinkle. Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose wrinkle is unacceptable and should be heavily penalised.

Eyes: Dark, relatively large, round in shape, soft and solicitous in expression, very lustrous, and when excited, full of fire. Never protruding, exaggerated or showing white when looking straight ahead. Free from obvious eye problems.

Ears: Thin, small soft like black velvet. Two kinds – 'Button ear' – ear flap folding forward, tip lying close to skull to cover opening. 'Rose ear' – small drop ear which folds over and back to reveal the burr.

Mouth: Slightly undershot. Wide lower jaw with incisors almost in a straight line. Wry mouths, teeth or tongue showing all highly undesirable and should be heavily penalised.

Neck: Slightly arched to resemble a crest, strong, thick with enough length to carry head proudly.

Forequarters: Legs very strong, straight, of moderate length, and well under body. Shoulders well sloped.

Body: Short and cobby, broad in chest. Ribs well sprung and carried well back. Topline level neither roached nor dipping.

Hindquarters: Legs very strong, of moderate length, with good turn of stifle, well under body, straight and parallel when viewed from rear.

Feet: Neither so long as the foot of the hare nor so round as that of the cat; well split-up toes; the nails black.

Tail: High set, tightly curled over hip. Double curl highly desirable.

Gait/Movement: Viewed from in front should rise and fall with legs well under shoulder, feet keeping directly to front, not turning in or out. From behind action just as true. Using forelegs strongly putting them well forward with hindlegs moving freely and using stifles well. A slight unexaggerated roll of hindquarters typifies gait. Capable of purposeful and steady movement.

Coat: Fine, smooth, soft, short and glossy, neither harsh, off-standing nor woolly. Any stripping or trimming of the coat which alters the length, texture or outline must be penalised.

Colour: Silver, apricot, fawn or black. Each clearly defined, to make contrast complete between colour, trace (black line extending from occiput to tail) and mask. Markings clearly defined. Muzzle or mask, ears, moles on cheeks, thumb mark or diamond on forehead and trace as black as possible.

Size: Ideal weight 6.3-8.1 kgs (14-18 lbs). Should be hard of muscle but substance must not be confused with overweight.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Russian Toy (Ruskiy Toy)



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

ORIGIN : Russia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : 21.02.2006

UTILIZATION: Companion Dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 9 Companion and Toy dogs. Section 9 Continental Toy Spaniels and Russian Toys. Without working trial.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the English Toy Terrier was one of the most popular toy dogs in Russia. However, in the period 1920 – 1950 the breeding of pure toy terriers was almost stopped and the number of dogs fell to a critical level. Only in the mid-fifties did Russian dog-breeders begin the revival of the breed. Practically all dogs which were used for breeding had no pedigrees; many of them were not pure blood. The Standard drafted for Toy Terriers significantly differed from that of the English Toy Terrier in many aspects. From this moment, the evolution of the breed in Russia went its own way.

On the 12th of October, 1958 two smooth-haired dogs, one of which had slightly longer hair, gave birth to a male dog with a spectacular fringes on ears and limbs. It was decided to keep this feature.

The male was mated with a female which also had slightly long hair. Thus the longhaired variety of the Russian Toy appeared. It was called Moscow Longhaired Toy Terrier.

A dog breeder from Moscow, Yevgueniya Fominichna Zharova, played an important role in the creation of this breed variant. It was during a long period of development, in an isolated context, along with a specifically conducted selection that a new breed was created : the Russian Toy with two varieties: Longhaired and smooth-haired.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small elegant dog, lively, long-legged, with fine bone and lean muscles. Sexual dimorphism only slightly defined.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Square build. The height at elbows is only slightly more than half of the height at withers ; the chest is sufficiently deep.

CHARACTERISTICS: Not detailed.

TEMPERAMENT: Active, very cheerful, neither cowardly nor aggressive. The behaviour is significantly different between males and females.

HEAD AND SKULL:

Head: Small compared to the body.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: High but not too wide (width at the level of zygomatic arches does not exceed the depth of the skull).

Stop: Clearly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Small, black or matching the coat colour.

Muzzle: Lean and pointed, slightly shorter than the skull.

Lips: Thin, lean, tight- fitting and dark or matching the coat colour.

Cheekbones: Only slightly pronounced.

