



(Affiliated with The Kennel Club, England)

(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Akita



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: Large, powerful, alert, with much substance and heavy bone. The broad head, forming a blunt triangle, with deep muzzle, small eyes and erect ears carried forward in line with back of neck, is characteristic of the breed. The large, curled tail, balancing the broad head, is also characteristic of the breed.

Head: Massive but in balance with body; free of wrinkle when at ease. Skull flat between ears and broad; jaws square and powerful with minimal dewlap. Head forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above. *Fault*—Narrow or snipy head. *Muzzle*—Broad and full. Distance from nose to stop is to distance from stop to occiput as 2 is to 3. *Stop*—Well defined, but not too abrupt. A shallow furrow extends well up forehead. *Nose*—Broad and black. Liver permitted on white Akitas, but black always preferred. *Serious Faults:* Butterfly nose or total lack of pigmentation on nose. *Ears*—The ears of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to rest of head. If ear is folded forward for measuring length, tip will touch upper eye rim. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head but



not too low, and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck. *Serious Faults:* Drop or broken ears. *Eyes*—Dark brown, small, deep-set and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. *Lips and Tongue*—Lips black and not pendulous; tongue pink. *Teeth*—Strong with scissors bite preferred, but level bite acceptable. *Serious Faults:* Noticeably undershot or overshot.

Neck and Body: *Neck*—Thick and muscular; comparatively short, widening gradually toward shoulders. A pronounced crest blends in with base of skull. *Body*—Longer than high, as 10 is to 9 in males; 11 to 9 in bitches. Chest wide and deep; depth of chest is one-half height of dog at shoulder. Ribs well sprung, brisket well developed. Level back with firmly-muscled loin and moderate tuck-up. Skin pliant but not loose. *Serious Faults:* Light bone, rangy body.

Tail: Large and full, set high and carried over back or against flank in a three-quarter, full, or double curl, always dipping to or below level of back. On a three-quarter curl, tip drops well down flank. Root large and strong. Tail bone reaches hock when let down. Hair coarse, straight and full, with no appearance of a plume. *Serious Faults:* Sickie or uncurled tail.

Forequarters and Hindquarters: *Forequarters*—Shoulders strong and powerful with moderate layback. Forelegs heavy-boned and straight as viewed from front. Angle of pastern 15 degrees forward from vertical. *Faults*—Elbows in or out, loose shoulders. *Hindquarters*—Width, muscular development and bone comparable to forequarters. Upper thighs well developed. Stifle moderately bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. *Dewclaws*—On front legs generally not removed; dewclaws on hind legs generally removed. *Feet*—Cat feet, well knuckled up with thick pads. Feet straight ahead.

Coat: Double-coated. Undercoat thick, soft, dense and shorter than outer coat. Outer coat straight, harsh and standing somewhat off body. Hair on head, legs and ears short. Length of hair at withers and rump approximately two inches, which is slightly longer than on rest of body, except tail, where coat is longest and most profuse. *Fault*—Any indication of ruff or feathering.

Colour: Any colour including white; brindle; or pinto. Colours are brilliant and clear and markings are well balanced, with or without mask or blaze. White Akitas have no mask. Pinto has a white background with large, evenly placed patches covering head and more than one-third of body. Undercoat may be a different colour from outer coat.

Gait: Brisk and powerful with strides of moderate length. Back remains strong, firm and level. Rear legs move in line with front legs.

Size: Males 26 to 28 inches at the withers; bitches 24 to 26 inches. *Serious Faults:* dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

Temperament: Alert and responsive, dignified and courageous. Aggressive toward other dogs.

Serious Faults:

Butterfly nose or total lack of pigmentation on nose.

Drop or broken ears.

Noticeably undershot or overshot.

Sickie or uncurled tail.

Dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

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

Alaskan Malamute



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 Alaskan Malamute, one of the oldest Arctic sled dogs, is a powerful and substantially built dog with a deep chest and strong, well-muscled body.

The Malamute stands well over the pads, and this stance gives the appearance of much activity and proud carriage, with head erect and eyes alert showing interest and curiosity. The head is broad. Ears are triangular and erect when alerted. The muzzle is bulky, only slight diminishing in width from root to nose. The muzzle is not pointed or long, yet not stubby.

The coat is thick with a coarse guard coat of sufficient length to protect a woolly undercoat. Malamutes are of various colours. Face markings are a distinguishing feature. These consist of a cap over the head, the face either all white or marked with a bar and/or mask. The tail is well furred, carried over the back, and has the appearance of a waving plume.

The Malamute must be a heavy boned dog with sound legs, good feet, deep chest and powerful shoulders, and have all of the other physical attributes necessary for the efficient performance of his job.

The gait must be steady, balanced, tireless and totally efficient. He is not intended as a racing sled dog designed to compete in speed trials.

The Malamute is structured for strength and endurance, and any characteristics of the individual specimen, including temperament, which interferes with the accomplishment of this purpose, is to be considered the most serious of faults.

CHARACTERISTICS-Important: In judging Malamutes, their function as a sledge dog for heavy freighting in the Arctic must be given consideration above all else. The legs of the Malamute must indicate unusual strength and tremendous propelling power. Face markings are a distinguishing feature.

TEMPERAMENT: The Alaskan Malamute is an affectionate, friendly dog, not a "one man" dog. He is a loyal, devoted companion, playful on invitation, but generally impressive by his dignity after maturity.

HEAD AND SKULL: The head is broad and deep, not coarse or clumsy, but in proportion to the size of the dog. The expression is soft and indicates an affectionate disposition.

Skull: Is broad and moderately rounded between the ears, gradually

narrowing and flattening on top as it approaches the eyes. The topline of the skull and the topline of the muzzle show a slight break downward from a straight line as they join.

Muzzle: Is large and bulky in proportion to the size of the skull, diminishing slightly in width and depth from junction with the skull to the nose. The lips are close fitting.

Nose, lips and eye rims' pigmentation: Is black in all coat colours except reds. Brown is permitted in red dogs. The lighter streaked "snow nose" is acceptable.

EYES: The eyes are obliquely placed in the skull. Eyes are brown, almond shaped and of medium size. Blue eyes are a serious fault.

EARS: The ears are of medium size, but small in proportion to the head. The ears are triangular in shape and slightly rounded at the tips. They are set wide apart on the outside back edges of the skull, in line with the upper corner of the eye, giving ears the appearance, when erect, of standing off from the skull. Erect ears point slightly forward, but when the dog is at work, the ears are sometimes folded against the skull. High set ears are a fault.



MOUTH: The upper and lower jaws are broad with large teeth. The incisors meet with a scissors grip. Overshot or undershot is a fault.

NECK: The neck is strong and moderately arched.

FOREQUARTERS: The shoulders are moderately sloping; forelegs heavily boned and muscled, straight to the pasterns when viewed from the front. Pasterns are short and strong and slightly sloping when viewed from the side.

BODY: The chest is well developed. The body is compactly built but not short coupled. The back is straight and gently sloping to the hips. The loins are hard and well muscled. A long loin that may weaken the back is a fault.

HINDQUARTERS: The rear legs are broad and heavily muscled through the thighs; stifles moderately bent and well let down. When viewed from the rear, the legs stand and move true in line with the movement of the front legs, not too close nor too wide. Dewclaws on the rear legs are undesirable and should be removed shortly after puppies are whelped.

FEET: Are of the snowshoe type, tight and deep, with well cushioned pads, giving a firm, compact appearance. The feet are large, toes tight fitting and well arched. There is a protective growth of hair between the toes. The pads are thick and tough; toenails short and strong.

TAIL: Is moderately set and follows the line of the spine at the base. The tail is carried over the back when not working. It is not a snap tail or curled tight against the back, nor is it short furred like a fox brush. The Malamute tail is well furred and has the appearance of a waving plume.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The gait of the Malamute is steady, balanced and powerful. He is agile for his size and build. When viewed from the side, the hindquarters exhibit strong rear drive that is transmitted through a well-muscled loin to the forequarters. The forequarters receive the drive from the rear with a smooth reaching stride. When viewed from the front or from the rear, the legs move true in line, not too close nor too wide. At a fast trot, the feet will converge toward the centreline of the body. A stilted gait, or any gait that is not completely efficient and tireless, is to be penalised.

COAT: The Malamute has a thick, coarse guard coat, never long and soft. The undercoat is dense, from 2.5-5 cm (1-2 ins.) in depth, oily and woolly. The coarse guard coat varies in length as does the undercoat. The coat is relatively short to medium along the sides of the body, with the length of the coat increasing around the shoulders and neck, down the back, over the rump, and in the breeching and plume. Malamutes usually have a shorter and less dense coat during the summer months. The Malamute is shown naturally. Trimming is not acceptable except to provide a clean cut appearance of feet.

COLOUR: The usual colours range from light grey through intermediate shadings to black, sable and shadings of sable to red. Colour combinations are acceptable in undercoats, points and trimmings. The only solid colour allowable is all white. White is always the predominant colour on underbody, part of legs and feet, and part of face markings. A white blaze on the forehead and/or collar, or a spot on the nape is attractive and acceptable. The Malamute is mantled, and broken colours extending over the body or uneven splashing are undesirable.

SIZE-Size, Proportion and Substance: There is a natural range of size in the breed. The desirable freighting sizes are:

Dogs 63.5 cm (25 ins.) at the shoulders - 38.5 kg (85 lbs.).

Bitches 58.5 cm (23 ins.) at the shoulders - 34 kg (75 lbs.).

However, size consideration should not outweigh that of type proportion, movement and other functional attributes. When dogs are judged equal in type, proportion, and movement, the dog nearest the desirable freighting size is to be preferred. The depth of chest is approximately one half the height of the dog at the shoulder, the deepest point being just behind the forelegs. The length of the body from point of shoulder to the rear point of pelvis is longer than the height of the body from ground to top of the withers. The body carries no excess weight, and bone is in proportion to size.

FAULTS: The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the description of the ideal Malamute, and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog.

Serious Faults: Any characteristics of the individual specimen, including temperament, which interferes with his strength and endurance is to be considered the most serious of faults.

Any indication of unsoundness in legs and feet, front or rear, standing or moving. Faults under this provision would be:

- Blue eyes
- Ranginess, shallowness, ponderousness
- Lightness of bone
- Poor overall proportions
- Straight shoulders
- Lack of angulation
- Bad pasterns
- Cow hocks
- Splay-footedness

Stilted gait, or any gait that is not balanced, strong and steady.

Faults: High set ears

Over or undershot

Broken colours extending over the body or uneven splashing.

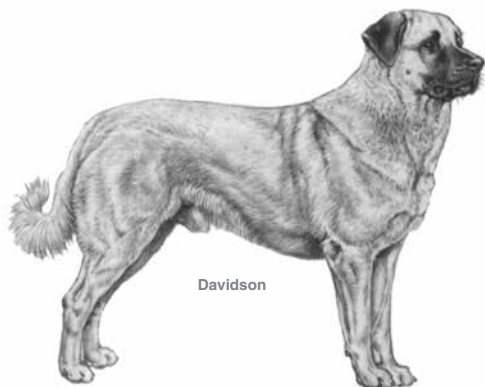
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles full descended into the scrotum.

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

Anatolian Shepherd Dog



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Large, upstanding, tall, powerfully built, livestock guarding dog with broad strong head and dense double coat. Must have size and stamina. Capable of great speed.

Important Proportions: Foreface slightly shorter than skull.

CHARACTERISTICS: An active breed originally used as a guard dog for sheep; hard working; capable of enduring extremes of heat and cold.

TEMPERAMENT: Steady and bold without aggression, naturally independent, very intelligent and tractable. Proud and confident. Loyal and affectionate to owners, but wary of strangers when on duty.

HEAD AND SKULL:

Skull: Large, but in proportion to body, broad between ears, slightly domed, with slight stop. Mature males have broader head than females.

Foreface: Seen from above almost rectangular. Profile blunt, tapering very slightly to end.

Nose: Black, except in livers, where it is brown.

Lips: Very slightly pendulous, black-edged. Edge of upper lip not lower than the profile of the underjaw. Tight lip-corners.

Eyes: Rather small in proportion to size of skull, set well apart, deep set, showing no haw. Golden to brown in colour according to coat colour. Eye rims black except in livers.

Ears: Medium sized, triangular in shape, rounded at tip, pendant with front edge close to cheek, higher when alert.

Mouth: Teeth strong, with a perfect scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaw. Complete dentition.

Neck: Slightly arched, powerful, muscular, moderate in length, rather thick. Slight dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulders: Well muscled, oblique.

Forelegs: Set well apart, straight and well boned; of good length.

Elbows: Close to sides, free moving.

Pasterns: Strong, slightly sloping when viewed from side.

BODY:

Powerful, well muscled, never flat sided.

Topline: Rather short in proportion to leg length, horizontal, slightly arched over loins.

Underline: With the belly well tucked up.

Chest: Deep to point of elbow, ribs well sprung, ribcage sufficiently long.

HINDQUARTERS:

Powerful, not overloaded with muscles. Hindlegs vertical when seen from rear.

Thighs: Long.

Stifle: Good turn of stifle.

Feet: Strong, with thick pads and well arched toes. Nails short.

Tail: Long, reaching to hock, set on rather high, when relaxed carried low with slight curl; when alert carried high and curled over back, especially by males.

GAIT/MOVEMENT:

Very noticeable level line of body, head and neck when walking; movement even, supple and long reaching, giving impression of stalking, with great power. Pacing acceptable at slow speed. Mincing or hackney action highly undesirable.

COAT:

Hair: Short or mid-length, dense, with thick undercoat. Great variations in length according to climate. Longer and thicker at neck, shoulders and thighs. The coat tends to be longer in winter.

Colour: All colours acceptable.

SIZES:

Height: Dogs 74–81 cm (29–32 ins) at the shoulders
Bitches 71–79 cm (28–31 ins) at the shoulders

Weight: Mature dogs 50–65 kg (110–145 lbs)
Mature bitches 40–55 kg (85–120 lbs)

FAULTS:

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bernese Mountain 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: Self confident, good natured. Aggressiveness must not be tolerated. Slow to mature.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Above medium sized, strong, sturdy working dog, active, alert, well boned, of striking colour.

Head and Skull: Strong with flat skull and slightly developed furrow, well defined stop, strong straight muzzle. Lips slightly developed.

Eyes: Dark brown and almond-shaped, eyelids tight.

Ears: Medium sized ears, set high, triangular shaped, lying flat in repose, when alert brought slightly forward, and raised at the base.

Mouth: Scissor bite.

Neck: Strong, muscular and of medium length.

Forequarters: Shoulders long, strong and sloping, with the upper arm forming a distinct angle, flat lying and well muscled. Appears straight from all sides.

Body: Compact rather than long. Ratio height to length 9:10. Broad chest, with good depth of brisket, reaching at least to the elbow. Well-ribbed; strong loins. Back firm and straight. Rump smoothly rounded.

Hindquarters: Quarters broad, strong and well-muscled. Stifles well bent. Hock strong, well let down and turning neither in nor out. Dew claws should be removed.

Feet: Short, round and compact.

Gait: Stride reaching out well in front, following well through behind, balanced stride in all gaits.

Tail: Bushy, reaching just below the hock; may be raised when dog alert or moving but never curled or carried above the level of the back.

Temperament: Self confident, good natured, friendly and fearless.

Coat: Soft and silky with bright natural sheen, long and slightly wavy, but should not curl when mature.

Colour: Jet black, with rich reddish brown on the cheeks, over the eyes, on all four legs and on chest. Slight to medium sized symmetrical white head marking (blaze) and white chest marking (cross), are essential. Preferred but not essential, white paws, white not reaching higher than the pastern, white tip to tail. A few white hairs at nape of neck and white anal patch undesirable but tolerated.

Weight and Size: Dogs: 64 - 70 cm (25 - 27.5 in) at the withers, preferred size 66 - 68 cm (26 - 26.7 in) Bitches: 58 - 66 cm (23 - 26 in) at the withers, preferred size 60 - 63 cm (23.5 - 25 in).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Black Russian Terrier



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

Note: Words contained in brackets (.....) are as in the FCI Standard; words contained in square brackets [.....] are explanations or alternative translations. [Mrs A. Mitchell A.N.K.C. Breed Standards Coordinator]

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY – [Developed by the former Russian Red Army to guard military installations etc. They required a dog able to work independently and to withstand various climatic conditions. The basic breeds used were the Airedale, Giant Schnauzer and the Rottweiler. The Giant Schnauzer for its intelligence and quick reactions; the Airedale for its leadership, temperament and stamina; the Rottweiler for its firm stature and fearlessness. The Giant Schnauzer contributed the most to its appearance. Mrs A. Mitchell A.N.K.C. Breed Standards Coordinator]

GENERAL APPEARANCE – The size of the Black Russian Terriers is a larger than an average dog. Black Russian Terriers are strong, with massive bone structure and well-developed muscles. The skin is tight and elastic, without any folds or dewlap. Dogs of this breed are assertive, wary of strangers and resistant; they adjust easily to different climates. The Black Russian Terrier must yield to training. **Physical Appearance** – Sturdy and robust. **Faults** - Light frame, poorly developed muscle tone. **Serious Faults** - Very light bone structure, weak muscle tone, frail and weak constitution. **Index of Format (Important Proportions)** – The proportion of the length of the body to the height at the withers is between 100-105% of the height at the withers. [i.e. Square to slightly longer in body] **Fault** – The length of the body is slightly too long if it is between 106-108% of the height. **Serious Fault** - The length of the body is clearly too long if it is in excess of 108% of the height.

CHARACTERISTICS – Related to Sex – Should be clearly expressed, depending on the sex. Male dogs are of greater size [more imposing size], more masculine and more massive [stronger] than bitches. **Faults** - Minor reversal of the required sexual characteristics. **Serious Faults** - Marked reversal of sexual characteristics. Bitchy dogs.

TEMPERAMENT – Extremely energetic [vigorous], strong, stable temperament but very lively, with strong defence reactions. **Faults** – Shyness, excessive excitability, passiveness [laziness].

Serious Faults - Fearful, extremely excitable, extremely passive.