Eyes: Quite large, rounded, dark, slightly prominent, set well apart and looking straight ahead.

Eyelids: are dark or matching the coat colour, tightly fitting.

EARS: Big, thin, set high, erect.

MOUTH: Jaws/Teeth: Small, white. Scissor bite. Absence of 2 incisors permitted in each jaw.

NECK: Long, lean, carried high, slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS: Thin and lean; seen from the front, the front legs are straight and parallel.

Shoulders: The shoulder blades are moderately long and not too sloping.

Upper arm: Forming an angle of 105 degrees with the shoulder blade. The length of upper arm is approximately equal to the length of shoulder.

Elbows: In line with the body.

Forearm: Long, straight.

Carpus (Wrist): Lean.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Almost vertical.

BODY:

Topline: Gradually sloping from the withers to the root of the tail.



Russian Toy continued...

Withers: Slightly pronounced.

Back: Strong and straight.

Loin: Short and slightly arched.

Croup: The croup is somewhat rounded and slightly sloping.

Chest: The chest is oval, sufficiently deep and not too wide.

Underline and Belly: Tucked up belly and drawn up flanks, forming a nicely curved line from the chest to the flanks.

HINDQUARTERS: Seen from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel, but standing a little bit wider than the forelegs. Stifles and hocks are sufficiently bent.

Upper thigh: Muscles are lean and developed.

Lower thigh: The upper and lower thighs are of the same length.

Hock: Sufficiently angulated.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Vertical.

FEET:

Forefeet: Small, oval, turning neither in nor out. Toes well-knit and arched. Nails and resilient pads are black or match the coat colour.

Hind feet: Arched, a little bit narrower than forefeet. Nails and pads are black or match the coat colour.

TAIL: Customarily docked (only two or three vertebrae are left), carried high. Undocked: sickle tail. It should not be carried lower than back level.

GAIT/Movement: Easy, straightforward, fast. No noticeable change in the topline when moving.

COAT:

HAIR: There exists two types for the breed: smooth-haired and longhaired.

- Smooth-haired: short, close-lying, shiny hair, without undercoat or bald patches.
- Longhaired: body is covered with moderately long (3-5 cm) (1-2 in.), straight or slightly wavy hair, close-lying, which does not hide the natural outline of the body. Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and close-lying. Distinct feathers on rear side of limbs. The feet have long, silky hair which completely hides the nails. Ears are covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe. Dogs of more than 3 years have such a fringe, which should completely hide the outer edges and tips of the ears. Body hair should not look tousled nor be too short (less than 2 cm.) (1 in.).

COLOUR: Black and tan, brown and tan, blue and tan. Also red of any shade with or without black or brown overlay. Richer shades are preferable for all colours.

SIZES:

Height at withers: Dogs and bitches: 20 – 28 cm (tolerance +/- 1 cm) (8 – 11 in. tolerance ½ in.)

Weight: Dogs and bitches: up to 3 kg. (7lbs)

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.

- Timid behaviour.
- Level bite or incisors sloping forward.
- Semi-pricked ears. This condition in longhaired dogs with heavy fringes is permissible but not desirable.
- Low set tail.
- Presence of bald patches in smooth-haired dogs.
- Too long or too short hair on body of longhaired dogs.
- Small white spots on chest and toes.
- Solid black, brown and blue colours. Tan markings too large or with dark shadings.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive, overly shy.
- Overshot, pronounced undershot. Absence of 1 canine; absence of more than 2 incisors in either jaw.
- Hanging ears.
- Short legs.
- Many bald patches in short-haired dogs.
- Longhaired dogs: absence of fringes on ears and presence of curly hair.
- White coat, white spots on the head, abdomen and above metacarpus; large white patches on chest and throat, presence of brindle markings.
- Size over 30 cm (12in.) or under 18 cm (7 ½ in.).
- Weight less than 1 kg. (2lbs)

Any dogs clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Yorkshire Terrier



Japan Kennel Club

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Should be that of a long-coated toy terrier, the coat hanging quite straight and evenly down each side, a parting extending from the nose to the end of the tail. The animal should be very compact and neat, the carriage being very upright and conveying an “important” air. The general outline should convey the impression of a vigorous and well-proportioned body.

Head and Skull: Head should be rather small and flat, not too prominent or round in the skull, nor too long in the muzzle, with a perfect black nose. The fall on the head to be long, of a rich golden tan, deeper in colour at the sides of the head about the ear roots, and on the muzzle where it should be very long. On no account must the tan on the head extend on to the neck, nor must there be any sooty or dark hair intermingled with any of the tan.

Eyes: Medium, dark and sparkling, having a sharp intelligent expression, and placed so as to look directly forward. They should not be prominent and the edge of the eyelids should be of a dark colour.

Ears: Small V-shaped, and carried erect or semi-erect, and not far apart, covered with short hair, colour to be of a very deep rich tan.

Mouth: Perfectly even, with teeth as sound as possible. An animal having lost any teeth through accident not to be faulted providing the

jaws are even.

Forequarters: Legs quite straight, well covered with hair of a rich golden tan a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots, not extending higher on the forelegs than the elbow.

Body: Very compact with a good loin. Level on the top of the back.

Hindquarters: Legs quite straight, well covered with hair of a rich golden tan, a few shades lighter at the ends than at the roots, not extending higher on the hind legs than the stifle.

Feet: As round as possible; the toe-nails black.

Tail: Customarily docked to medium length; with plenty of hair, darker blue in colour than the rest of the body, especially at the end of the tail, and carried a little higher than the level of the back.

Coat: The hair on the body moderately long and perfectly straight (not wavy), glossy like silk, and of a fine silky texture.

Colour: A dark steel blue (not silver blue), extending from the occiput (or back of skull) to the root of tail, and on no account mingled with fawn, bronze or dark hairs. The hair on the chest a rich bright tan. All tan hair should be darker at the roots than in the middle, shading to a still lighter tan at the tips.

Weight and Size: Weight up to 3.2 kg. (7 lbs).

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.