HEAD AND SKULL – Long with moderately narrow skull with well rounded cheekbones. The forehead is flat. The stop is marked but not too pronounced. The muzzle is parallel with the topline of the skull. The muzzle is strong, slightly tapering. The length of the muzzle is slightly less than the length of the skull. The moustache and the beard give the muzzle a truncated and square appearance. The lips are thick and full. The upper lip fits tightly to the line of the lower jaw without forming flews [without looseness]. **Faults** Head too small, forehead rounded, stop hardly marked or excessively pronounced, protruding cheekbones, soft lips. **Major Faults** Coarse head, too light or too heavy, rounded head; muzzle short, pointed or turned up.

EYES – Small, oval shaped, slanted, dark in colour. **Faults** Large eyes or eye colour not sufficiently dark. Visible third eyelid. **Major Faults** Light eye, cross eyed.

EARS – Attached high on the head, hanging straight down from the base, small and triangular in shape. The front rim of the ear hangs down against the cheekbones. **Faults** Ears set too low; long ears, flying ears, ears held apart from the cheekbones. **Major Faults** Ears standing up from the base, semi-erect ears.

MOUTH – Teeth strong and white in colour, closely positioned. The incisors are positioned in one line; scissor bite. **Faults** - Poorly developed teeth, teeth not corresponding with age, damaged teeth which do not interfere with the proper occlusion of the bite. Absence of up to two of the first premolars or absence of one of the first premolars and one of the second premolars. Light tartar build-up. **Major Faults** – Very small teeth, missing teeth; incisors not aligned; any deviation from a scissors bite; absence of an incisor or a canine; absence of a third or fourth premolar or any molar. Teeth with severely damaged enamel.

NECK – Long, powerful, lean, set at a 40-45 degree angle to the topline. **Faults** - Short neck, blocky neck, showing a dewlap or held low.

FOREQUARTERS – Seen from the front, the legs are straight and parallel. The angle of the shoulder-blade with the upper arm is approximately 110 degrees. Elbows must point backwards. The upper arms are short and strong. The pasterns are short and straight. **Faults** – Shoulders slightly too straight, elbows turned slightly in or out; Weak pasterns, turned in or out. **Major Faults** – Upright shoulders; strong deviation of the elbows in or out; forearm not straight, knuckling over, down on pasterns.

BODY – Chest Roomy, deep, with well sprung ribs, reaching to the level of the elbows or slightly below. **Faults** - Chest not sufficiently wide, chest not reaching the elbows, ribcage slightly flat. **Major Faults** – Barrel shaped ribcage, too wide, not enough let down, flat or narrow. **Withers** - High, clearly marked above the topline. **Faults** - Low, poorly developed withers. **Back** – Straight, wide and muscular. **Faults** - Weak, narrow or insufficiently muscled. **Loins** – Short, wide, muscular and slightly arched. **Faults** - Long, insufficiently arched. **Major Faults** – Badly coupled, narrow or too arched. **Rump** - Wide, muscular, with a barely visible slope towards the tail. **Faults** – Horizontal or slightly sloping rump, insufficiently muscled. **Major Faults** – Clearly sloping or narrow rump. **Abdomen** - Rising above the lower line of the chest. **Faults** – Strongly tucked-up or whippet-like abdomen.

HINDQUARTERS – Seen from behind, the legs are straight and parallel, but set slightly wider apart than the front legs. The upper thighs are muscular and well developed. The lower thighs are long and set obliquely. The hock joints are lean and well developed. Rear pasterns strong, long and almost vertical. **Faults** - Weak muscle tone, short thighs, slightly cow or bow hocked. Angulation of the hock joint

Black Russian Terrier continued...

too slight or too strong. **Major Faults** – The same as above but more pronounced. Rump too high. Hock joint angulation decidedly straight or over angulated.

FEET – Fore and Hind Thick, with well arched pads, rounded in shape.

Faults - Hare feet. Feet pointing in or out. **Major Faults** – Splayed or very turned out feet.

TAIL – Set high, thick and customarily docked. If docked short, leaving 3 to 4 vertebrae. **Faults** - Tail set low, incorrectly docked.

GAIT/MOVEMENT – Easy, harmonious and effortless A short [non overreaching] trot or gallop are the most typical gaits. When trotting, the legs must move in a straight line, with the front legs converging slightly towards a median line. The back and loin have an elastic, springy movement. **Faults** - Legs not moving in a straight line. Insufficient extension of the front or hind legs. **Major Faults** – Restricted or clumsy movement. Sideways movement of the hindlegs (crab-like), marked swinging of the croup (rolling movement of the hindquarters), pacing.

COAT – Rough, hard, ample and extremely dense. The seemingly broken coat is between 4-10 cm [1.6- 3.9 in] in length and covers the entire body. On the muzzle, the coat forms a rough, brushy moustache on the upper lip and a beard on the lower lip. Above the eyes, the eyebrows are rough and bristled. On the neck and the withers, the coat is longer and forms a mane. The forelegs, down to the elbows, and the hindlegs, down to the thighs, are covered by a rough and long coat. The undercoat is dense and well-developed. **Faults** – Straight hair, not broken. Wavy hair, soft hair, hair longer than 10 cm [3.9 in] Insufficient formation of moustache, beard or eyebrows. Frizzy hair. **Major Faults** – Hair too long (in excess of 15 cm [5.9 in]), soft hair, falling hair, short hair, smooth hair; absence of furnishings on head or legs.

COLOUR – Black or black with grey hairs. **Faults** - Brown or grey shadings. Small white spot on chest. **Major Faults** – Brown or grey coat, reddish patches; white spots on chin, head, neck or legs.

SIZE – Height at the withers Dogs 66 – 72 cm [25.7- 28.1 in] Bitches 64 – 70 cm [25- 27.3 ins] **Faults** - Slightly leggy or short on the legs. Height at withers of dogs below 66 cm [25.7 in] or above 72 cm [28.1 in] Height at withers of bitches below 64 cm [25 in] or above 70 cm [27.3 in] **Major Faults** – Rump set too high or withers too low. Dogs Height at withers below 65 cm [25.4 in] or above 74 cm [28.9 in] Bitches Height at withers below 63 cm [24.6 in] or above 72 cm [28.1 in]

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

SERIOUS FAULTS Any deviation from the scissor bite Parti-coloured coat White markings on feet Red patches Grey coat Absence of an incisor or a canine tooth Absence of any PM3 or PM4 Absence of any molar.

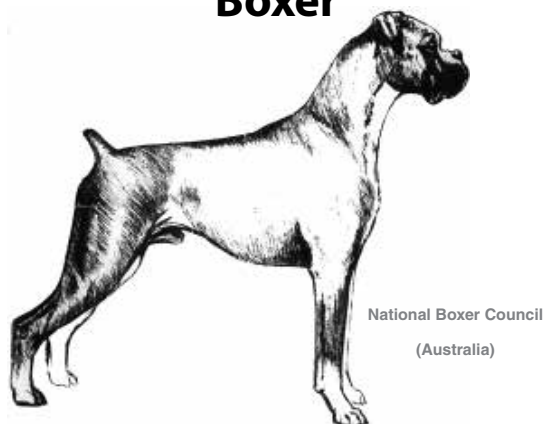
NOTE - Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Boxer



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 character of the Boxer is of the greatest importance and demands the most careful attention. He is renowned from olden times for his great love and faithfulness to his master and household, his alertness and fearless courage as a defender and protector. The Boxer is docile but distrustful of strangers. He is bright and friendly in play but brave and determined when roused. His intelligence and willing tractability, his modesty and cleanliness make him a highly desirable family dog and cheerful companion. He is the soul of honesty and loyalty. He is never false or treacherous even in his old age.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Boxer is a medium sized, sturdy, smooth haired dog of short square figure and strong limb. The musculature is clean and powerfully developed, and should stand out plastically from under the skin. Movement of the Boxer should be alive with energy. His gait, although firm, is elastic. The stride free and roomy; carriage proud and noble. As a service and guard dog he must combine a considerable degree of elegance with the substance and power essential to his duties; those of an enduring escort dog, whether with horse, bicycle or carriage and as a splendid jumper. Only a body whose individual limbs are built to withstand the most strenuous "mechanical" effort and assembled as a complete and harmonious whole, can respond to such demands. Therefore to be at its highest efficiency, the Boxer must never be plump or heavy. Whilst equipped for great speed it must not be racy. When judging the Boxer the first thing to be considered is general appearance, the relation of substance to elegance and the desired relationship of the individual parts of the body to each other. Consideration, too, must be given to colour. After these, the individual parts should be examined for their correct construction and their functions. Special attention to be devoted to the head.

Head and Skull: The head imparts to the Boxer, an unique individual stamp peculiar to the breed. It must be in perfect proportion to his body; above all it must never be too light. The muzzle is the most distinctive feature. The greatest value is to be placed on its being of correct form and in absolute proportion to the skull. The beauty of the head depends upon the harmonious proportion between the muzzle and the skull. From whatever direction the head is viewed, whether from the front, from the top or from the side, the muzzle should always appear in correct relationship to the skull. That means that the head should never appear

too small or too large. The length of the muzzle to the whole of the head should be as 1 is to 3. The head should not show deep wrinkles. Normally wrinkles will spring up on the top of the skull when the dog is alert. Folds are always indicated from the root of the nose running downwards on both sides of the muzzle. The dark mask is confined to the muzzle. It must be in distinct relief to the colour of the head so that the face will not have a "sombre" expression. The muzzle must be powerfully developed in length, in breadth and in height. It must not be pointed or narrow; short or shallow. Its shape is influenced through the formation of both jaw-bones, the placement of teeth in the jaw-bones, and through the quality of the lips. The top of the skull should be slightly arched. It should not be so short that it is rotund, too flat, or too broad. The occiput should not be too pronounced. The forehead should form a distinct stop with the top line of the muzzle, which should not be forced back into the forehead like that of a Bulldog. Neither should it slope away (downfaced). The tip of the nose should lie somewhat higher than the root of the muzzle. The forehead should show a suggestion of furrow which, however, should never be too deep especially between the eyes. Corresponding with the powerful set of teeth, the cheeks accordingly should be well developed without protruding from the head with "too bulgy" an appearance. For preference they should taper into the muzzle in a slight, graceful curve. The nose should be broad and black, very slightly turned up. The nostrils should be broad with a naso-labial line between them. The two jaw-bones should not terminate in a normal perpendicular level in the front but the lower jaw should protrude beyond the upper jaw and bend slightly upwards. The Boxer is normally undershot. The upper jaw should be broad where attached to the skull, and maintain this breadth except for a very slight tapering to the front.

Eyes: The eyes should be dark brown; not too small or protruding; not deep set. They should disclose an expression of energy and intelligence, but should never appear gloomy, threatening or piercing. The eyes must have a dark rim.

Ears: Some American and Continental Boxers are cropped and are ineligible for competition under DNZ Regulations. The Boxer's natural ears are defined as, moderate in size (small rather than large), thin to the touch, set on wide apart at the highest points of the sides of the skull and lying flat and close to the cheek when in repose. When the dog is alert the ears should fall forward with a definite crease.

Mouth: The canine teeth should be as widely separated as possible. The incisors (6) should all be in one row, with no projection of the middle teeth. In the upper jaw they should be slightly concave. In the lower they should be in a straight line. Both jaws should be very wide in front; bite powerful and sound, the teeth set in the most normal possible arrangement. The lips complete the formation of the muzzle. The upper lip should be thick and padded and fill out the hollow space



Boxer continued...

in front formed by the projection of the lower jaw and be supported by the fangs of the jaw. These fangs must stand as far apart as possible and be of good length so that the front surface of the muzzle becomes broad and almost square, to form an obtuse (rounded) angle with the top line of the muzzle. The lower edge of the upper lip should rest on the edge of the lower lip. The repandous (bent upward) part of the underjaw with the lower lip (sometimes called the chin) must not rise above the front of the upper lip. On the other hand it should not disappear under it. It must, however, be plainly perceptible when viewed from the front as well as the side, without protruding and bending upward as in the Bulldog. The teeth of the underjaw should not be seen when the mouth is closed, neither should the tongue show when the mouth is closed.

Neck: The neck should be not too thick and short but of ample length, yet strong, round, muscular and clean-cut throughout. There should be a distinctly marked nape and an elegant arch down to the back.

Forequarters: The chest should be deep and reach down to the elbows. The depth of the chest should be half the height of the dog at the withers. The ribs should be well arched but not barrel-shaped. They should extend far to the rear. The loins should be short, close and taut and slightly tucked up. The lower stomach line should blend into an elegant curve to the rear. The shoulders should be long and sloping, close lying but not excessively covered with muscle. The upper arm should be long and form a right-angle to the shoulder-blade. The forelegs when seen from the front should be straight, parallel to each other and have strong, firmly articulated (joined) bones. The elbows should not press too closely to the chest wall or stand off too far from it. The underarm should be perpendicular, long and firmly muscled. The pastern joint of the foreleg should be clearly defined, but not distended. The pastern should be short, slightly slanting and almost perpendicular to the ground.

Body: The body viewed in profile should be of square appearance. The length of the body from the front of the chest to the rear of the body should equal the height from the ground to the top of the shoulder, giving the Boxer a short-coupled, square profile. The torso rests on trunk-like straight legs with strong bones. The withers should be clearly defined. The whole back should be short, straight, broad and very muscular.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters should be strongly muscled. The musculation should be hard and stand out plastically through the skin. The thighs should not be narrow and flat but broad and curved. The breech musculation should also be strongly developed. The croup should be slightly sloped, flat arched and broad. The pelvis should be long and in females especially, broad. The upper and lower thighs should be long. The hip and knee joints should have as much angle as possible. In a standing position the knee should reach so far forward that it would meet a vertical line drawn from the hip protuberance to the floor. The hock angle should be about 140 degrees; the lower part of the foot at a slight slope of about 95 to 100 degrees from the hock joint to the floor; that is, not completely vertical. Seen from behind, the hind legs should be straight. The hocks should be clean and not distended, supported by powerful rear pads.

Feet: The feet should be small with tightly arched toes (cat feet) and hard soles. The rear toes should be just a little longer than the front toes, but similar in all other respects.

Tail: The tail attachment should be high. Customarily docked. Carried upwards and if docked, should not be more than 5 cm (2 in) long.

Coat: The coat should be short and shiny, lying smooth and tight to the body.

Colour: The permissible colours are fawn, brindle and fawn in various shades from light yellow to dark deer red. The brindle variety should have black stripes on a golden-yellow or red-brown background. The stripes should be clearly defined and above all should not be grey or dirty. Stripes that do not cover the whole of the top are not desirable. White markings are not undesirable, in fact they are often very attractive in appearance. The black mask is essential but when white stretches over the muzzle, naturally that portion of the black mask disappears. It is not possible to get black toenails with white feet. It is desirable, however, to have an even distribution of head markings.

Weight and Size: Dogs: 55.8 - 60.9 cm (22 - 24 in) at the withers Bitches: 53.3 - 58.4 cm (21 - 23 in) at the withers Heights above or below these figures not to be encouraged. Dogs around 58.4 cm (23 in) should weight about 29.9 kg (66 lb) Bitches of about 53.3 cm (21 in) should weight about 28.1 kg (62 lb).

Faults: Viciousness, treachery, unreliability, lack of temperament; cowardice.

Head: A head that is not typical. A plump bulldoggy appearance. Light bone. Lack of proportion. Bad physical conditions. Lack of nobility and expression. "Sombre" face. Unserviceable bite whether due to disease or to faulty tooth placement. Pinscher or Bulldog head. Showing the teeth or the tongue. A sloping top line of the muzzle. Too pointed or too light a bite (snipy).

Eyes: Visible conjunctiva (Haw). Light eyes.

Ears: Flying ears, rose ears; semi-erect or erect ears.

Neck: Dewlap.

Front: Too broad and low in front; loose shoulders; chest hanging between the shoulders; hare feet; turned legs and toes.

Body: Carp (roach) back; sway back; thin, lean back; long narrow, sharp-sunken in loins. Weak union with the croup, hollow flanks; hanging stomach.

Hindquarters: A falling off or too arched or narrow croup. A low-set tail; higher in back than in front; steep, stiff or too little angulation of the hindquarters, light thighs; cow-hocks; bow legs; hind dewclaws; soft hocks, narrow heel, tottering waddling gait; hare's feet; hindquarters too far under to too far behind.

Colour: Boxers with white or black ground colour, or entirely white or black or any other colour than fawn or brindle. (White markings are allowed but must not exceed one-third (1/3) of the ground 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

Bullmastiff



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 temperament of the Bullmastiff combines high spirits, reliability, activity, endurance and alertness.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Bullmastiff is a powerfully built, symmetrical dog, showing great strength, but not cumbersome.

Head and Skull: The skull should be large and square, viewed from every angle, with fair wrinkle when interested, but not when in repose. The circumference of the skull may equal the height of the dog measured at the top of the shoulder; it should be broad and deep with good cheeks. The muzzle short, the distance from the tip of the nose to the stop should be approximately one-third of the length from the tip of the nose to the centre of the occiput, broad under the eyes and nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; blunt and cut off square, forming a right-angle with the upper line of the face, and at the same time proportionate with the skull. Under jaw broad to the end. Nose broad with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front; flat, not pointed or turned up in profile. Flews not pendulous, and not hanging below the level of the bottom of the lower jaw. Stop definite.



Eyes: Dark or hazel, and of medium size, set apart the width of the muzzle with furrow between. Light or yellow eyes a fault.

Ears: V-shaped, or folded back, set on wide and high, level with occiput, giving a square appearance to the skull, which is most important. They should be small and deeper in colour than the body, and the point of the ear should be level with the eye when alert. Rose ears to be penalised.

Mouth: Mouth to be level, slight undershot allowed, but not preferred. Canine teeth large and set wide apart, other teeth strong, even and well-placed. Irregularity of teeth a fault.

Neck: Well-arched, moderate length, very muscular and almost equal to the skull in circumference.

Forequarters: Chest, wide and deep, well set down between forelegs, with deep brisket. Shoulders muscular sloping and powerful, not overloaded. Forelegs powerful and straight, well boned and set wide apart, presenting a straight front. Pasterns straight and strong.