Japan Kennel Club

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ABDOMEN:** Belly of the dog and its contents. The part between the diaphragm and the pelvis.
- ACHILLES' TENDON:** The hamstring.
- ALMOND EYE:** Eyelids in the shape of an almond.
- ANGULATION:** Angles formed by the joints, especially the forehand and hind-quarters.
- APPLEHEAD:** Rounded or domed skull.
- BACK:** The part of the dog's body between the withers and loin.
- BALANCE:** Symmetry of the dog, proportion.
- BARREL-RIBS:** Rounded, almost circular in contour.
- BAT EARS:** (a) Erect ears, rounded at the top – as in French Bulldogs; (b) large ears on the side of the skull, pointing somewhat outwards.
- BEEFY:** Over-development of forehand and hindquarters.
- BITCHY:** Effeminate male, or typically feminine female.
- BITE:** The way the teeth meet when the jaws are closed.
- BLADED BONE:** Flat bone of the forelegs as in the Borzoi.
- BLAIREAU MARKINGS:** Grey and fawn with black shadings, as in Pyrenean Mountain dogs.
- BLANKET:** Black saddle markings on hounds.
- BLAZE:** White line up the centre of the face between the eyes.
- BLOOM:** Rich and glossy condition of dog's coat.
- BLUE BELTON:** Lemon Belton, Orange Belton: flecks of colour on white ground, used in reference to English Setters.
- BLUE MERLE:** Marbled effect of grey, blue and black patches with or without tan points, seen in Collies, Shetland Sheepdogs and Cardigan Corgis.
- BOBTAIL:** (a) Colloquial name for the Old English Sheepdog; (b) with the tail cut off level with the rump.
- BOW-LEGGED:** With front or hind legs bowed out of the straight.
- BRACE:** For two exhibits (either sex or mixed) of one breed or variety belonging to the same exhibitor.
- BRACELETS:** Rings of hair left on the legs of Poodles in show clip.
- BREECHING:** Tan-coloured hair on the outside of the hind legs of Manchester and English Toy Terriers.
- BRINDLE:** (a) Mixture of black and other colours in long or medium long-coated breeds; (b) red or fawn ground colour with black stripes in smooth-coated breeds.
- BRISKET:** Anterior part of ribcage between the forelegs.
- BROKEN-COATED:** Wire-haired, rough-textured coat as in Airedales.
- BRUSH:** Bushy tailed as in the Spitz breeds.
- BULL-NECKED:** Heavy over-muscled neck.
- BUMPY SKULL:** With excessive flesh on the skull.
- BURR:** Crinkly formation inside the ears.
- BUTTERFLY NOSE:** Incompletely pigmented nose leather.
- BUTTOCKS:** Rear part of the upper thighs.
- BUTTON EARS:** Semi-erect ear with the tip dropping forward close to the skull.
- CANINE TEETH:** Large fangs at the front corners of both upper and lower jaws.
- CARTILAGE:** Gristle; tough rubbery lining to joints.
- CASTRATED:** With testicles removed by surgery.
- CAT FOOT:** Small, neat, round foot; compact and arched like the cat's foot.
- CHARACTER:** Temperament, expression, general behaviour and intelligence.
- CHEEKY:** Rounded, coarse, protruding flesh at the side of the head.
- CHISELLING:** Clean cut in head, particularly beneath the eyes.
- CHOPS:** Pendulous lips (Lower cheeks).
- CLIP:** (a) To trim a Poodle; (b) Trimming style of coat (hand or machine).
- CLODDY:** Overburdened with substance.
- CLOSE-COUPLED:** Short and strong in the loins.
- COBBY:** Short bodied, compact.
- COLLAR:** White marking round the neck.
- CONFORMATION:** Form and structure relative to the Breed Standard.
- CORKY:** Active, gay, bouncy.
- COUPLINGS:** Loins.
- COWHOCKED:** When points of hocks turn in, stifles and feet turn out.
- CRACKLY:** An audible crackle can be heard when the coat is rubbed between the fingers.
- CRABBING:** The dog moves on a diagonal so that the hind feet do not follow in the track of the forefeet.
- CRANKED TAIL:** Bent or kinked tail.
- CREST:** (a) Upper Line of Neck; (b) hair on the head of a Chinese Crested Dog.
- CROPPING:** Trimming the ear leathers to stand erect instead of dropping forward.
- CROUP:** That part of the vertebral column between the loins and the tail.
- CRYPTORCHID:** Male without testicles descended into the scrotum; (a) bilateral when both testicles are affected; (b) unilateral when only one is affected.
- CULOTTE:** Long Hair on the back of the thighs. As in Schipperkes.
- CUSHION:** Padding to the upper lip, seen in Bulldogs, Boxers, King Charles Spaniels.
- CUT UP OF LOIN:** The underline of the belly.
- DAPPLED:** Mottled markings of different colours, no colour dominant.
- DAYLIGHT:** Too high on leg.
- DEW CLAWS:** Degenerate 'thumbs' on the inside of the fore and sometimes the hind legs.
- DISH FACE:** Concave outline to the foreface.
- DOWNFACE:** An egg-shaped outline to the head without stop.
- DRY:** Tight-skinned, not loose or wrinkled.
- DUDLEY NOSE:** Flesh or liver coloured.
- ECTROPIAN :** Turning out of the eyelids.

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

ENTROPION: Turning in of the eyelids.

EVEN BITE: When teeth meet edge to edge.

EWE NECKED: When the neck sags instead of arching.

FALL: Hair dropping down from the head and face.

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

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

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

FILLUP: Bony padding to the foreface of Bull Terriers.

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

FLANK: Sides of the body below the loins.

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

FLEWS: Pendulous lips and cheeks.

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

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

FOREARM: Foreleg from elbow to pasterns.

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

FOREFACE: Muzzle.

FOREHAND: Front leg assembly including shoulders and upper arms.

FOREIGN EXPRESSION: Untypical of its breed.

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

FRINGES: Long hair on ears,, etc.

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

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

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

GAY TAIL: Tail carried too high -over back.

GAZEHOUND: Hound that hunts by sight rather than scent.

GOOSERUMPED: Croup falls away too steeply.

GRIZZLED: A mixture of black and grey hairs.

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

HAREFOOT: Long, narrow and oval foot.

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

HAUNCH: The area above the hips.

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

HAZEL: Light-brownish shade.

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

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

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

JOWLY: Cheeky, overdone with flesh about the face.

KEEL: Breastbone (of Dachshunds).

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

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

LEATHERS: Ear flaps.

LEGGY: Too long in the leg.

LEVEL BITE: When the teeth meet edge to edge.

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

LIPPY: When there is excessive lip.

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

LOINS: Coupling.

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

MANE: Profuse hair on the neck.

MASK: Dark shading on the foreface.

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

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

MONORCHID: Male with only one testicle.

MUZZLE: The foreface and facial assembly including the mouth.

OCCIPUT: The back of the skull.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PADS: The soles of the feet.

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

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

PATELLA: Kneecap; situated just above the stifle joint.

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

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

PIG JAW: Overshot.

PIGEON TOES: Toes pointing in.

PIN TOES: Toes pointing in.

PINCER BITE: When incisor teeth meet edge to edge.

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

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

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

POMPOM: Rounded hair on the tail of a Poodle.

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

PRICKED EARS: Pointed ears carried erect.

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

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

QUARTERS: Hindquarters.

RACY: Giving an impression of speed: lightly built.

RANGY: Underdeveloped; long and loose-coupled.

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

ROAN: Close mixture of white and coloured hairs.

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

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

RUFF: Thick, long hair round the neck.

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

SADDLE: Black marking on the backs of hounds.

SCAPULA: Shoulder blade.

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

SCREW TAIL: Distorted or twisted tail.

SCROTUM: Bag of skin holding the testicles.

SECOND THIGH: Lower thigh, Gaskin.

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

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

SEPTUM: Division between the nostrils.

SHELLY: Narrow, shallow, lacking in substance.

SHORTCOUPLED: Short and strong in the loins.

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

SKULLY: Thick and coarse in skull.

SLABSIDES: Flat in ribs.

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

SNIPEY: Narrow and shallow in muzzle.

SOUNDNESS: Normal physical and mental health.

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

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

SPINE: Vertebral column.

SPLASH: White markings on solid colour.

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

STERNUM: Breast bone.

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

STILTED: Restricted gait, taking short strides.

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

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

SUBSTANCE: Bone, body weight, power.

SWAYBACK: Dipping back line.

TEAM: Three or more of one breed shown together.

TENDON: Cord-like tissue connecting muscle to bone.

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

THORAX: The ribcage and contents.

THROATY: With excessive loose skin under the throat.

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

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

TIMBER: Bone of the legs.

TOPKNOT: Bunch of hair on top of the head.

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

TRICOLOUR: Black, white and tan.

TRUNK: The body.

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

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

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

URAJIRO: Whitish coat markings on the Shiba Inu.

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

UPPER ARM: The humerus; the bone between the shoulder blade and the elbow.

UPRIGHT SHOULDER: Lacking in angulation and slope.

VARMINTY: Keen, devil-may-care expression.

VERY SERIOUS FAULT: A fault that in the country of origin would lead to the disqualification of the dog. Dogs exhibiting one or more Very Serious Faults as defined in their breed standard should not be considered for a Challenge Certificate.

WALL-EYE: Blue eye.

WEEDY: Lacking in substance.

WELL LET DOWN BEHIND: With sufficient angulation of hocks and stifles.

WHEATEN: Pale yellow or fawn in colour.

WHIP TAIL: Fine, pointed, straight tail carried horizontally.

WIRE-HAIRED: Coat of rough wiry texture as in Airedales.

WITHERS: Peak of first dorsal vertebrae; highest part of body just behind the neck, where the top of the shoulder blades may be felt.

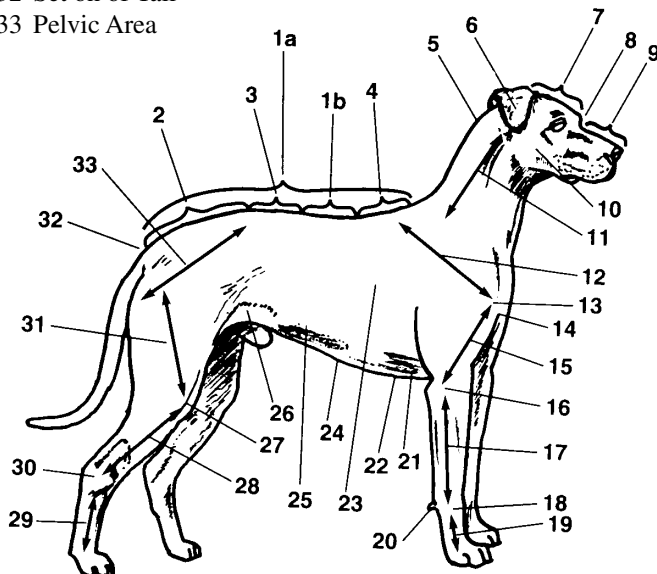
WRY JAW: When the upper and lower jaws fail to meet in parallel alignment; usually the lower jaw is to blame, but the upper jaw may also be affected.