Body: Back short and straight, giving a compact carriage, but not so short as to interfere with activity. Roach and sway backs a fault.

Hindquarters: Loins wide and muscular with fair depth of flank. Hindlegs strong and muscular, with well developed second thighs, denoting power and activity, but not cumbersome. Hocks moderately bent. Cow-hocks a fault.

Feet: Not large, with rounded toes, well-arched (cat feet), pads hard. Splay feet a fault.

Tail: Set high, strong at root and tapering, reaching to the hocks, carried straight or curved, but not hound fashion. Crank tails a fault.

Coat: Short and hard, giving weather protection, lying flat to the body. A tendency to long silky or woolly coats to be penalised.

Colour: Any shade of brindle, fawn or red, but the colour to be pure and clear. A slight white marking on chest permissible but not desirable. Other white markings a fault. A dark muzzle is essential, toning off towards the eyes, with dark markings around the eyes, giving expression. Dark toenails desirable.

Movement: Movement indicates power and sense of purpose. When moving straight neither front nor hind legs should cross or plait, right front and left rear leg rising and falling at same time. A firm backline unimpaired by powerful thrust from hind legs denoting a balanced and harmonious movement.

Weight and Size:

Dogs: Should be 63.5 - 68.5 cm (25 - 27 in) at shoulder, and 49.8 - 58.9 kg (110 to 130 lb) in weight.

Bitches: Should be 60.9 - 68.5 cm (24 - 26 in) at the shoulder and 40.8 - 49.8 kg (90 - 110 lb) in weight

It must be borne in mind that size must be proportionate with weight and soundness and activity is most essential.

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

Canadian Eskimo 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.

Country of Origin: Canada

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE: The Canadian Eskimo Dog is an aboriginal breed of dog that has gone through many name changes. As a breed, The Canadian Kennel Club has, in the past, referred to the dog as the “Eskimo”, “Exquimaux Husky”, “Esquimaux Dog” and “Husky”. The Inuit of Arctic Canada called this dog “Qimmiq”. The breed has an 1100 to 2000 year history of being interdependent with the Thule culture of Inuit (Eskimo people) who, following the Dorset culture, occupied the coastal and Archipelago area of what is now Arctic Canada. Although within the spitz family of dogs, the Canadian Eskimo Dog’s origin prior to this is lost in the Inuit prehistory which includes the migration of the Mongolian race from the Asian continent to North America. The existing strain of Canadian Eskimo Dog originated from stock primarily bred by the Eskimo Dog Research Foundation in the Northwest Territories. The foundation’s work over a six year period was primarily funded by the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories and involved the purchase of specimens from the remnant population of dogs kept by the Inuit of the Boothia Peninsula, Melville Peninsula and parts of Baffin Island. The Canadian Eskimo Dog, as a primitive dog, is primarily a carnivorous breed, whose natural diet consisted of seal, walrus, fish, or caribou. For centuries this breed was used as a draught animal and was capable of pulling between 45 and 80 kg per dog, covering distances from 15 to 70 miles per day. He was also used as a hunting dog, to locate seal breathing holes for Inuit hunters. As a hunting dog he would also attack and hold at bay musk ox and polar bear for the Inuit hunters. In summer the dog was used as a pack dog carrying up to 15kg.

Official ANKC Breed Standard of the Canadian Eskimo Dog

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Canadian Eskimo Dog is a powerfully built, moderately sized dog with a thick neck and chest and medium length legs. Typical of the spitz family of dogs he has a wedge shaped head held high with erect ears. The eyes are obliquely set giving a serious appearance. The dog has a bushy tail carried up or curled over the back. Of almost equal height at the hips as at the withers, medium to large boned and well muscled the dog displays a majestic and powerful physique giving the impression that he is not built for speed but rather for hard work.

During the winter the body is thickly clothed with an outer coat of straight or erect hair, below is dense undercoat which enables the animal to easily withstand the rigours of high latitudes. A mane like growth of longer hair over the neck and shoulders will appear on male specimens. The whole conformation of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should be one of strength, power and endurance balanced with agility, alertness and boldness. The female of the breed will usually have a shorter coat than the male and will always be significantly smaller than the males. As young bitches, they will be finer boned giving among other things a narrower head which tends to produce a friendlier looking face than with the males

Characteristics: Both males and females of the breed are known to have a rapid growth rate reaching working size around seven months. However, the maturing process extends to at least three years of age giving them a very majestic appearance. Puppies have often been described as miniature adults, with erect ears and a curly tail at the young ages between three to five weeks. There may be occasional periods during adolescent growth stages when the ears may not be fully erect, but it is important to note that the ears of the Canadian Eskimo Dog do not have the same gradual growth of becoming erect around four months of age as is seen in some other breeds.

The natural voice is a howl, not a bark. When in a group the dogs often give voice in a chorus of strangely woven tones and is one of the thrilling sounds of the Arctic. A number of dogs will produce a mass crescendo persisting for varying periods until as if cued by a special note all will abruptly stop.

Temperament: The temperament of the Canadian Eskimo Dog should reflect the tough hard-working breed that he is. He is not to be viewed as a domestic pet but rather as a primitive dog originally domesticated by Inuit for specific tasks in a harsh arctic environment. In general disposition, the mature Canadian Eskimo Dog is gentle and affectionate with the average individual, enjoying attention. Even with total strangers the dogs are rarely standoffish.

Usually they will exhibit a rather quiet friendliness and harmless curiosity or become completely distant. The dog is very pack oriented and if raised in a group, dominant and subordinate roles will be acted out under the leadership of a totally dominant or boss dog. Behaviour within a group or pack is usually well structured and controlled but it is not uncommon to see battle scars or torn ears on dogs originating from kennel areas where the dogs are raised in groups or packs.

Compared to modern domestic breeds, the Canadian Eskimo Dog has almost over response to any stimulus whether it be food, work, fighting or play. For this reason, the dog should be a companion for adults and is not to be considered a child’s pet.

Head and Skull: Overall the skull would be described as massive but well proportioned being broad and wedge-shaped. Although often described as wolf-like in appearance the head of the Canadian Eskimo Dog has a more elevated forehead. Immature females will have a much narrower skull than the male. The muzzle is tapered and of medium length.

The pigmentation of the nose will vary from black to light brown (especially on light coloured dogs with red, buff or cinnamon on the body). Butterfly noses have, on occasion, appeared with the light brown nose.

Eyes: The eyes are generally dark coloured but hazel or yellow coloured eyes will appear in the breed. They are small, wide spaced and placed obliquely in the head, which tends to impart much more of a wild and deceitful appearance than the dog deserves.

Ears: The ears are short, thick and have slightly rounded tips. They are carried erect, turned forwards and are covered with dense short hair. Width of the forehead between the ears on the males will be from 13-15 cm (5-6 inches). On females the distance will be from 11-14 cm (four and a half to five and a half inches).

Mouth: The jaws are heavy and powerful, possessing large teeth with well-developed canine teeth. The incisors meet in a scissor bite. The teeth are perfectly adapted for the dog's instinctive approach to ripping and tearing his meat or fish. The lips are black or brown with pink.

Neck: The neck is short, straight, thick and very muscular.

Forequarters: The dog has broad shoulders obliquely set with moderate musculing. The forelegs are straight but may give the appearance of being bowed because of the well developed triceps muscle above and behind the elbow and the pronounced muscle on the forearm itself.

Body: The body should further accentuate the over-all power and endurance of the dog through a deep, wide and well muscled chest to a well developed loin. There is very little curve to the flank. Interestingly, the spinal column when felt through the furred body is well pronounced. Above all the body should be muscled and not fat. The skin of the dog should feel thick and tough. Females will have a smaller and less muscled body than the males.

Hindquarters: The hips may appear as pronounced and bony as the spine, and are about the same height as the withers. The legs will be very muscular with the width of the thigh being carried well down towards the hock. The stifles are well bent. From the rear the legs will appear straight with the hocks turning neither in nor out.

Feet: The feet are large, nearly round, well arched with thick pads being well furred between. However, under extremely cold winter conditions, this fur will grow to be very long so as to cover the bottom of the pads. The hind feet are similar in design to the front but slightly longer.

Tail: The tail is large and bushy and generally carried up or curled over the back. Mature bitches may on occasion carry the tail down.

Gait/Movement: The working gait of this dog is a powerful and brisk trot with the rear legs moving in line with the front legs in the force motion but showing some abduction during the forward movement of the stride. This may be especially pronounced in mature male dogs with many miles in harness. This gait may appear awkward to the untrained eye but is a result of a wide stance caused by well-developed thighs. This particular gait is a well-balanced efficient stride for heavy pulling day after day. The movement of the dog should in no way appear as a choppy or paddling motion. The females are much faster and free in movement than the heavier males and are capable of breaking stride from the natural trot and running or galloping for much longer distances than the males.

Coat: Subject to an annual moult the coat is thick and dense with guard hairs being hard and stiff. The outer coat will vary from 7-15 cm (3-6 inches) in length. In males it will occur in a mane-like growth over the shoulder and neck making the male appear much larger in size and taller at the withers than he actually is. The undercoat is very dense to give excellent protection during the most extreme winter conditions. During the moult the undercoat will come loose in clumps over a period of a few days. Females will usually have a shorter coat overall, partially because of the additional moult that will occur following the birth of pups.

Colour: No one colour or colour pattern should dominate the breed with the colour and colour patterns of the Canadian Eskimo Dog ranging from:

- (a) An all white body with pigmentation around the eyes, nose and lips (eg. not albino).
- (b) White body with only the smallest amount of red, buff (including cinnamon shades), grey or black around the ears.

- (c) White bodies with either red, buff, cinnamon, grey, or black head marks around ears and eyes or the entire head and the occasional small patch of the same colour on the body usually around the hip or flank.
- (d) Red and white, or buff and white, or cinnamon and white or black and white with about 50/50 distribution of the two colours, on various parts of the body.
- (e) Red body or buff body or cinnamon body with white on the chest or legs and underside of the body.
- (f) Sable or black body or dark grey body with white on chest and/or legs and underside of the body occasionally extending around part of the neck in a collar-like fashion.
- (g) Silver grey or greyish white body.
- (h) Buff to brown undercoat with black guard hairs.

Very common to dogs with solid colour to most of the head is a mask-like shading of white around the eyes and/or muzzle with or without white spots over the eyes. On very rare occasions the spots over the eyes as well as the cheek-marks will be buff coloured adding a third colour to a normally two-coloured animal.

Size:	Dogs	Height at withers 58-70 cm (23 to 27 ½ inches).
		Weight 30-40 kg (66-88 lb)
	Bitches	Height at withers 50-60 cm (19 ½ to 23 ½ inches)
		Weight 18-30 kg (40-66 lb)

Note: The height at the hips should be approximately the same as that at the withers. Weight should be taken with animals in working condition.

Faults:

- **Head:** Square muzzle or loose lips, round or bulging eyes
- **Legs:** Thin, fine boned or cow hocked.
- **Neck:** Long and thin
- **Coat:** Short, off prime.
- **Body:** Narrow chest, over-all lack of muscle, excess fat, sloping back, coarseness or lack of finer bones in bitches.
- **Feet:** Flat or open.

Very Serious faults:

- Blue eyes.
- Dewclaws on rear legs.
- Floppy ears, the exception being battle torn ears.
- Clipping or altering the coat by scissoring.
- No evidence at all of a curled or upright tail in male dogs (recognising that a tail may occasionally be kept down as a sign of subordination or stress).
- Excessive undershot or overshot jaw.

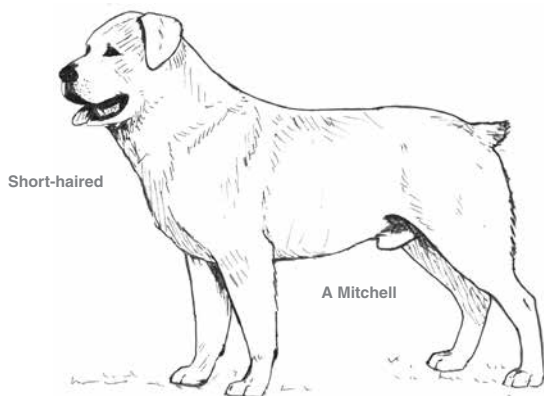
NB Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Central Asian Shepherd 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.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The shepherd dogs of Central Asia are dogs of above average height and of great size; of a coarse conformation; strong; bold; distrustful of strangers [must be amenable to handling]; not demanding; who adapt easily to different climatic conditions. All these qualities allow the shepherd dog of Central Asia to be used widely in the different regions of the country. The main regions where the Central Asian Shepherd dogs have penetrated are the republics of Central Asia and the regions surrounding them.

GENERAL APPEARANCE - Of a coarse conformation, with massive bone structure and powerful muscles. One often finds dogs of this breed with a tendency to looseness [soft; flabby]. The thick skin, with well developed and sufficiently elastic sub-cutaneous tissue, often forms folds in the region of the neck.

Indication of Size [Proportions]

The male is square to just slightly long, and the female is slightly longer - height to length ratio. Sexual Characteristics: Accentuated. The males are more masculine, stronger and more massive than the females. The sexual differences are clearly marked.

Characteristics: [Not specified - See General Appearance and Temperament]

Temperament: Type of very great activity [industrious; willingness to work], calm and balanced. The predominant reaction is of active defence.

Head and Skull: Massive, broad skull with well developed zygomatic arches. Flat forehead, slight stop. The muzzle is slightly shorter than the length of the skull; wide between the eyes, hardly narrowing at all towards the nose. Seen from the front and from above, the muzzle appears rectangular, whereas in profile it has a truncated [blunt] shape with a heavy [thick] upper lip which hangs at the corners. The nose is strong and black. In light coloured dogs a brown [liver] nose is allowed.

Eyes: Dark, wide apart, round, set straight.

Ears: Small, pendant, set low, triangular'

Mouth: Teeth white, strong, fittingly tightly. The incisors are set with their base in a straight line. Scissor bite.

Neck: Short, muscular, carried low, forming an angle of about 30 to 40 degrees with the line of the back.

Forequarters: Seen from the front, straight and parallel. The length of the leg, from the ground up to the elbows is slightly greater than half the height at the withers. The angle formed by the scapular and humerus [shoulder blade and upper arm] is about 100 degrees. The forearm is straight, massive and long. Pasterns short, broad, strong and upright.

Body: Withers - High, well defined especially in the males. The height at the withers is 1 or 2 cm (0.5 or 0.75 in) higher than the height of the croup. Chest: Wide, deep, with rounded ribs. The lower line of the chest is level with or lower than the elbows.

Abdomen [Belly]- moderately tucked up

Back - Strong, straight, broad.

Loin - Short, broad, slightly rounded.

Croup - Broad, muscular, almost level.

Hindquarters: Set parallel; moderate angulation of stifle and hock joint. Short second thighs. Metatarsals [Rear pasterns] - Thick and perpendicular.

Feet: (Front and Hind) - Strong, oval, compact.

Tail: Set high; sickle-shaped; hanging down, reaches to the hock joint. Customarily docked short.

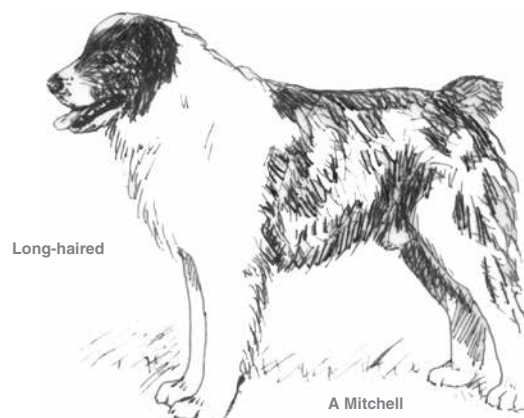
Gait/Movement: The heavy, short striding trot and the gallop are the most characteristic gaits of this breed of dog. At the trot, the legs must move in a straight line, with a certain coming together of the forelegs towards a median [centre; tend to single track] line.

Coat: Coarse hair, straight with well developed undercoat. The hair is short and flat against the skin on the head and on the front of the legs. The dogs are described according to the length of their coat:

- (a) Long-haired (7 - 8 cm) (2.75 - 3 in) on the back and body, particularly on the ears, the neck, the back of the fore and hind legs, and on the tail..
- (b) Short-haired (3 - 5 cm) (1.25 - 2 in) and smooth.

Colour: White, black, grey, straw coloured, russet (reddish brown), grey/brown, brindle, parti-coloured and flecked.

Size: Height at the withers: Males not less than 65 cm (25.5 in). Females not less than 60 cm (23.5 in)



Faults: General Appearance - Obesity.

Slight deviation from the indicated size.

Temperament - Lack of courage, nervous.

Head & Skull - Small head, very prominent zygomatic arches; domed forehead; pronounced stop; prominent eyebrows; short or long muzzle; wrinkled skin on head.

Ears - High set ears.

Eyes - Light eyes or set obliquely; lids drooping; white fleck on the eye.

Mouth - Teeth worn disproportionately to the age of the dog; broken teeth which do not spoil [deform] the bite.

Missing more than two P1's or one P1 and one P2.

Slight yellowing of the teeth.

Neck - Long neck with insufficient muscle. Pronounced dewlap.

Forequarters - Slight variation of the shoulder angulation.

Slightly soft pasterns.

Body - Chest - Flattened, somewhat slight [weedy].

Abdomen too tucked up (as in a greyhound), or drooping (voluminous).

Withers - Low, not sufficiently prominent from the backline.

Back - Soft or arched [roached].

Loin - Stretched [slightly long], straight or too rounded.

Croup - slightly sloping.

Hindquarters - Slight deviation from hip to foot being in a straight line and parallel to each other. Hock joints slightly close. Hind angulation slightly straight.

Feet - Splayed, long, flat. Toeing slightly in or out.

Movement - Slight deviation in relation to normal gaits.

Serious Faults: General Appearance - Weak constitution. rickety; muscular weakness. Great deviation from the indicated size. Feminine males. Monorchids; cryptorchids.

Temperament - Too liable to anger [irritability]; cowardice.

Head & Skull - Narrow head; weak, snipy [pointed] or turned-up nose.