Anatomical & Topographical Illustrations

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

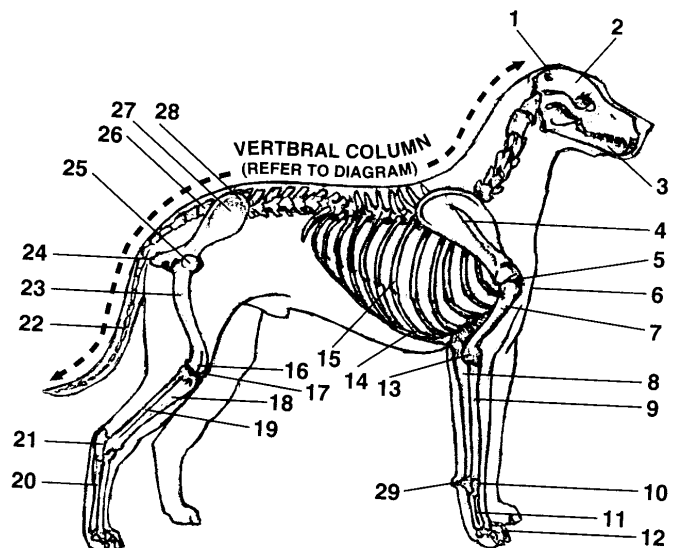
Topographical Anatomy

- 1a Back (Refer to Glossary of Terms)
- 1b Back (Refer of Glossary of Terms)
- 2 Croup
- 3 Loin
- 4 Withers
- 5 Crest of Neck
- 6 Ear Leather
- 7 Skull
- 8 Stop
- 9 Foreface
- 10 Cheek
- 11 Neck
- 12 Shoulder
- 13 Point of Shoulder
- 14 Prosternum
- 15 Upper Arm
- 16 Elbow
- 17 Forearm
- 18 Wrist
- 19 Pastern
- 20 Stopper Pad
- 21 Brisket
- 22 Sternum (extends 14-24)
- 23 Ribcage
- 24 Rearward end of Sternum
- 25 Belly
- 26 Flank
- 27 Stifle
- 28 Second of Lower Thigh
- 29 Rear Pastern
- 30 Hock (Joint)
- 31 First or Upper Thigh
- 32 Set on of Tail
- 33 Pelvic Area

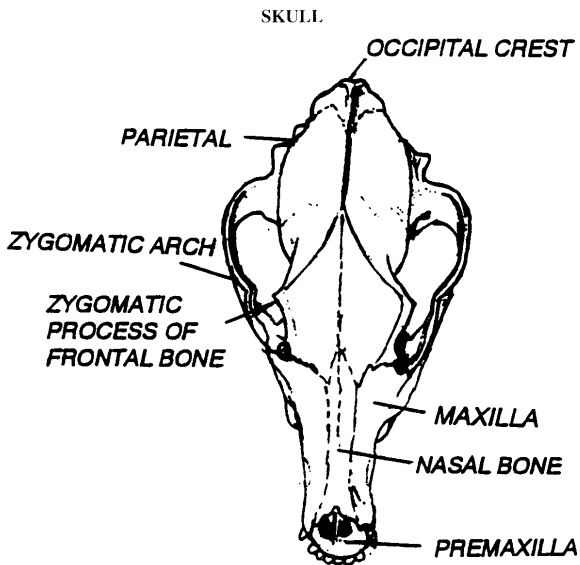
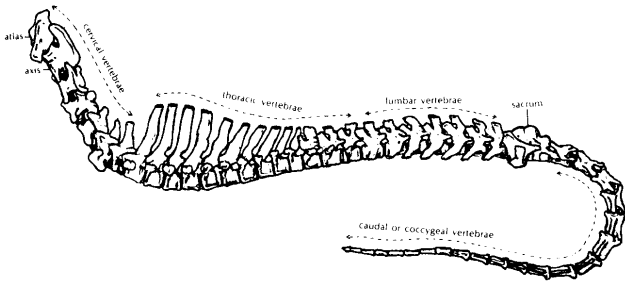