Mouth - Small teeth; sparse teeth. Irregularly placed incisors.

All deviations from the normal scissor bite.

Missing one incisor or one canine.

Missing a third or fourth premolar or one molar.

Teeth with badly damaged enamel.

Forequarters - Straight shoulders or too closed [forming too small an angle with the upper arm]. Deformed leg bones. Soft pasterns.

Body - Chest Flat, narrow, small, insufficiently developed. Back Sway back or humped.

Loin Long, narrow or hollow.

Croup Narrow, short, steep, very high.

Hindquarters Definite deviation from hip to foot being in a straight line and parallel to each other. Bowed legs. Hind angulation excessively straight.

Feet - Badly splayed, very flat. Toeing in or out badly.

Movement Restricted movement; hobbled.

Coat Very short coat without undercoat, soft, wavy or curly.

Eliminating Faults - All deviations from the correct scissor bite.

Absence of one incisor or one canine,
a third premolar or a fourth premolar or of one molar.

Monorchids; cryptorchids. Atrophied testicles.

NOTE: Males 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

Dobermann



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: Medium size, muscular and elegant, with well set body. Of proud carriage, compact and tough. Capable of great speed.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent and firm of character, loyal and obedient.

Temperament: Bold and alert. Shyness or viciousness very highly undesirable.

Head and Skull: In proportion to body. Long, well filled out under eyes and clean cut, with good depth of muzzle. Seen from above and side, resembles an elongated blunt wedge. Upper part of head flat and free from wrinkle. Top of skull flat, slight stop; muzzle line extending parallel to top line of skull. Cheeks flat, lips tight. Nose solid black in black dogs, solid dark brown in brown dogs, solid dark grey in blue dogs and light brown in fawn dogs. Head out of balance in proportion to body, dish-faced, snipy or cheeky very highly undesirable.

Eyes: Almond-shaped, not round, moderately deep set, not prominent, with lively, alert expression. Iris of uniform colour, ranging from medium to darkest brown in black dogs, the darker shade being more desirable. In browns, blues, or fawns, colour of iris blends with that of markings, but not of lighter hue than markings; light eyes in black dogs highly undesirable.

Ears: Small, neat, set high on head. Normally dropped, but may be erect.

Mouth: Well developed, solid and strong with complete dentition and a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Evenly placed teeth. Undershot, overshot or badly arranged teeth highly undesirable.

Neck: Fairly long and lean, carried with considerable nobility; slightly convex and in proportion to shape of dog. Region of nape very muscular. Dewlap and loose skin undesirable.

Forequarters: Shoulder blade and upper arm meet at an angle of 90 degrees. Shoulder blade and upper arm approximately equal in length. Short upper arm relative to shoulder blade highly undesirable. Legs seen from front and side, perfectly straight and parallel to each other from elbow to pastern; muscled and sinewy, with round bone in proportion to body structure. Standing or gaiting, elbow lies close to brisket.

Body: Square, height measured vertically from ground to highest point at withers equal to length from forechest to rear projection of upper thigh. Forechest well developed. Back short and firm, with strong, straight topline sloping slightly from withers to croup; bitches may be slightly longer to loin. Ribs deep and well sprung, reaching to elbow. Belly fairly well tucked up. Long, weak, or roach backs highly undesirable.

Hindquarters: Legs parallel to each other and moderately wide apart. Pelvis falling away from spinal column at an angle of about 30 degrees. Croup well filled out. Hindquarters well developed and muscular; long, well bent stifle; hocks turning neither in nor out. When standing, hock to heel perpendicular to the ground.

Feet: Well arched, compact, and cat-like, turning neither in nor out. All dewclaws removed. Long, flat deviating feet and/or weak pasterns highly undesirable.

Tail: Customarily docked.

Docked: Docked at 1st or 2nd joint. Appears to be a continuation of spine without material drop.

Undocked: Appears to be a continuation of spine without material drop, or slightly raised when the dog is moving.

Gait/Movement: Elastic, free, balanced and vigorous, with good reach in forequarters and driving power in hindquarters. When trotting, should have strong rear drive, with apparent rotary motion of hindquarters. Rear and front legs thrown neither in nor out. Back remains strong and firm.

Coat: Smooth, short, hard, thick and close-lying. Imperceptible undercoat on neck permissible. Hair forming a ridge on back of neck and/or along spine highly undesirable.

Colour: Definite black, brown, blue or fawn (Isabella) only, with rust red markings. Markings to be sharply defined, appearing above each eye, on muzzle, throat and forechest, on all legs and feet and below tail. White markings of any kind highly undesirable.

Size: Ideal height at withers: dogs: 69 cms (27 ins); bitches: 65 cms (25 1/2 ins). Considerable deviation from this ideal undesirable.

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

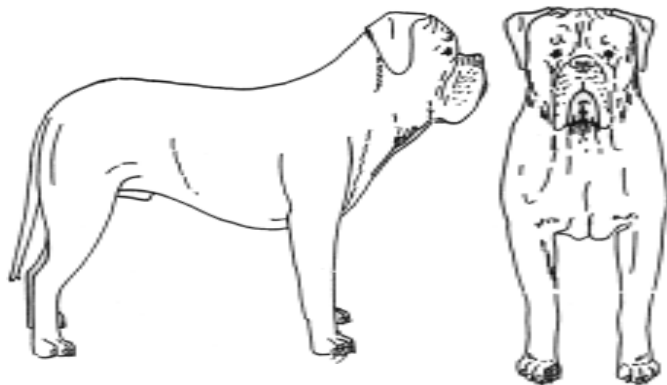
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Dogue de Bordeaux



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: Tim Taylor and Raymond Triquet.

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 14.04.1995.

UTILIZATION: Guard, defence and dissuasion.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.:

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer-Molossoid breeds- Swiss mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.1 Molossoid breeds
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The dogue de Bordeaux is one of the most ancient French breeds, probably a descendant of the Alans and, in particular, the alan vautre of which Gaston Phebus (or Febus), Count of Foix, said in the 14th century, in his Livre de Chasse that "he holds his bite stronger than three sighthounds". In the middle of the 19th century these ancient dogues were hardly renowned outside the region of Aquitaine. They were used for hunting large game such as boar, for fighting (often codified), for the guarding of houses and cattle and in the service of butchers. In 1863 the first French dog show took place in Paris in the Jardin d'Acclimatation. The dogues de Bordeaux were entered under their present name. There have been different types : The Toulouse type, the Paris type and the Bordeaux type, which is the origin of today's dogue. The breed, which had suffered greatly during the two world wars, to the point of being threatened with extinction after the second world war, got off to a fresh start in the 1960's.

1st standard (Caractère des vrais dogues) in Pierre Megnin, Le Dogue de Bordeaux, 1896.

2nd standard in J. Kunstler, Etude critique du Dogue de Bordeaux, 1910.

3rd standard by Raymond Triquet, with the collaboration of Vet. Dr. Maurice Luquet, 1971.

4th standard reformulated according to Jerusalem model (FCI) by Raymond Triquet, with the collaboration of Philippe Serouil, President of the French Dogue de Bordeaux Club and its Committee, 1993.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Typical concave lined brachycephalic molossoid. The Dogue de Bordeaux is a very powerful dog, with a very muscular body yet retaining a harmonious general outline. He is built rather close to the ground, the distance sternum-ground being slightly less than the depth of the chest. Stocky, athletic, imposing, he has a very dissuasive aspect.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the body, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock, is superior to the height at the withers, in the proportion of 11/10.
- The depth of the chest is more than half the height at the withers.
- The maximum length of the muzzle is equal to one third of the length of the head.
- The minimum length of the muzzle is equal to one quarter of the length of the head.
- In the male, the perimeter of the skull corresponds more or less to the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: An ancient fighting dog, the Dogue de Bordeaux is gifted for guarding, which he assumes with vigilance and great courage but without aggressiveness. A good companion, very attached to his master and very affectionate. Calm, balanced, with a high stimulus threshold.

The male normally has a dominant character.

HEAD: Voluminous, angular, broad, rather short, trapezoid when viewed from above and in front. The longitudinal axes of the skull out of the bridge of nose are convergent (towards the front). The head is furrowed with symmetrical wrinkles, each side of the median groove. These deep ropes of wrinkle are mobile depending on whether the dog is attentive or not.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: In the male: the perimeter of the skull measured at the level of its greatest width corresponds roughly to the height at the withers.;

In bitches: it may be slightly less.

Its volume and shape are the consequences of the very important development of the temporals, supra-orbital arches, zygomatic arches and the spacing of the branches of the lower jaw. The upper region of the skull is slightly convex from one side to the other. The frontal groove is deep, diminishing towards the posterior end of the head. The forehead dominates the face. However it is still wider than high.

Stop: Fronto-nasal depression or stop is very pronounced, almost forming a right angle with the muzzle (95° to 100°).

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Broad, well opened nostrils, well pigmented according to the mask. Uprturned nose (snubbed) permissible but not if it is set back towards the face.

Muzzle: Powerful, broad, thick, but not fleshy below the eyes, rather short, upper profile very slightly concave, with moderately obvious folds. Its width hardly decreasing towards the tip of the muzzle, when viewed from above it has the general shape of a square. In relation to the upper region of the skull, the line of the muzzle forms a very obtuse angle upwards. When the head is held horizontally the tip of the muzzle, truncated, thick and broad at the base, is in front of a vertical tangent to the anterior face of the nose. Its perimeter is almost two thirds of

that of the head. Its length varies between one third and minimum one quarter of the total length of the head, from the nose to the occipital crest. The limits stated (maximum one third and minimum one quarter of the total length of the head) are permissible but not sought after, the ideal length of the muzzle being between these two extremes.

Lips: Upper lip thick, moderately pendulous, retractile. When viewed in profile it shows a rounded lower line. It covers the lower jaw on the sides. In front the edge of the upper lip is in contact with the lower lip, then drops on either side thus forming a reserved wide V.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws powerful, broad. Undershot (the undershot condition being a characteristic of the breed). The back of the lower incisors is in front of and not in contact with the front face of the upper incisors.

The lower jaw curves upwards. The chin is well marked and must neither overlap the upper lip exaggeratedly nor be covered by it.

Teeth strong, particularly the canines. Lower canines set wide apart and slightly curved. Incisors well aligned especially in the apart and slightly curved. Incisors well aligned especially in the lower jaw where they form an apparently straight line.

Cheeks: Prominent, due to the very strong development of the muscles.

Eyes: Oval, set wide apart. The space between the two inner angles of the eyelids is equal to about twice the length of the eye (eye opening). Frank expression. The haw must not be visible. Colour : hazel to dark brown for a dog with a black mask, lighter colour tolerated but not sought after in dogs with either a brown mask or without a mask.

Ears: Relatively small, of a slightly darker colour than the coat. At its set on the front of the base of the ear is slightly raised. They must fall back, but not hang limply, the front edge being close to the cheek when the dog is attentive. The tip of the ear is slightly rounded; it must not reach beyond the eye. Set rather high, at the level of the upper line of the skull, thus appearing to accentuate its width even more.

NECK: Very strong, muscular, almost cylindrical. This skin is supple, ample and loose. The average circumference almost that of the head. It is separated from the head by a slightly accentuated transversal furrow, slightly curved. Its upper edge is slightly convex. The well defined dewlap starts at the level of the throat forming folds down to the chest, without hanging exaggeratedly. The neck, very broad at its base, merges smoothly with the shoulders.

BODY:

Topline: Solid.

Withers: Well marked.

Back: Broad and muscular.

Loin: Broad. Rather short and solid.

Croup: Moderately sloping down to the root of the tail.

Chest: Powerful, long, deep, broad, let down lower than the elbows. Broad and powerful breast whose lower line (inter-axillae) is convex towards the bottom. Ribs well let down and well sprung but not barrel shaped. The circumference of the chest must be between 0,25 to 0,35 m (10 to 14 in.) greater than the height at the withers.

Underline: Curved, from the deep brisket to the rather tucked up, firm abdomen, being neither pendulous nor whippet.

TAIL: Very thick at the base. Its tip preferably reaching the hock and not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is in repose, generally rising by 90° to 120° from that position when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: Strong bone structure, legs very muscular.

Shoulders : Powerful, prominent muscles. Slant of shoulder-blade medium (about 45° to the horizontal), angle of the scapular-humeral articulation a little more than 90°.

Arms: Very muscular.

Elbows: In the axis of the body, neither too close to the thoracic wall nor turned out.

Forearms: Viewed from the front, straight or inclining slightly inwards thus getting closer to the median plane, especially in dogs with a very broad chest. Viewed in profile, vertical.

Pastern: Powerful. Viewed in profile, slightly sloping. Viewed from the front sometimes slightly outwards compensating for the slight inclination of the forearm inwards.

Forefeet: Strong. Toes tight, nails curved and strong, pads well developed and supple : the Dogue is well up on his toes despite his weight.

HINDQUARTERS: Robust legs with strong bone structure; well angulated. When viewed from behind the hindquarters are parallel and vertical thus giving an impression of power even though the hindquarters are not quite as broad as the forequarters.

Thigh: Very developed and thick with visible muscles.

Stifle: In a parallel plane to the median plane or slightly out.

Second thigh: Relatively short, muscled, descending low.

Hock: Short, sinewy, angle of the hock joint moderately open.

Metatarsus: Robust, no dewclaws.

Hind feet: Slightly longer than the front feet, toes tight.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Quite supple for a molossoïd. When walking the movement is free, supple, close to the ground. Good drive from the hindquarters, good extension of the forelegs, especially when trotting, which is the preferred gait. When the trot quickens, the head tends to drop, the topline inclines towards the front, and the front feet get closer to the median plane while striding out with a long reaching movement of the front legs. Short gallop with vertical movement rather important. Capable of great speed over short distances by bolting along close to the ground.

SKIN: Thick and sufficiently loose fitting.

COAT

HAIR: Fine, short and soft to the touch.

COLOUR: Self-coloured, in all shades of fawn, from mahogany to isabella. A good pigmentation is desirable. Limited white patches are permissible on the chest and the extremities of the limbs.

Mask:

- Black mask : The mask is often only slightly spread out and must not invade the cranial region. There may be slight black shading on the skull, ears, neck and top of body. The nose is then black.
- Brown mask : (used to be called red or bistre). The nose is then brown; the eyerims are also brown.
- No mask : The coat is fawn : the skin appears red (also formerly called "red mask"). The nose is then reddish or pink.

SIZE AND WEIGHT: Height should more or less correspond to the perimeter of the skull.

Height at the withers: For dogs: 60-68 cm. (23 ½ to 26 ¾ in.)

For bitches: 58-66 cm. (23 to 26 in.)

1 cm under and 2 cm (½ to ¾ in.) over will be tolerated.

Dogue De Bordeaux continued...

Weight: Dogs: at least 50 kg. (110lb)

Bitches: at least 45 kg. (99lb)

Bitches: Identical characteristics but less prominent.

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

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Hyper aggressive, timid.
- Head short and round with protruding eyes.
- Hypertypical bulldoggy : flat skull, muzzle measuring less than a quarter of the total length of the head.
- Important lateral deviation of the lower jaw.
- Incisors constantly visible when the mouth is closed.
- Arched back.
- Fused but not deviated vertebrae of the tail.
- Forefeet turning inwards (even slightly).
- Forefeet turning outwards too much.
- Flat thighs.
- Angle of hock too open (straight angulation).
- Angle of the hock too closed, dog standing under himself behind.
- Cow hocks or barrel hocks.
- Stilted movement or serious rolling of rear.
- Excessive shortness of breath, respiring.
- White on tip of tail or on the front part of the forelegs, above the carpus and the tarsus.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive and overly shy.
- Long, narrow head with insufficiently pronounced stop, with a muzzle measuring more than a third of the total length of the head (lack of type in head).
- Muzzle parallel to the top line of the skull or downfaced, Roman nose.
- Twisted jaw.
- Mouth not undershot.
- Canines constantly hanging out when the mouth is closed.
- Tail knotted and laterally deviated or twisted (screw tail, kink tail).
- Atrophied tail.
- Fiddle front with splay feet.
- Angle of the hock open towards the rear (tarsal deviated towards the front).
- White on the head or body, any other colour of the coat than fawn.
- Identifiable disabling defect.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Estrela Mountain 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.

TRANSLATION: Portuguese Kennel Club. Revised by Jennifer Mulholland, Raymond Triquet and Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Portugal.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 20.12.1966.

UTILIZATION: A livestock guarding dog, watch dog and companion dog; also used for draught work.

FCI CLASSIFICATION:

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid breeds, Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.2. Molossoid breeds, Mountain type.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Since remote times, this dog has developed and settled in the Estrela Mountains area, its true origin being lost in time. Nevertheless, it can be considered one of the most ancient breeds of the Iberian Peninsula. It can be found from the foot of the mountains to the summit (approximately 2000m), mainly in the summer, after the snow has melted, when the green pastures are much sought after by the herds, because the excessive heat has dried the grass on the lowlands. The progressive recognition of its aptitudes has led to its diffusion through the world since the second half of the 20th century.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Inseparable companion of the shepherd and faithful flock guardian, bravely protecting them against predators and thieves. Wonderful farm and house guard, distrustful towards strangers and typically docile to its master.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Large, mastiff type molossoid dog. There are two varieties of coat – long and short. Rustic, substantial with brisk gait and an impressive attitude.

The breed has a lively, calm and expressive look – it is well proportioned, well made with harmonious appearance, which is traditionally how the breed has been recognised for a long time.

HEAD : Strong, voluminous and long and slightly convex seen in profile. Well inserted and in good proportion to the body, with the skull in proportioned to the foreface, all parts in perfect balance. Smooth skin on the skull and cheeks.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Well developed, rounded, with slightly divergent longitudinal superior cranium-facial axes, convex profile, slightly developed superciliary arches with slightly apparent frontal furrow, occipital protuberance not prominent.

Stop: Only slightly marked and at approximately equal distance to the tip of the nose and the occipital protuberance.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Straight and in line with nose bridge – well opened nostrils, large and black.

Muzzle: Long, tapering to the tip, without being pointed. Tends to be straight, but very slightly convex at the tip.

Lips: Well developed by not thick, well overlapping, not pendulous. Mucous membrane of mouth, palate and edges of lips with intense black pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth: Clean cut mouth with well developed jaws – full dentition with strong, white, well implanted and close-fitting teeth, preferably with scissors bite, pincer bite acceptable.

Eyes: Medium size, tending to small, oval shaped, level set, equal in size and well open, with a keen and calm expression. Preferably dark amber in colour. Close fitting black rimmed lids. Eyebrows slightly apparent.

Ears: Set on at medium height – hanging, carried falling backwards and laterally against the side of the head, with inner edge visible (so called rose-ear), thin, triangular, rounded at the tip, small in comparison to the body.

NECK: Short, straight and thick. Well set and well connected into the shoulders, with a slight dewlap – not exaggerated.

BODY:

Topline: Straight, almost level.

Back: Preferably short, well muscled.

Loins: Short, broad, well muscled, well connected to the croup.

Croup: slightly sloping – short, broad and muscled. Height at croup should be equal or slightly superior to the height at the withers.

Chest: Broad, deep, well sprung without being cylindrical. Well let down to the elbow or slightly below it.

Underline: The underline should rise gradually but smoothly from the sternum towards the groin. Belly not too wide, in proportion to the animal's substance and harmoniously connected to the body.

TAIL: Set on at medium height – long, thick, carried below the horizontal, scimitar-shaped, with a hook at the end. At rest it hangs naturally between the thighs, reaching at least the hock. When excited and in motion, the tail rises above the horizontal, curving upward and forward, sideways and downward, without being carried over the croup. It should be well furnished with hair, and feathered in the long-haired variety.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Upright with strong bone and thick joints, moderately open angulation, with easy movement.

Forearms: Straight, parallel, long, with strong bone and almost cylindrical in shape.

Forefeet: Proportioned, neither too round nor too long, between cat and hare feet (not splayed); thick, tight toes with abundant hair between toes and pads; dark nails, preferably black, well developed; pads thick and hard.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Upright, strong bone with thick joints, moderately open angles, with easy movement.

Hock: Slightly let down, moderately open, neither turned in nor out.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Vertical, almost cylindrical, Possible presence of single or double dewclaws.

Hind feet: Identical to the forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Sound and easy movement.

COAT

Hair: Strong, very abundant, slightly coarse, without excessive harshness, the texture is similar to goat hair. The undercoat is composed of fine hair, short, abundant and entangled, normally lighter in colour than the outer coat.

Long-haired variety: Straight or slightly wavy top coat, uneven in some areas. It is shorter and more dense on the limbs, below the elbows and hocks, as well as on the head. On the ears it becomes gradually shorter from the base to the tip, becoming thinner and softer. It is longer on the tail, which is bushy, thick and feathered. Hair around the neck and throat and on the buttocks and back side of the forearms is abundantly feathered.

Short-haired variety: Short hair, evenly distributed over the body, slightly shorter on the head and limbs, without feathering.

COLOUR:

The following colours are accepted and considered typical:

Solid – yellow, fawn and grey in all ranges of colour intensity.

Wolf Grey – fawn, yellow and grey tones, commonly in lighter and darker shades.

Brindle – Fawn, yellow or grey base colour with blackish brindling. In the cranium-facial area, a dark coloured mask is typical. White markings are admitted only at the extremities of fore- and hind feet and on a small extension on the lower region of the neck and chest.

SIZE:

See appendix for further details.

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

- Appearance: General bad appearance, thinness or obesity.
- Height: Outside the limits set by the standard, but within 2 cm tolerance at the upper limit.
- Head: Narrow, long and pointed.
- Eyes: Light coloured.
- Ears: Incorrectly set, too long, thick or rounded tips. Hanging completely flat.
- Tail: Carried over the back. Absence of hook.
- Colour: Absence of dark mask.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Behaviour: Animals showing nervous unbalance with signs of syness.
- Nose: Pale coloured nostrils, partly unpigmented nose.
- Ears: Cropped.
- Tail: Docked or rudimentary.
- Coat: Hair somewhat different from the described type.
- Height: Males under 65 cm or over 75 cm. Females under 62 cm or over 71 cm

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Type: Atypical.
- Head: very narrow, very long and very pointed completely lacking molossoid type.
- Jaws : Under- or overshot mouth.
- Eyes : Wall eyes or different in size.
- Tail: Anurous.
- Coat: Hair completely atypical.
- Colour: Any colour not mentioned in the standard. Albinism.

N.B.: 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.

Appendix to Standard

The following is additional information to assist in the assessment of the Estrela Mountain Dog as does not constitute part of the official standard.

MEASUREMENTS AND WEIGHT OF A NORMAL DOG:

Head

Length of the skull	13.5 to 14.5 cm	5 ¼ to 6 in
Width of the skull	12.5 to 14 cm	4 ¾ to 5 ½ in
Length of the muzzle	12 to 13 cm	4 ¾ to 5 in

Body

Girth of chest	75 to 80 cm	29 ½ to 31 ½ in
Width of chest	18 to 20 cm	7 to 8 in
Depth of chest	28 to 29 cm	11 to 11 ½ in

Upperline

Length of the trunk	63 to 65 cm	24 ¾ to 25 ½ in
Width of the trunk	12 to 15 cm	4 ¾ to 6 in

Estrela Mountain Dog continued...

Length/Height

Length of the body	69	to	73	cm	27 ¼	to	28 ¾	in
Length of the tail	40	to	45	cm	15 ¾	to	17 ¾	in
Height at withers	62	to	72	cm	24 ½	to	28 ¼	in
Length of foreleg	34	to	37	cm	13 ½	to	14 ½	in
Height at the rump	67	to	69	cm	26 ¼	to	27 ¼	in

Weight

Males	40	to	50	kg	88	to	110	lbs
Females	30	to	40	kg	66	to	88	lbs

SCALE OF POINTS

	Males	Females
Head : demeanour, skull, stop, muzzle, mouth, eyes, ears	20	20
Neck, withers, shoulders, forequarters	15	13
Chest, loins, upper and lower line of the body	15	15
Hinquarters, rump, pelvic	13	15
Feet, toes, nails	5	5
Tail : carriage, shape, set-on	5	5
Coat : texture, colour, density	7	7
General appearance, harmony, of the whole body, gait, substance, gender characteristics	20	20
Sum	100	100

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

The German 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: Well balanced, smooth coated, medium size with elegant and flowing outlines but strong and well muscled.

CHARACTERISTICS: Alert, good natured, playful. Loyal, watchful and fearless.

Temperament: High spirited and self-possessed.

Head and Skull: Seen from above and side resembles a blunt wedge. Strong but not heavy, elongated without pronounced occiput. Overall length in proportion to back (from withers to base of tail) is approximately 1:2. Top of muzzle parallel with extended line of unwrinkled flat forehead; slight but distinct stop. Cheek muscles strong but not prominent. Deep muzzle. Nose full and black; in reds, nose of corresponding shade. Lips tight and dark. Snippiness undesirable.

Eyes: Dark, of medium size, oval and directed forward. Eye rims tight.

Ears: Set high. V shaped, folded down close to head.

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

Neck: Elegant and strong. Neither short nor stout. Nape well arched. Skin of throat tight without dewlap.

Forequarters: Well laid shoulder with good but flat muscle. Forelegs straight viewed from all sides, parallel elbows are close to body.

Body: Chest moderately wide with flat ribs. Brisket extends below elbow. Forechest extends beyond point of shoulder. Compact and short coupled. Length of body approximately equal to height at withers. Back short and slightly sloping. Slightly rounded coup.

Hindquarters: Seen from behind parallel, with sufficient width. Upper thigh slanted and strongly muscled. Good length and bend of stifle, hocks turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Well arched, compact and cat-like with dark nails. Turning neither in nor out. Tough, hard pads.

Tail: Set and carried high. Customarily docked to 3 joints.

Gait/Movement: Free, well balanced and vigorous with good reach in front and strong rotary driving action from rear. Front and hind legs should not be thrown outwards. Topline should remain strong and firm. Hackney movement undesirable.

Coat: Short and dense, smoothly fitting, glossy without bald spots.

Colour: All solid colours from fawn (Isabella) to stag red in various shades. Black and blue with reddish/tan markings. In bi-coloured dogs sharply marked red/tan markings desirable. Markings distributed as follows:— at cheeks, lips, lower jaw, above eyes, at throat, at forechest as two triangles separated from each other, at metatarsus, forelegs, feet, inner side of hindlegs and vent region.

Size: Height at withers 43-48 cms (17-19 ins).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Great Swiss Mountain 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.

This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

TRANSLATION : Mrs. C.Seidler, revised by Elke Peper.

ORIGIN : Switzerland.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 25.03.2003.

UTILIZATION : Originally watch- and draught dog. Nowadays also companion, guard- and family dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION : Group 2 Pinscher and

Schnauzer- Molossoid breeds- Swiss

Mountain- and Cattle Dogs.

Section 3 Swiss Mountain- and

Cattle Dogs.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : In 1908, at Langenthal, on the occasion of the jubilee show to mark 25 years of existence of the "Schweizerische Kynologische Gesellschaft" (Swiss Kennel Club) SKG, two short-haired Bernese Mountain Dogs were presented to the great promotor of the Swiss Mountain Dogs, Prof. Albert Heim. He recognized them to be representatives of the old, vanishing, large Mountain Dog or butcher's dog, whose ancestors had in the past been widely spread across Europe, bred as guard-, draught- or droving-cattle dogs. In 1909 they were recognized by the SKG as a separate breed being registered in volume 12 of the Swiss Stud Book. In 1912, the club for "Grosse Schweizer Sennenhunde" was founded in order to promote this breed and keep it purebred. The first standard was published by the FCI not before February 5th, 1939. Today these dogs are also bred in other European countries, they are especially appreciated as family dogs due to their calm, reliable temperament.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : A tricolour, sturdy, heavy boned and well muscled dog. In spite of his size and weight, he presents endurance and agility. The difference between the sexes is distinctly obvious.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS :

- Body length (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) to height at withers = 10 : 9.
- Depth of chest to height at withers = 1 : 2.
- Length of skull to length of muzzle = 1 : 1.
- Width of skull to width of muzzle = 2 : 1.

BEHAVIOUR /TEMPERAMENT : Self-confident, alert, watchful and fearless in everyday situations. Good-natured and devoted towards people familiar to him. Self-assured with strangers. Medium temperament.

HEAD : Strong corresponding to the body, but not heavy. Dogs stronger in head than bitches.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Flat and broad. The frontal furrow beginning at the stop gradually runs out towards the top.

Stop : Hardly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Black.

Muzzle : Strong, longer than its depth. Must not be pointed, seen either from above or in profile. Nasal bridge straight, without furrow.

Lips : Barely developed, well fitting. Black pigmentation. Not pendulous.

Jaw/Teeth : Strong jaws; complete, strong and regular scissor bite. The absence of two teeth (premolar 1 and/or premolar 2) is tolerated. Absence of the molars 3 (M3) is not taken into account.

Eyes : Almond-shaped, of medium size, neither deep set nor protruding. Hazel to chestnut brown, with alert, friendly expression. Lids close fitting. Eye rims dark.

Ears : Of medium size, triangular and set on fairly high. In repose hanging flat and close to the cheeks, but raised forward when attentive. Well covered with hair, both inside and outside.

NECK : Strong, muscular, rather thick-set. Without dewlap.

BODY : Slightly longer than its height at the withers. Back : Moderately long, strong and straight.

Loins : Broad and well muscled.

Croup : Long and broad. Gently sloping. Never higher than the withers or abruptly slanting.

Chest : Strong, broad, reaching to the elbows. Seen in cross section, the ribcage is roundish oval shaped, neither flat nor barrel-shaped. Forechest well developed.

Belly and underline : Belly and flanks barely tucked up.

TAIL : Set-on harmoniously following the croup, fairly heavy and reaching to the hocks. Pendulous in repose; when alert and in movement carried higher and slightly curved upwards, but never curled or tilted over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

General appearance : Straight and parallel when seen from the front, set rather broad.

Shoulders : Shoulder blade long, strong, well laid back, close-fitting to the body and well muscled, forming a not too obtuse angle with the upper arm.

Forearm : Heavy boned and straight.

Great Swiss Mountain Dog continued...

Pasterns : Firm, seen from the front in straight line with the forearm; seen from the side almost vertical.

HINDQUARTERS :

General appearance : Straight and not too close when seen from the back. Metatarsus and feet turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws must be removed except in countries where their removal is forbidden by law.

Upper thigh : Fairly long, broad, strong and well muscled. Stifle : Forming a distinctly obtuse angle.

Lower thigh : Fairly long.

Hock : Strong and well angulated.

FEET : Strong, pointing straight ahead, with well-knit, well arched toes and strong nails.

GAIT/MOVEMENT : In all gaits, balanced movement with good reach. Free stride reaching well out in front with good drive from the hindquarters. At the trot, coming and going, legs moving forward in a straight line.

COAT

HAIR : Double coat consisting of thick, outer coat of medium length and dense undercoat. The latter as dark grey or black as possible. Short outer coat permissible if there is undercoat.

COLOUR : Typically tricolour. Main colour black with symmetrical, reddish-brown (tan) markings and clean white markings. The reddish-brown colour is situated between the black and the white markings on the cheeks, above the eyes, on the inside of the ears, on both sides of the forehead, on all four legs and underneath the tail. The white markings are on the head (blaze and muzzle), running down unbroken from the throat to the chest, also on the feet and the tip of the tail. Between the blaze and the reddish-brown markings above the eyes, a band of black should remain. A white patch on the neck or a white collar around the neck are tolerated.

SIZE :

Height at withers for males : 65 – 72 cm, Height at withers for bitches: 60 – 68 cm.

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

- Unreliable behaviour.
- Absence of any teeth other than 2 PM1 and /or PM2 (Premolar 1 or 2). The M3 are not taken into account. Level bite.
- Light eyes. Lids not close fitting.
- Coat : Visible yellow-brownish or light grey undercoat. Colour and markings not clear.
- Mismatching :
 - Absence of white markings on the head; blaze too wide.
 - White marking on muzzle reaching distinctly beyond the corners of the mouth.
 - White pasterns or hocks (“boots”) reaching beyond the pastern joints or hock joints.
 - Noticeably asymmetrical markings.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Over- or undershot mouth, wry mouth.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- One or two blue eyes (Wall eye).
- Short coat without undercoat.
- Long coat.
- Other than tricolour coat.
- Main colour other than black.

N.B.:

- 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

Italian Corso 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.

TRANSLATION: Revised by R. Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN)

ORIGIN: Italy

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 13.11.2015

UTILIZATION: Utility dog, polyvalent.

FCI CLASSIFICATION:

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossian and Swiss Mountain, and Cattle dogs

Section 2 2 Molossoide breeds, Mastiff type.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Its direct ancestor is the old Roman Molossian. Formerly scattered all over Italy, in the recent past, the breed was only prevalent in the province of Apulia and in the adjacent regions of Southern Italy. His name derives from the Latin 'cohors', which means protector, guardian of the farmyard.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium to large sized. Robust and sturdy dog, nevertheless with some elegance. Lean and powerful muscles.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The dog is rectangular in outline and is slightly longer than tall. (The length of the dog is 11% greater than the height of the dog). The length of the head reaches 36% of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Guardian of property, family and livestock; extremely agile and responsive. In the past, it has been used for herding cattle and hunting big game.

HEAD: Large and typically molossoid. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and the muzzle are slightly convergent, without evident wrinkles.

CRANIAL REGION

Skull: Broad at the zygomatic arches the width is equal to the length. Convex in front, it becomes flat behind the forehead as far as the occiput. The medio-frontal furrow is visible, beginning at the stop and ending

at about the middle of the skull.

Stop: Well defined, with prominent frontal sinuses.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Black. A grey mask may have a nose colour of the same nuance. Large nose with ample open nostrils. Nose placed on the same line as the nasal bridge.

Muzzle: Strong, square, noticeably shorter than the skull, ratio muzzle: skull approximately 1:2. The front part of the muzzle is flat; the lateral surfaces are parallel; the muzzle is as broad as it is long. Seen from the side it is deep. The profile of the nasal bridge is straight.

Lips: The upper lips; seen from the front, form an inverted 'U' at their meeting point; seen from the side hangs moderately. They cover the lower jaw and determine the profile of the lower part of the muzzle.

Jaws: Jaws are very large thick and curved. Slightly undershot but no more than 5 mm. Level bite tolerable but not sought after.

Cheeks: The masseter region is fully evident, but not bulging.

Eyes: Medium-sized, slightly protruding, but never exaggerated. Close to ovoid in shape, set well apart in an almost sub-frontal position. Eyelids close fitting. The colour of the iris is as dark as possible but according to the coat colour. Expression is keen and attentive.

Ears: Triangular, drooping, of medium size. With a wide set-on that is much above the zygomatic arches. Ears are uncropped.

NECK

Strong, muscular, as long as the head.

BODY

The body is somewhat longer than the height at the withers.

Sturdy built but not square.

Withers: Pronounced, rising above the level of the croup.

Back: Straight, very muscular and firm.

Loin: Short and strong.

Croup: Long and wide, slightly inclined.

Chest: Well developed all through reaches to the elbow.

TAIL

Natural. Set on fairly high; very broad at the root. In action carried high, but never erect or curled.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Long, oblique and very muscular.

Upper Arm: Strong.

Forearm: Straight and very strong.

Carpal (wrist): Elastic.

Metacarpus (pastern): Elastic and just slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Cat feet.

HINDQUARTERS

Thigh: Long, broad, back line of thigh convex.

Lower thigh: Strong, not fleshy.

Stifle (knee): Solid, moderately angulated.

Hock Joint: Moderately angulated.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Thick and dry.

Hind Feet: Slightly less compact than the forefeet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT

Long stride, extended trot; the preferred gait is the trot.

SKIN

Fairly thick, rather close fitting.

COAT

Hair: Short, shiny, very dense with a slight undercoat of vitreous texture.