Skeletal Anatomy

- 1 Occiput
- 2 Skull
- 3 Mandible
- 4 Scapula
- 5 Shoulder Joint
- 6 Prosternum
- 7 Humerus
- 8 Ulna
- 9 Radius
- 10 Carpus
- 11 Metacarpals
- 12 Phalanges
- 13 Elbow Joint
- 14 Sternum
- 15 Ribs
- 16 Stifle Joint
- 17 Patella
- 18 Tibia
- 19 Fibula
- 20 Metatarsals
- 21 Tarsus
- 22 Coccygeal vertebra
- 23 Femur
- 24 Ischium (Ischiac tuberosity)
- 25 Hip Joint
- 26 Sacrum
- 27 Pelvis
- 28 Iliac Crest
- 29 Pisiform Bone



Veretbral Column



Ear Set

Diagram 1 Depicts a pricked or erect ear. The shape and set-on on the skull will depend on the breed requirements.

Diagram 2 Depicts a semi-erect ear. The word "semi" is defined as "Half, partly or not fully."

Diagram 3 Depicts a button ear.

The height of the fold in both diagrams 2 & 3 depends on the breed requirements.

Diagram 4 Depicts a drop ear. The set-on depends on the Breed Standard requirements.

Diagram 5 Depicts the shape of a bat ear, found in the French Bulldog. It does not attempt to show correct placement etc.

Diagram 6 Depicts rose ear. This refers to the type of ear placement when laid back, showing the inner burr. This type of ear is usually semi-erect when alert. but may be pricked if allowed by the Breed Standard.



Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3

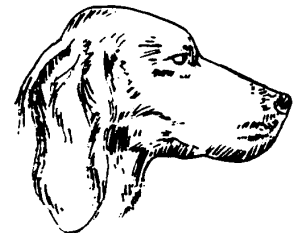


Diagram 4



Diagram 5



Diagram 6

Angulation

- Diagram 1 Depicts on the left, scapula and humerus at an angle of approximately 90 degrees, and indicates possible forward reach; on the right the scapula and the humerus are at an angle greater than 90 degrees forming straight or upright shoulders, in which case the resultant movement is not faulty.
- Diagram 2 Depicts correct and incorrect bone structure, viewed from behind. In most breeds, the correct position is such that a straight line should pass through each of the hip, stifle and hock joints.
- Diagram 3 Depicts on the left a well angulated hindquarter with angles of approximately 90 degrees between the pelvis and the upper thigh, and at the stifle; on the right is a straighter angulated hindquarter, with angles of more than 90 degrees. The degree of angulation varies greatly between the different Standards, and what is correct for one breed may be totally incorrect for another.



Diagram 1

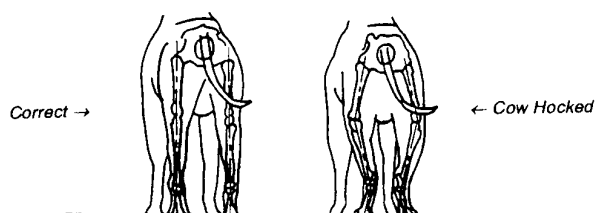


Diagram 2

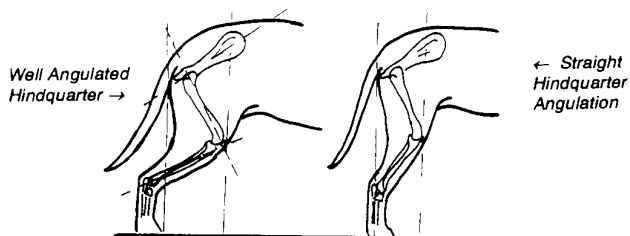
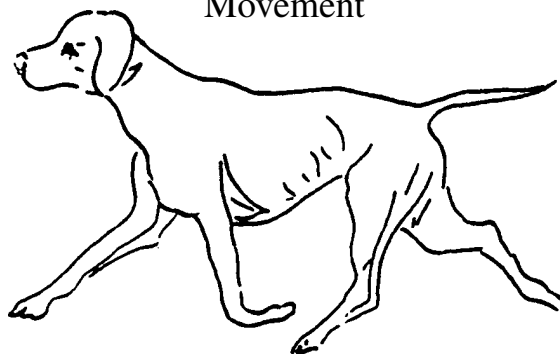
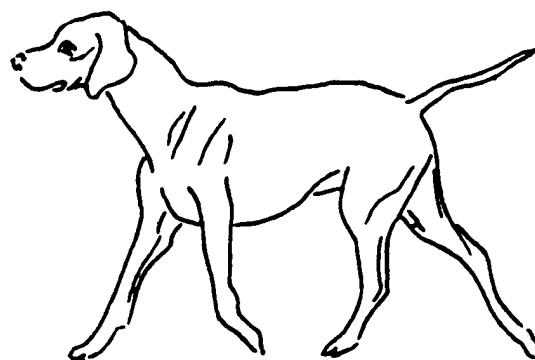