Colour: Black, lead-grey, slate-grey, light grey, light fawn; dark fawn and stag red; dark wheat colour (stripes on different shades of fawn or grey); in fawn coloured and brindle dogs the black or grey mask on the muzzle should not go beyond the line of the eyes. A small white patch on the chest, on the tip of the toes and on the bridge of the nose is acceptable.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height at withers:	Males 64 cm – 68 cm
	Females 60 cm – 64 cm
	With a tolerance of 2 cm, more or less taller
Weight:	Males 45 – 50 kg
	Females 40 – 45 kg
	Weight according to the size of dog

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 the exact proportion to its degree.

SERIOUS FAULTS

- Axes of muzzle and skull parallel or very marked converging; lateral surfaces of the muzzle converging.
- Partial depigmentation of the nose.
- Scissor bite; undershot bite more than 5 mm.
- Ringed tail, tail in vertical position.
- Permanent amble when trotting.
- Over-or under size.
- Presence of dewclaws.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Axes of muzzle and skull diverging.
- Total depigmentation of the nose.
- Bridge of nose concave or convex (Roman nose).
- Overshot mouth.
- Partial or complete palpebral depigmentation. Wall eye (blue flecked); strabism (squinted).
- Tailless, too short tail.
- Semi-long, smooth or fringed hair.
- All colours not indicated in the standard; large white patches.

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

Japanese Akita

(The Great Japanese Dog)



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

Origin: Japan

Brief Historical Summary: Originally Japanese dogs were small to medium in size and no large breeds existed. Since 1603 in the Akita region, Akita Matagis (medium-sized bear-hunting dogs) were used as fighting dogs. From 1868 Akita Matagis were crossed with Tosas and Mastiffs, consequently, the size of this breed increased but characteristics associated with Spitz type were lost.

In 1908 dog fighting was prohibited, but this breed was nevertheless preserved and improved as a large Japanese breed. As a result, nine superior examples of this breed were designated as Natural Monuments in 1931.

During World War II (1939-1945), it was common to use dogs as a source of fur for military garments. The police ordered the capture and confiscation of all dogs other than German Shepherd Dogs used for military purposes. Some fanciers tried to circumvent the order by crossbreeding their dogs with German Shepherd Dogs.

When World War II ended, Akitas had been drastically reduced in number and existed as three distinct types; 1) Matagi Akitas, 2) fighting Akitas, and 3) Shepherd Akitas. This created a very confusing situation in the breed.

During the restoration process of the pure bred after the war, Kongo-go, a dog of the Dewa line, which exhibited characteristics of the Mastiff and German Shepherd Dog influence, enjoyed a temporary but tremendous popularity. However, sensible learned fanciers did not approve of this type as a proper Japanese breed, so they made efforts to eliminate the strain of old foreign breeds by crossbreeding with Matagi Akitas for the purpose of restoring the original pure breed. They succeeded in stabilizing the pure strain of large sized breed as known today.

General Appearance: Large-sized dog, sturdily built, well balanced and with much substance; secondary sex characteristics strongly marked, with high nobility and dignity in modesty; constitution tough.

Important Proportions: The ratio of height at withers to length of body (from the point of the shoulders to the point of the buttock) is 10: 11, but the body is slightly longer in bitches than in dogs.

Behaviour and Temperament: The temperament is composed, faithful, docile and receptive.

Head:

Cranial Region

Skull: The size is in proportion to the body. The forehead is broad, with distinct furrow. No wrinkle.

Stop: Defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Large and black. **Slight and diffuse lack of pigment accepted in white dogs only, but black is always preferred.**

Muzzle: Moderately long and strong with broad base, tapering but not pointed. Nasal bridge straight.

Jaws/Teeth: Teeth strong with scissor bite.

Lips: Tight

Cheeks: Moderately developed.

Eyes: Relatively small, almost triangular in shape due to the rising of the outer eye corner, set moderately apart, dark brown: the darker, the better.

Ears: Relatively small, thick, triangular, slightly rounded at tips, set moderately apart, pricked and inclining forward.

Neck: Thick and muscular, without dewlap, in balance with head.

Body:

Back: Straight and Strong

Loin: Broad and muscular

Chest: Deep, forechest well developed, ribs moderately well sprung.

Belly: Well drawn up.

Tail: Set on high, thick, carried vigorously curled over back; the tip nearly reaching hocks when let down.

Limbs:

Forequarters:

Shoulders: Moderately sloping and developed.

Elbows: Tight

Forearms: Straight and heavy-boned.

Hindquarters:

Well developed, strong and moderately angulated.

Feet: Thick, round, arched and tight.

Gait: Resilient and powerful movement.

Coat:

Hair: Outer coat harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense; the wither and the rump are covered with slightly longer hair; the hair on tail is longer than on the rest of the body.

Colour: Red fawn, sesame (red fawn hairs with black tips), brindle and white. All the above mentioned colours except white must have (Urajiro). (Urajiro + whitish coat on the sides of the muzzle, on the cheeks, on the underside of jaw, neck, chest, body and tail and on the inside of the legs.

Size:

Height at the withers: Dogs : 67 cm (26.5 in)

Bitches : 61 cm (24 in)

There is a tolerance of 3 cm (1.25 in) more or less.

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

Bitchy dogs/ doggy bitches.

Japanese Akita Continued...

Undershot or overshot mouth.

Missing teeth.

Blue or black spotted tongue.

Iris light in colour.

Short tail.

Shyness.

Very Serious Faults:

Ears not pricked

Hanging tail

Long hair (shaggy)

Black mask

Markings on white ground

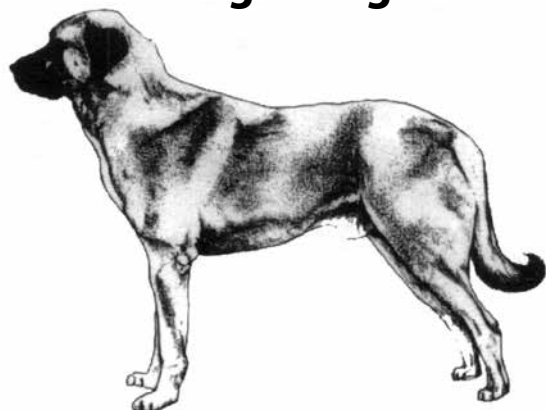
NB: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Kangal Dog



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

BRIEF HISTORY - The Kangal Dog or “Kangal”, is one of the famous Turkish sheepdog breeds, or coban Kopekleri. Typical examples come from the Sivas Kangal Region of central Turkey and their breeding is traditionally associated with the Kangal family of the Kangal District. They were probably bred by the sultans of Turkey since at least the seventeenth century and were also known as “samsun dogs”.

GENERAL APPEARANCE - It is renowned for its size, courage and mastiff-like appearance. It invariably has a black mask on a massive head (karabash) and short, dense hair ranging in colour from dun to steel grey.

Characteristics - An active working breed used to guard sheep and livestock. Steady and bold without undue aggression, independent, hardy, very trainable.

Temperament - The Kangal Dog possesses the classic livestock guardian dog temperament; a temperament characterised by a calm, alert and independent demeanour. Possessing a natural protective instinct, he is loyal, bold and courageous without showing undue aggression. Moreover the Kangal Dog is sensitive and his responses to individual situations clearly demonstrate his intelligence and sensitivity.

Head and Skull - Large and broad between the ears with moderate stop. Foreface slightly more than 1/3 of total head length. Slightly pendulous black lips. Square profile. Nose black.

Eyes - Rather small in proportion to the skull, set well apart and deep, somewhat round in shape, showing no haw. Colour from golden to brown. Eye rims black.

Ears - Medium sized, triangular in shape, rounded at the tip, flat to the skull and carried pendant.

Mouth - Lips black. Level or scissor bite.

Neck - Slightly arched, powerful and muscular, moderate in length and rather thick. Some dewlap.

Forequarters - Forelegs set well apart, straight and well-boned, of good length with strong pasterns. Elbows close to sides. Shoulders well-muscled.

Body - Chest deep to point of elbow, ribs well-sprung. Body powerful and well-muscled, never fat. Back rather short in proportion to leg length, slight arch over the loins with moderate tuck-up.

Hindquarters - Powerful, not as heavy as forequarters. Rear pasterns moderately straight.

Feet - Good strong feet with well-arched toes. Nails blunt, grey or black depending on coat colour.

Tail - Long bone reaching at least to hock joint. Set on rather high. When relaxed, carried low with slight curl; when alert, carried high with end curled over back.

Gait/Movement - Relaxed even gait. Noticeable straight line of body, head and neck; alert when walking. Pacing acceptable.

Coat - Short and dense with thick undercoat. Slightly longer at neck and shoulders.

Colour - the head invariably has a black mask. Body colour ranges from dun to steel grey. A white chest blaze may be present. The Kangal Dog is never white or spotted.

Size - Males:	Weight	50-63 kg	(110 - 140lbs)
	Height	76 - 81.5 cm	(30 - 32 ins)
Bitches:	Weight	41 - 59 kg	(90 - 130 lbs)
	Height:	71 -78.5 cm	(28 - 31 ins)

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

Note - Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles full 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

Leonberger



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. C. Seidler, revised by Mrs E.Peper

ORIGIN : Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : 04.01.1996.

UTILISATION : Watch, Companion and Family Dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoïd breeds, Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs and other breeds. Section 2.2 Molossoïd breeds, Mountain type. Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : At the end of the thirties, beginning of the forties of the 19th century, Heinrich Essig, town Councillor in Leonberg near Stuttgart, crossed a black and white Newfoundland bitch with a so-called "Barry" male from the monastery hospice Grand St.Bernhard. Later a Pyrenean Mountain Dog was added. This resulted in very large dogs with predominantly long, white coats. Essig's aim was for a lion-like dog. The lion is the heraldic animal of the city of Leonberg.

The first dogs really called "Leonbergers" were born in 1846. They combined the excellent qualities of the breeds from which they stemmed.

Only a short time later, many of these dogs were sold as status symbols from Leonberg all over the world. At the end of the 19th century, the Leonberger was kept in Baden-Württemberg as the preferred farm dog. His watch and draft abilities were much praised.

In both World Wars and the needy post war times, the numbers of breeding stock reduced dramatically. Today the Leonberger is an excellent family dog which fulfills all the demands of modern life.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : According to his original purpose, the Leonberger is a large, strong, muscular yet elegant dog. He is distinguished by his balanced build and confident calmness, yet with quite lively temperament. Males, in particular, are powerful and strong.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : Height at the withers to length of body : 9 to 10. The depth of chest is nearly 50% of the height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : As a family dog, the Leonberger is an agreeable partner for present day dwelling and living conditions, who can be taken anywhere without difficulty and is distinguished

by his marked friendliness towards children. He is neither shy nor aggressive. As a companion, he is agreeable, obedient and fearless in all situations of life.

The following are particular requirements of steady temperament :

- Self assurance and superior composure.
- Medium temperament (including playfulness).
- Willing to be submissive.
- Good capacity for learning and remembering.
- Insensitive to noise.

HEAD : On the whole deeper than broad and elongated rather than stocky. Proportion of length of muzzle to length of skull: about 1 to 1. Skin close fitting all over, no wrinkles.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull : In profile and seen from the front, slightly arched. In balance with body and limbs, it is strong but not heavy. The skull at its back part is not substantially broader than near the eyes.

Stop : Clearly recognisable but moderately defined.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Black.

Muzzle : Rather long, never running to a point; nasal bridge of even breadth, never dipped, rather slightly arched (roman nose).

Lips : Close fitting, black, corners of lips closed.

Jaws/Teeth : Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth without any gap, and teeth set square to the jaw with 42 sound teeth according to the dentition formula (missing M3 tolerated). Pincer bite is accepted; no constriction at the canines in the lower jaw.

Cheeks : Only slightly developed.

Eyes : Light brown to as dark brown as possible, medium size, oval, neither deep set, nor protruding, neither too close together nor too wide apart. Eyelids close fitting, not showing any conjunctiva. The white of the eye (the visible part of the sclera) not reddened.

Ears : Set on high and not far back, pendant, of medium size, hanging close to the head, fleshy.

NECK : Running in a slight curve without break to the withers. Somewhat long rather than stocky, without throatiness or dewlap.

BODY :

Withers : Pronounced, specially in males.

Back : Firm, straight, broad.

Loins : Broad, strong, well muscled.

Croup : Broad, relatively long, gently rounded, flowing to merge with tail set on; never overbuilt.

Chest : Broad, deep, reaching at least to the level of the elbows. Not too barrel shaped, more oval.

Underline and belly : Only slightly tucked up.

TAIL : Very well furnished; while standing, it hangs down straight; also in movement it is only slightly curved and if at all possible should not be carried above the prolongation of the topline.

LIMBS : Very strong, specially in males.

FOREQUARTERS : Forelegs straight, parallel and not too close.

Shoulders / Upper arm : Long, sloping, forming a not too blunt angle,

Leonberger Continued...

well muscled.

Elbows : Close to the body.

Pastern : Strong, firm; seen from the front, straight; almost vertical, seen from the side.

Forefeet : Straight (turning neither in nor out), rounded, tight, toes well arched; black pads.

HINDQUARTERS : Seen from the rear, position of the hind legs not too close, parallel. Hocks and feet : turned neither in nor out.

Pelvis : Slanting.

Upper thigh : Rather long, slanting, strongly muscled. Upper and lower thigh form a distinct angle.

Hocks : Strong, distinct angle between lower thigh and rear pastern.

Hind feet : Standing straight, only slightly longish. Toes arched, pads black.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Ground covering even movement in all gaits. Extending well in front with good drive from the hindquarters. Seen from front and behind the limbs move in a straight line when walking or trotting.

COAT

HAIR : Medium soft to coarse, profusely long, close fitting, never parted, with the shape of the whole body be visible despite the thick undercoat. Straight, slight wave still permitted; forming a mane on neck and chest, specially in males; distinct feathering on front legs and ample breeches on hind legs.

COLOUR : Lion yellow, red, reddish brown, also sandy (pale yellow, cream coloured) and all combinations in between, always with a black mask. Black hair tips are permitted; however, black must not determine the dog's basic colour.

Lightening up of the basic colour on the underside of the tail, the mane, the feathering on the front legs and the breeches on the hind legs must not be so pronounced as to interfere with the harmony of the main colour. A small white patch or stripe on the chest and white hairs on the toes are tolerated.

SIZE :

Height at the withers :

Dogs 28.5 to 31.5 in (72 to 80 cm) recommended average 30in. (76 cm).

Bitches 25.5 to 29.5in.(65 to 75 cm) recommended average 27.5in. (70 cm).

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

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS :

- Shy or aggressive dogs.
- Severe anatomical faults (i.e. pronounced cow hocks, pronounced roach back, bad swayback; front feet turning out extremely. Totally insufficient angulation of shoulder, elbow, stifle or hock joints.
- Brown nose leather.
- Very strong lack of pigment in lips.
- Absence of teeth (with the exception of M3). Over- or undershot or other faults in mouth.
- Eyes without any brown.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Distinct ring tail or too highly curled up tail.
- Brown pads.
- Cords or strong curls.
- Faulty colours (brown with brown nose and brown pads; black and tan; black; silver; wild-coat colour).
- Complete lack of mask.
- Too much white (reaching from toes onto pasterns), white on chest larger than palm of hand, white in other places).

Any clearly noticeable physical or behavioural abnormalities are Very Serious Faults.

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

Mastiff



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: Large, massive, powerful, symmetrical and well-knit frame. A combination of grandeur and good nature, courage and docility. The head, in general outline giving a square appearance when viewed from any point. Breadth greatly to be desired, and should be in ratio to length of the whole head and face as 2:3. Body, massive, broad, deep, long, powerfully built, on legs wide apart and squarely set. Muscles sharply defined. Size a great desideratum if combined with quality. Height and substance important if both points are proportionately combined.

Head and Skull: Skull broad between the ears, forehead flat, but wrinkled when attention is excited. Brows (superciliary ridges) slightly raised. Muscles of the temples and cheeks (temporal and masseter) well developed. Arch across the skull of a rounded, flattened curve, with a depression up the centre of the forehead from the median line between the eyes, to halfway up the sagittal suture. Face or muzzle, short, broad under the eyes, and keeping nearly parallel in width to the end of the nose; truncated, i.e., blunt and cut off squarely, thus forming a right-angle with the upper line of the face, of great depth from the point of the nose to under jaw. Under jaw broad to the end. Nose broad, with widely spreading nostrils when viewed from the front, flat (not pointed or turned up) in profile. Lips diverging at obtuse angles with the septum, and slightly pendulous so as to show a square profile. Length of muzzle



to whole head and face as 1 to 3. Circumference of muzzle (measured mid-way between the eyes and nose) to that of the head (measured before the ears) as 3:5.

Eyes: Small, wide apart, divided by at least the space of two eyes. The stop between the eyes well marked but not too abrupt. Colour hazel brown, the darker the better, showing no haw.

Ears: Small, thin to the touch, wide apart, set on at the highest points of the sides of the skull, so as to continue the outline across the summit, and lying flat and close to the cheeks when in repose.

Mouth: Canine teeth healthy; powerful and wide apart; incisors level, or the lower projecting beyond the upper but never so much as to become visible when the mouth is closed.

Neck: Slightly arched, moderately long, very muscular, and measuring in circumference about 2.5 or 5 cm (1 or 2 in) less than the skull before the ears.

Forequarters: Shoulder and arm slightly sloping, heavy and muscular. Legs straight, strong and set wide apart; bones being large. Elbows square. Pasterns upright.

Body: Chest wide, deep and well let down between the forelegs. Ribs arched and well rounded. False ribs deep and well set back to the hips. Girth should be one-third more than the height at the shoulder. Back and loins wide and muscular; flat and very wide in a bitch, slightly arched in a dog. Great depth of flanks.

Hindquarters: Broad, wide and muscular, with well-developed second thighs, hocks bent, wide apart and quite squarely set when standing or walking.

Feet: Large and round. Toes well arched up. Nails black.

Tail: Put on high up, and reaching to the hocks or a little below them, wide at its root and tapering to the end, hanging straight in repose, but forming a curve with the end pointing upwards, but not over the back, when the dog is excited.

Coat: Short and close-lying, but not too fine over the shoulders, neck and back.

Colour: Apricot or silver, fawn, or dark fawn-brindle. In any case, muzzle, ears and nose, should be black with black round orbits, and extending upwards between them.

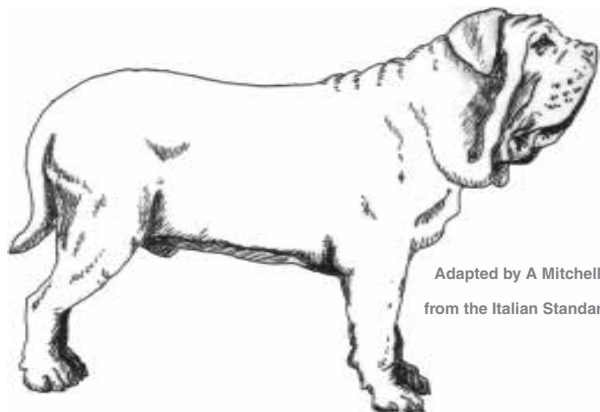
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Neapolitan Mastiff



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Well boned, large, strongly built, vigorous, alert and muscular. Of majestic bearing, with intelligent expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: A degree of loose-fitting skin over body and head, with some dewlap, is a feature, not to be excessive.

TEMPERAMENT: Devoted and loyal guard of owner and property.

Head and Skull: Head large, broad short skull. Broad across cheeks. Head proportion; skull length 2/3 to muzzle 1/3. Top of skull parallel to topline of muzzle. Well pronounced, definite stop, nose should not protrude beyond vertical line of muzzle. Nose large with well opened nostrils, lips full and heavy. Upper lip resembles inverted "V". Muzzle deep, sides flat and vertical, showing flews. Head deep and spherical.

Eyes: Set forward, well apart, rather rounded. Set fairly deep. Rim pigmentation to tone with nose colour.

Ears: Small for size of head, set forward, high and well apart. Triangular, hanging flat towards cheeks, but not reaching beyond line of throat.

Mouth: Teeth white and regular. Strong, well developed jaws, with scissor bite, but level tolerated. Scissor bite, ie Upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Neck: Short, stocky, very muscular, dewlap from lower jaw reaching mid-point of neck.

Forequarters: Shoulder long, slightly sloping with well developed and definite muscle. Elbows not too close to body to allow very free action. Pasterns slightly sloping, legs vertical when viewed from front.

Body: Longer than height at withers. Broad, well muscled chest, ribcage reaching at least to elbow. Ribs long and well sprung. Topline straight, slightly lower than withers, line of belly parallel to topline.

Hindquarters: Broad loins, well let into backline, slightly rounded with well developed muscle. Croup broad, muscular, with slight slope.

Thigh long, broad, moderate stifle, powerful hocks. Dewclaws (single or double) removed.

Feet: Oval; close, arched toes. Pads thick, hard and dark coloured. Nails curved, strong and dark. Hindfeet slightly smaller than front.

Tail: Thick at root, set on slightly lower than topline. Tapering towards tip. Customarily docked by 1/3 length. Never carried up or over back, but may be carried level with topline when moving.

Gait/Movement: Slow, free, bear-like. Slow trot, long steps covering ground well. Rarely gallops.

Coat: Short, dense, even, fine, hard texture. With good sheen. No fringe.

Colour: Preferred black, blue, all shades of grey, brown varying from fawn to red. Brindling on either of the latter colours. Small star on chest and white on toes permissible. Pigmentation to tone with coat colours.

Size: Height: 65 - 75 cm (26 - 29 in); **Weight:** 50 - 70 kg (110 - 154 lb). Some tolerance allowed. Bitches somewhat less.

Faults: Any departure from the forgoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded 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

Newfoundland



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: Canada

PATRONAGE: FCI

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 29.10.1996

UTILIZATION: Sledge dog for heavy loads, water dog

FCI CLASSIFICATION:

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid breeds, Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs

Group 2.2 Molossoid breeds, Mountain type
Without working trial

CHARACTERISTICS: A water dog, used for life-saving; he should have an exceptionally gentle and docile nature.

SHORT HISTORICAL SURVEY: The breed originated in the island of Newfoundland from indigenous dogs and the big black bear dog introduced by the Vikings after the year 1100. With the advent of European fishermen a variety of new breeds helped to shape and reinvigorate the breed, but the essential characteristics remained.

When the colonization of the island began in 1610, the Newfoundland Dog was already largely in possession of his proper morphology and natural behaviour. These features allowed him to withstand the rigours of the extreme climate and sea's adversity while pulling heavy loads on land or serving as water and lifeguard dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Newfoundland is massive, with powerful body, well muscled and well coordinated in his movements.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

The length of the body from the point of shoulders to the point of buttock is greater than the height at the withers. The body is compact.

The body of the bitch may be slightly longer and is less massive than that of the dog. The distance from the withers to the underside of the

chest is slightly greater than the distance from the underside of the chest to the ground.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT

The Newfoundland's expression reflects benevolence and softness. Dignified, joyful and creative, he is known for his sterling gentleness and serenity.



HEAD

Massive. The head of the bitch follows the same general conformation as the male's one, but is less massive.

CRANIAL REGION

Skull: Broad, with slightly arched crown and strongly developed occipital bone.

Stop: Evident, but never abrupt.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Large, well pigmented, nostrils well developed. Colour: Black on black and white and black dogs, brown on brown dogs. Muzzle: Definitely square, deep and moderately short, covered with short, fine hair and free from wrinkles. The corners of the mouth are evident, but not excessively pronounced.

Flews: Soft.

Jaws/Teeth: Scissors or level bite.

Eyes: Relatively small, moderately deep set; they are wide apart and show no haw. Colour: Dark brown in black and white and black dogs, lighter shades permitted in brown dogs.

Ears: Relatively small, triangular with rounded tips, well set back on the side of the head and close lying. When the ear of the adult dog is brought forward, it reaches to the inner corner of the eye on the same side.

NECK

Strong, muscular, well set in the shoulders, long enough to permit dignified head carriage. The neck should not show excessive dewlap.

BODY

Bone structure is massive throughout. Viewed from the side, the body is deep and vigorous.

Top line: Level and firm from the withers to the croup.

Back: Broad.

Loin: Strong and well muscled.

Newfoundland continued...

Croup: Broad, sloping at an angle of about 30°.

Chest: Broad, full and deep, with good spread of ribs.

Abdomen and Underline: Almost level and never tucked up.

LIMBS

Forequarters

General Appearance: The forelegs are straight and parallel also when the dog is walking or slowly trotting.

Shoulders: Very well muscled and well laid back.

Elbows: Close to the chest.

Pasterns: Slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Large and proportionate to the body, well rounded and tight, with firm and compact toes. Webbing of toes is present.

Hindquarters

General Appearance: Because driving power for pulling loads, swimming or covering ground efficiently is largely dependent upon the hindquarters, the rear structure of the Newfoundland is of prime importance. The pelvis has to be strong, broad and long.

Upper Thighs: Wide and muscular.

Stifle: Well bent, but not so as to give a crouching appearance.

Lower Thighs: Strong and fairly long.

Hocks: Relatively short, well let down and well apart, parallel to each other; they turn neither in nor out.

Hindfeet: Firm and tight. Dewclaws, if present, should have been removed

TAIL

The tail acts as a rudder when the Newfoundland is swimming; therefore it is strong and broad at the base. When the dog is standing, the tail hangs down with, possibly, a little curve at the tip; reaching to or slightly below the hocks.

When the dog is in motion or excited, the tail is carried straight out with slight upward curve, but never curled over the back nor curved inward between the legs.

GAIT/MOVEMENT

The Newfoundland moves with good reach of the forelegs and strong drive of the hindquarters, giving the impression of effortless power. A slight roll of the back is natural. As the speed increases, the dog tends to single track with the topline remaining level.

COAT

Hair: The Newfoundland has a water resistant double coat. The outer coat is moderately long and straight with no curl. A slight wave is permissible. The undercoat is soft and dense, more dense in winter than in summer, but always found to some extent on the croup and chest. The hair on the head, muzzle and ears is short and fine. The front and rear legs are feathered. The tail is completely covered with long, dense hair, but does not form a flag. Trimming and scissoring are not encouraged.

Colour: Black, white and black and brown.

- Black – The traditional colour is black. The colour has to be even as much as possible, but a slight tinge of sunburn is permissible. White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible.
- White and black – This variety is of historical significance for the breed. The preferred pattern of markings is black head with, preferably, a white blaze extending onto the muzzle, black saddle

with even markings and black croup and upper tail. The remaining parts are to be white and can show a minimum of ticking.

- Brown – The brown colour goes from chocolate to bronze. White markings on chest, toes and/or tip of tail are permissible. White and black dogs and brown dogs are to be shown in the same class as blacks.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

The average height at the withers is: For adult males 71cm (28 inches), for adult bitches 66cm (26 inches).

The average weight is approximately 68kg for males, approximately 54kg for bitches.

Large size is desirable, but is not to be favoured over symmetry, general soundness, power of the structure and correct gait.

FAULTS

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

- General appearance – Legginess, lack of substance.
- General bone structure – Sluggish appearance, fine bone.
- Character – Aggressiveness, shyness.
- Head – Narrow.
- Muzzle – Snipey or long.
- Flews – Pronounced.
- Eyes – Round, protruding, yellow eyes, showing pronounced haw.
- Back – Roached, slack or swayed back.
- Tail – Short, long, kink tail, curled tip.
- Forequarters – Down in pastern, splayed toes, toeing in or out, lack of webbing between toes.
- Hindquarters – Straight stifles, cowhocks, barrel legs, pigeon toes.
- Gait/Movement – Mincing, shuffling, crabbing, too close moving, weaving, crossing over in front, toeing-out or distinctly toeing-in in front, hackney action, pacing.
- Hair – Completely open coat. Lack of undercoat.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot bite, wry mouth.
- Short and flat coat.
- Markings of any other colour than white on a black or brown dog.
- Any other colour than black or white and black or brown.

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

Portuguese Water Dog



F.C.I.

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Robust, well balanced, rectangular in outline, very strongly muscled on shoulders. Hard, penetrating and attentive expression.

CHARACTERISTICS: Very intelligent and tremendously energetic 'fisherman's dog' with great swimming and diving traits.

Temperament: Pleasant disposition, self-willed but very obedient to owner. Brave and tireless.

Head and Skull: Large, well-proportioned skull slightly longer than muzzle, well defined occiput. Stop well defined. Muzzle tapers slightly. Median furrow extends for two-thirds the length of skull. Frontal bones prominent. Nose wide, nostrils wide open. Black nose in black, black and white, and white dogs. Nose liver in brown, brown and white and brown tones.

Eyes: Medium, round, set well apart. Black or dark brown with dark eye rims.

Ears: Heart shaped, dropped, thin, set well above eye level, held close to head, except at back. Tips not below neck line.

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

Neck: Short, straight, strongly muscled. Carried high, no mane or dewlap.

Forequarters: Straight, strong boned and well muscled. Shoulders muscular and well laid. Pasterns long and upright.

Body: Length from point of shoulder to point of buttock slightly greater than height at withers. Withers are wide and not prominent. Chest wide and deep, reaching to elbow. Ribs well sprung and carried well back. Short, strong loin. Moderate tuck-up. Croup only slightly inclined.

Hindquarter: Straight and very strongly muscled, well angulated, buttocks long and well curved, strong hock, metatarsals long.

Feet: Round, rather flat, toes not too long or too knuckled up. Membrane reaching to tip of toes, covered with hair. Central pads very thick.

Tail: The tail is a distinctive feature of the breed and should be medium set, thick at base and tapering, not reaching below the hock. When the dog is moving, the tail should be carried gaily, curved above the level of the topline, but not necessarily in a full curve.

Gait/Movement: Walking, lively short steps. A light trot and energetic gallop.

Coat: Profuse, covering whole body except under forelegs and thigh. Two distinct types, both without undercoats. (a) Hair fairly long, loosely waved with slight sheen, hair on head erect, ears well feathered. (b) Hair shorter, fairly harsh and dense, compact curls, lacking lustre, head hair similar to body, hair on ears somewhat wavy.

Muzzle and entire hindquarters from the last rib clipped. Two thirds of tail clipped from set on.

Colour: Black, white, various shades of brown, black and white, brown and white. Skin bluish under black, white, and black and white dogs.

Size: Height: dogs: 50–57 cms (19 1/2–22 1/2 ins); bitches: 43–52 cms (17–20 1/2 ins).

Weight: dogs: 19–25 kgs (42–55 lbs); bitches: 16–22 kgs (35–48 lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Pyrenean Mastiff

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY - Guard and defence. Previously, the Pyrenean Mastiff was used for defence against beasts of prey, in particular against wolf and bear. Nowadays he is an excellent guard for country estates and their owners as he is easily trained.

GENERAL APPEARANCE - That of a very large dog, above average size and of medium proportions. Harmonious, emphatically strong and muscular. Firm bone structure. Coat not exaggerated in length. In spite of his size, he must not give the impression of being heavy or sluggish.

Important proportions: Within medium proportions.

- Well balanced and harmonious. The length of the body measures barely more than the height at withers.
- Length of skull in relation to bridge of nose = 5:4.
- Breadth of skull: Equal to or slightly larger than the length.
- Relationship of height at withers to girth of chest is approximately 7:10.

TEMPERAMENT - Friendly towards humans, calm, noble, and very intelligent, at the same time courageous and proud towards strangers from whom he never backs away. In his behaviour towards other dogs, he is good natured and aware of his superior strength. Occasionally, he will fight with great skill, an atavistic quality which goes back to hundreds of years of fighting wolves. His dark bark comes from deep within his chest. His expression is alert.

HEAD - Large, strong, moderately long. Length of skull is 5: 4 in proportion to bridge of nose. Longitudinal axis of skull and muzzle are very slightly diverging to almost parallel. Seen from above, the skull and muzzle must be long and even in shape without marked difference between the width at set-on of muzzle and width at temple. Seen from the side, the head must be deep and not bulging. Skull: Broad, strong, slightly convex in profile. Width of skull equal to or slightly broader than length. Occipital bone pronounced. Stop: Gentle, barely emphasized, but still visible. Nose Leather: Black, moist, large and broad. Muzzle: Seen from the side, the bridge of the nose must be straight. Seen from above, the muzzle is slightly triangular, tapering very gradually from its set on to the nose leather, without, however, getting pointed. Lips: The

upper lip should cover the lower without any hint of slackness. The lower lip forms a marked labial corner. Mucous membranes should be black.

EYES - Small, almond shaped, hazel coloured. Dark eyes preferred. Expression is alert, noble, sympathetic and intelligent, but can be extraordinarily stern towards an opponent. Eye lids: black pigmented. When the dog is alert, lids fitting close to eyeball are preferred. In repose, a slight slackness of the lower lid, which shows a small stripe of conjunctiva, is typical of the breed.

EARS - Medium size, triangular, hanging flat. Set on above the line of the eyes. In repose, hanging close to the cheeks. When the dog is alert, clearly standing away from the cheeks. One third of the upper and rear part should be slightly pricked.

MOUTH - Scissor bite. Teeth white, strong and healthy. Canines, large, long, pointed and well adapted to each other, so as to be able to catch any prey. Molars, large and strong. Incisors, rather small. All premolars should be present. Gums black with pronounced transverse membraneous ridges.

NECK - Should be the shape of a blunt cone, broad, strong, muscular and flexible. Skin thick and slightly loose. Distinct double dewlap, well formed, yet not exaggerated.

FOREQUARTERS - Seen from the front, absolutely vertical, straight and parallel. Muscles and sinews clearly visible. Length of forearm three times the length of the pastern. Good strength of bone, strong pastern. Shoulders: Well muscled, Shoulder blade sloping, longer than the forearm. Angle of the shoulder blade to the upper arm approximately 100 degrees. Upper arm: Very Strong. Elbows: Very bony, close fitting to the ribcage. Angle of upper arm to forearm approximately 125 degrees. Forearm: Bone sturdy, straight and strong. Pastern: Seen from the side, slightly sloping, practically in continuation of the forearm.

BODY - Rectangular, powerful and robust, giving the impression of great strength, yet supple and agile. Upperline[Topline]: Straight, horizontal standing and moving. Withers: Well pronounced. Back: Strong and muscular. Loins: Long, broad and strong, gradually getting narrower towards the flanks. Croup: Wide and strong. Compared to the horizontal its inclination is 45 degrees. Height at rump is equal to height at withers. Chest: Broad, deep, muscular and powerful. Point of the sternum protruding. Ribs spaced widely apart with rounded ribcage, not flat. Proportion of height at withers to girth of chest: approximately 7:10. Belly and flanks: Belly moderately tucked up. Groin deep, flanks very broad.

HINDQUARTERS - Powerful and muscular. Adequate angulations, seen from the side. Seen from the rear and side, limbs are vertical. Hocks straight and vertical. Hindquarters must have the ability to provide forceful drive with ease and elegance. Upper thigh: Strong and muscular. Hip joint angle approximately 100 degrees. Stifle: Angulation from upper to lower thigh approximately 120 degrees. Lower thigh: Long, well muscled and good strength of bone. Hock: Angle open, approximately 130 degrees. Hind pastern: Well defined with clearly visible Achilles tendon. Dewclaws, either single or double, are either present or missing. Their removal is permitted. In dogs of equal quality, double dewclaws are preferred.

FEET - Front feet: Cat feet. Toes tight with strong, well-arched toe bones. Nails and pads strong and robust. Skin between toes moderately developed, hairy. Hind feet: Cat feet of light oval shape, slightly longer than the forefeet.

TAIL - Set on medium high. Thick at root, strong and flexible. The coat on tail is definitely long, soft and forms a beautiful plume. In repose

it hangs low and reaches easily to the hocks. The last third is always slightly curved. In movement and when the dog is alert, it is carried in sabre form with a definite hook at the tip but without the entire length being bent or resting over the back.

GAIT / MOVEMENT - Preferred movement is the trot, which should be harmonious, strong and elegant. No tendency for legs to swing outward. No pacing.

SKIN - Elastic, thick, pink in colour, with dark pigmented patches. All mucous membranes should be black.