Diagram 3

Movement

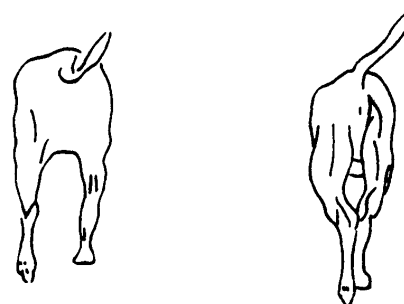


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



POOR MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW

Diagram 1: Depicting correct movement behind does not cover all breeds. Some breeds, eg. Collies move close behind.



GOOD MOVEMENT REAR

POOR MOVEMENT REAR



CORRECT MOVEMENT FRONT



PADDLING



WEAVING

Diagram 2: Depicting correct movement in front; covers front movement generally. Some breeds single track, which is also correct.

Teeth

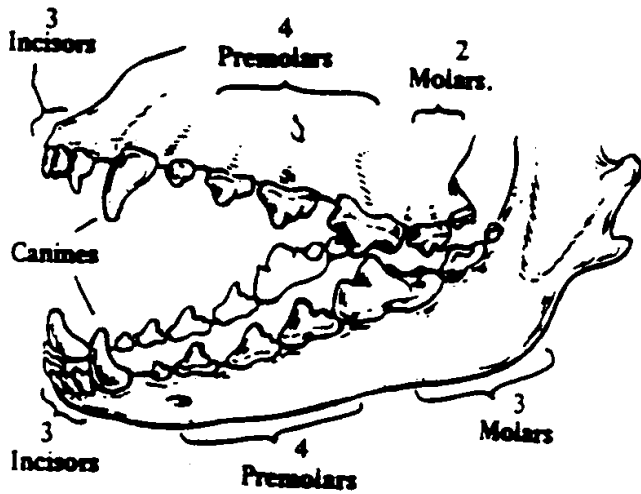
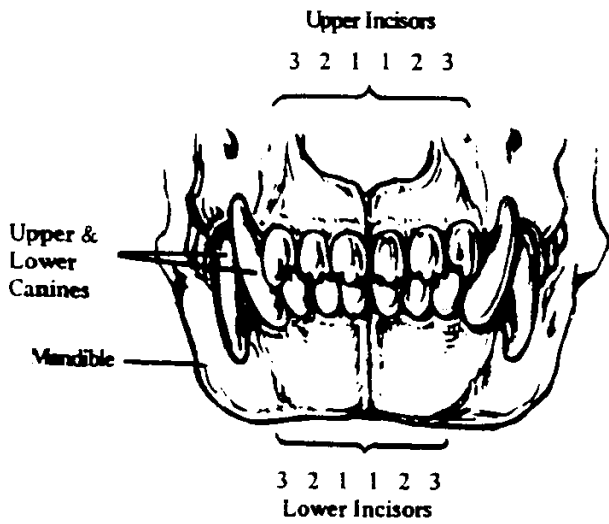
Full Set of Teeth 42

Upper Set 20

Lower Set 22

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

Teeth (Front View)



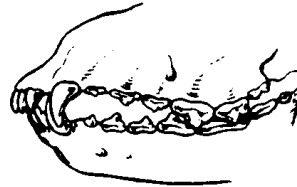
SCISSORS BITE



PINCERS BITE



OVERSHOT JAW



UNDERSHOT JAW



TEETH OF THE DOG