COAT - Dense, thick and of moderate length. The ideal medium length, measured on middle section of the topline, should be 6 to 9 cm. The coat is longer on the shoulders, neck, under belly, at the back of the legs as well as on the tail. On the plume, the texture is not as bristly as elsewhere on the body. The coat should be bristly, not woolly in texture.

COLOUR - Basically white and always with a well-defined mask; marks [patches] similar in colour to that of the mask, spread over the body, with irregular but well defined shape. Ears always marked. Totally white or tricoloured animals are undesirables. The most appreciated colours are: snow white with medium grey marks, deep gold yellow, dusk, black, silver grey, light tan, sand or brindle. Red for the marks or yellowish white for the whole bottom are not desired.

SIZE - There is no upper height limit. When quality is equal, the bigger dog is always preferred. Lower limit: Dogs: 77 cms. Bitches 72 cms. It is however, desirable that all dogs should exceed the lower limit considerably. Dogs should be above 81 cm, bitches 75 cm.

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

Slight faults:

- Bridge of nose slightly arched when seen from the side.
- Pincer bite. Any missing premolar.
- Topline not straight. Wavy, rolling movement at walking pace but not in an exaggerated way.
- Coat slightly wavy; coat in the middle section of the topline a little longer than 9 cm.
- Very slight shyness.

Serious faults:

- Generally weedy or sluggish.
- Muzzle too pointed or too blunt.
- Slightly overshot mouth.
- Absence of several premolars and canines if loss is not caused by an accident.
- Slight faults in the occlusion of the incisors.
- Saddleback [Swayback].
- Height much greater at the croup than at the withers.
- Tail carried lying over the croup; lack of plume; lack of hook on the end of the tail, docked tail.
- Extremities [Legs] not vertical.
- General weakness in pastern, rear pasterns and feet.
- Cowhocked, either standing or moving.
- Legs swinging out sideways in movement.
- Coat very wavy or curly; coat in middle section of the topline slightly shorter than 6 cm and longer than 11 cm.
- Lack of patches on ears.
- Generally unbalanced temperament.

Very Serious faults:

- Lack of pigment in nose leather or mucous membranes.
- Split nose.
- Very marked overshot mouth, undershot mouth.
- Coat in middle section of the topline only 4 cm or shorter or longer than 13 cm.
- Absence of white colour; absence of white on the tip of the tail and on the lower part of the legs.
- Solid white coat colour; lack of mask.
- Patches not clearly defined and with little contrast to basic colour which points to a cross with another breed.
- Too shy, timorous or aggressive dog.

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

Pyrenean Mountain Dog



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

CHARACTERISTICS: The Pyrenean is a natural guard dog and was originally employed as a protector of the shepherd and of his flocks.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Pyrenean should possess great size, substance and power, giving an impression of an immensely strong yet well-balanced dog. These qualities should be accompanied by a certain elegance resulting from a combination of the attractive coat, the correct head and a general air of quiet confidence. It is of the utmost importance that nervousness or unprovoked aggression should be heavily penalised.

Head and Skull: It is very important that the head should give an impression of strength with no sign of coarseness; it should not be too heavy in proportion to the size of the dog. The top of the skull, as viewed from front and side, should show a definite curve so as to give a somewhat domed effect and the breadth of the skull at its widest point should be about equal to the length from occiput to stop. The sides of the head should be nearly flat and of a good depth. There should be no obvious stop and only a slight furrow so that the skull and muzzle are joined by a gentle slope. The muzzle should be strong, of medium length and with a slight taper near its tip. The nose should be absolutely black. When viewed from above the head should have the general form of a blunt "V" well filled in below the eyes.



Eyes: The eyes should be almond-shaped and of a dark amber-brown colour. The close-fitting eyelids should be set somewhat obliquely and should be bordered with black. Drooping lower eyelids should be penalised. The expression should be intelligent and contemplative.

Ears: The ears should be fairly small and triangular with rounded tips, the root of the ear being on a level with the eyes. Normally the ears lie flat against the head, but may be slightly raised when the dog is alert.

Mouth: There should be a complete set of healthy strong even teeth, the incisors meeting in either a scissor or a pincer bite. The two central lower incisors may be set a little deeper than the others but this should not be regarded as a serious fault.

The lips should be close fitting, the upper ones extending downwards just sufficiently to cover the lower. They should be black or heavily marked with black in common with the roof of the mouth.

Neck: The neck should be fairly short, thick and muscular. Some dewlap is permitted.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be powerful and lie close to the body. There should be medium angulation between the shoulder-blade and the upper arm. The forelegs should be straight, heavily boned and well muscled. The elbows should not be too close to the chest nor should they stand off too far from it, so that a good width of stance and a free striding movement are obtained. Pasterns should show flexibility, but no weakness.

Body: The chest should be broad and of sufficient depth to reach just below the elbows. The sides should be slightly rounded and the rib cage should extend well to the rear.

The back should be of a good length, broad, muscular, straight and level. Dogs usually have a more pronounced waist than bitches, giving a greater curve to the lower body line.

Hindquarters: The loins should be broad and muscular with fairly prominent haunches, the rump should be slightly sloping and the tail should be set on so that the topline curves smoothly into it. The thighs should have great strength and be heavily muscled, tapering gradually down to strong hocks. The stifle and hock joints should both have medium angulation as seen from the side.

The hindlegs should each carry strongly-made double dewclaws and lack of this identifying characteristic is a very serious fault.

The hind feet may turn out slightly, but the legs themselves when viewed from behind should be straight. Pronounced cow hocks should be heavily penalised.

Feet: The feet should be short and compact, the toes being slightly arched and equipped with strong nails.

Gait: It is very important that the gait should be unhurried, and one should gain the impression of a large dog propelled by powerful hindquarters moving steadily and smoothly well within its capacity, yet able to produce bursts of speed. At slow speeds the Pyrenean tends to pace.

Tail: The tail should be thick at the root and should taper gradually towards the tip, for preference, should have a slight curl. It should be of sufficient length to reach below the hocks and the thick coating of fairly long hair should form an attractive plume. In repose, the tail should be carried low with the tip turned slightly to one side, but as the dog becomes interested the tail rises and when he is fully alert it should be curled high above the back in a circle.

Coat: The undercoat should be profuse and composed of very fine hairs whilst the longer outercoat should be of coarser texture, thick and straight or slightly wavy but never curly or fuzzy. The coat should be longer around the neck and shoulders, where it forms a mane, and towards the tail. The forelegs should be fringed. The hair on the rear of the thighs should be long, very dense and more woolly in texture, giving a "pantaloons" effect. Bitches tend to be smoother-coated than dogs and usually have a less developed mane.

Colour: (a) Mainly white with patches of badger, wolf-grey or pale yellow. (b) White. Both colours are of equal merit and judges should show no preference for either. Areas of black hair, where the black goes right down to the roots, are a serious fault. The coloured markings can be on the head, the ears and at the base of the tail, but a few patches on the body are permitted. The nose and eye rims should be black. The presence of liver pigmentation or pink is a serious fault.

Pyrenean Mountain Dog continued...

Weight and Size: The height at the shoulder should be: Dogs: At least 71.1 cm (28 in). Bitches: At least 66 cm (26 in). Most specimens will exceed these heights by several centimetres and great size should be regarded as absolutely essential, provided that correct type and character are retained. The weight should be: Dogs: At least 49.8 kg (110 lb). Bitches: At least 40.8 kg (90 lb). (These weights apply only to specimens of minimum height and taller ones should weigh considerably more). Weight should always be in proportion to height, giving a powerful dog of great strength. Excess weight due to fat should be penalised.

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

Rottweiler



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 Rottweiler is an above average sized stalwart dog. His correctly proportioned, compact and powerful form permits of great strength, manoeuvrability and endurance. His bearing displays boldness and courage; his tranquil gaze manifests good nature and devotion.

Head and Skull: The head is of medium length, the skull between the ears is broad. The forehead line is moderately arched as seen from the side. Occipital bone well developed but not conspicuous. Cheeks well muscled but not prominent, with the zygomatic arch well formed. The skin on the head should not be loose although it is allowed to form



moderate wrinkle when the dog is attentive. Muzzle fairly deep with topline level and length not longer than the length from stop to occiput.

Nose: The nose is well developed with proportionately large nostrils and is always black.

Eyes: The eyes should be of medium size, almond shaped and dark brown in colour; eyelids close lying.

Ears: The ears are pendant, small in proportion rather than large, set high and wide apart on the head, lying flat and close to the cheek.

Mouth: The teeth are strong and the incisors of the lower jaw must touch the inner surface of the upper incisors. The flews are black and firm; they fall gradually away towards the corners of the mouth, which do not protrude excessively.

Neck: The neck should be of fair length, strong, round and very muscular. It should be slightly arched and free from throatiness.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be well placed on the body, long and sloping with the elbows well let down, but not loose. The legs should be muscular with plenty of bone and substance. The pasterns should be bent slightly forward and not be completely vertical. The front legs seen from all sides must be straight and not placed too closely to one another.

Body: The chest should be roomy, broad and deep with the ribs well sprung. The depth of brisket will not be more, and not much less than 50 percent of the shoulder height. The back should be straight, strong and not too long; ratio of shoulder height to length of body should be as 9 is to 10; the loins short, strong and deep, the flanks should not be tucked up. The croup should be broad, of proportionate length, and very slightly sloping.

Hindquarters: The upper thigh not too short, broad and strongly muscled. The lower thigh well muscled at the top and strong and sinewy lower down. Stiffles fairly well bent. Hocks well angulated without exaggeration and not completely vertical.

Feet: The feet should be strong, round and compact with the toes well arched. The hind feet are somewhat longer than the front. The pads should be very hard and the toenails short, dark and strong. Rear dewclaws removed.

Gait: In movement the Rottweiler should convey an impression of supple strength, endurance and purpose. While the back remains firm and stable there is a powerful hind thrust and good stride. First and foremost, movement should be harmonious, positive and unrestricted.

Tail: Carried horizontally. It is short, strong and not set too low. customarily docked at the first joint.

Coat: The coat, which consists of top coat and undercoat, should be of medium length, coarse and flat. The undercoat, which is essential on the neck and thighs, should not show through the outer coat. The hair may also be a little longer on the back of the forelegs and breechings.

Colour: The colour is black with clearly defined markings on the cheeks, muzzle, chest and legs, as well as over both eyes and the area beneath the tail. Colour of markings ranges from rich tan to mahogany brown.

Size: The height at the shoulder should be: Dogs: Between 63.5 and 68.5 cm (25 and 27 in) Bitches: Between 58.4 and 63.5 cm (23 and 25 in). However, height should always be considered in relation to the general appearance of the dog.

Faults: The following faults are noted for the clarification of the Standard:
1. Too lightly or too heavily built. 2. Sway backed or roach backed. 3. Cow hocked, bow hocked or weak hocked. 4. Long or excessively wavy coat. 5. Any white markings. 6. Nervousness and viciousness are highly undesirable.

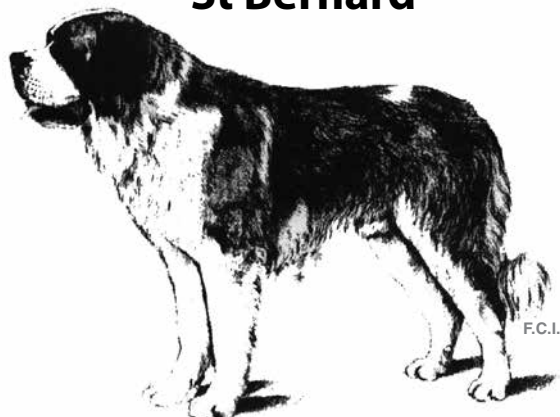
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

St Bernard



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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SURVEY: At the height of the Great St Bernard Pass, 2469m (8100ft.) above sea level, a hospice was founded by monks in the 11th century as a refuge for travellers and pilgrims, and large mountain dogs have been kept there for watch and protection since the middle of the 17th century. The existence of such dogs has been documented in paintings and drawings dating back to 1695 and in written official documents of the Hospice since 1707.

These dogs were soon in service as companion dogs for the monks, being especially deployed as rescue dogs for travellers lost in snow and fog. Numerous chronicles, published in many languages, as well as verbal reports by the soldiers of Napoleon who transitted the Great Pass with him in 1800, tell of many lives saved by these dogs in the face of "the White Death". The fame of the St Bernard, then known as the "Barry-dog", spread throughout Europe in the 19th century, and the legendary dog "Barry" became the epitome of the rescue dog.

The direct ancestors of the St Bernard were the large farm dogs which were widely spread across the region, and within a few generations after the establishment of the ideal type, they were bred into the present day breed. Heinrich Schumacher, from Holligen near Berne, Switzerland, was the first to document and provide pedigrees for his dogs. In February 1884 the "Schweizerische Hundestammbuch" (SHSB), the Swiss Dog Stud Book, was opened. The very first entry was the St Bernard "Leon", and the following 28 entries were also all St Bernards. The Swiss St Bernard Club was founded in Basle on March 15th 1884. During the International Canine Congress of June 2nd 1887, the St Bernard was officially recognized as a Swiss breed and the breed standard was declared as binding. Since that time the St Bernard has been a Swiss national dog.

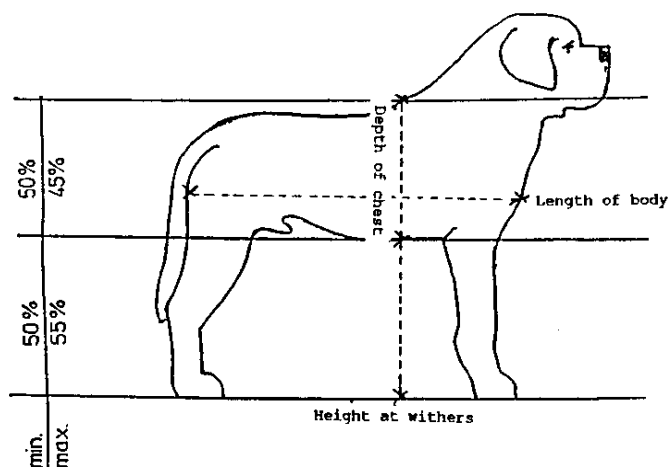
GENERAL APPEARANCE: There are two varieties of the St Bernard:-

- Shorthair variety (Stockhaar, smooth coat)
- Longhair variety (rough coat).

Both varieties are of notable size and have a balanced, sturdy, muscular body with imposing head and alert facial expression.

BEHAVIOUR-TEMPERAMENT: Friendly by nature. Temperament calm to lively, watchful.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Ideal proportion for height at withers



to body length (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the ischium) = 5:6.

For the ideal relationship of height at withers to depth of chest see the following sketch.

HEAD - General: Massive and imposing.

CRANIAL REGION: Skull strong, broad, seen in profile and from the front slightly rounded; sideways it merges gently rounded into the strongly developed high cheek bones, falling away steeply towards the muzzle. Occipital bone only moderately pronounced. Supraorbital ridges strongly developed. The frontal furrow, which starts as the root of the muzzle and runs over the whole skull, disappears towards the base of the occiput. The skin of the forehead forms wrinkles over the eyes which converge towards the frontal furrow. When the dog is attentive, the wrinkles become more pronounced. When alert, the set-on of the ear and the topline of the skull appear in a straight line.

Stop: Markedly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION - Muzzle: Short, does not taper. Nasal bridge straight, with a shallow furrow running its length. Length of muzzle shorter than its depth, measured at the root of the muzzle.

Nose: Black, broad and square. Nostrils well opened.

Lips: Edge of lips black. Flews of upper jaw strongly developed, pendulous, forming a wide curve towards the nose. Corner of mouth remains visible.

Teeth: Strong, regular and complete scissor or even bite. Reverse scissor bite acceptable. Missing PM 1 (Premolar 1) tolerated.

Eyes: Medium size. Colour dark brown to lighter nut-brown. Not too deeply set, with a friendly expression. Eyelids as close fitting as possible. Complete pigmentation on eye rims. Natural tightness of lids desired. A small angular wrinkle of the lower eyelid with inconspicuous showing of the conjunctiva, as well as a small angular wrinkle of the upper eye



St Bernard Continued...

lid are allowed.

Ears: Medium size, set on high and wide. Strongly developed burr at the base. Ear flaps pliable, triangular with the tip rounded off. The back edge stands off slightly, the front edge lies close fitting to the cheeks.

NECK: Strong, dewlap not too exaggerated.

BODY - General: General appearance imposing and balanced.

Topline: Withers well defined. Straight from withers to loin. Rump falls away gently and merges with root of tail.

Back: Broad, strong and firm.

Chest: Brisket moderately deep with well sprung ribs, but not reaching beyond the elbows.

Belly and Lower Line: Slight tuck-up towards rear.

Tail: Set on broad and strong. Tail long and heavy, its last vertebra reaching at least to the hocks. When in repose, the tail hangs straight down or may turn gently upward in the lower third. When animated, it is carried higher.

FOREQUARTERS - General: Stance rather broad, straight and parallel when seen from front.

Shoulders: Muscular, shoulder-blade oblique, well attached to the chest wall.

Upper Arm: The same length or only slightly shorter than the shoulder-blade. Angle between shoulder blade and upper arm not too straight.

Elbow: Laying well onto the body.

Forearm: Straight, heavy boned, tautly muscled.

Pasterns: Vertically straight when seen from front and at a light angle when seen from the side.

Forefeet: Broad, compact, with strong, well arched toes.

HINDQUARTERS - General: Hindquarters muscular with moderate angulation. Seen from rear, the hind legs are parallel and not too close together.

Upper Thigh: Strong, muscular with broad buttocks.

Stifle: Well angulated, turning neither in nor out.

Lower Thigh: Slanting and rather long.

Hock Joints: Slightly angulated and firm.

Hock: Straight and parallel when seen from behind.

Hind Feet: Broad, compact, with strong well arched toes. Dewclaws tolerated as long as they do not hinder movement.

GAIT: Coordinated, smooth reaching strides with good drive from the hindquarters. Hindquarters track in line with the forequarters.

COAT

HAIR - Shorthair Variety (Stockhaar, smooth coat): - Top coat dense, smooth, close lying and coarse, with rich undercoat. Buttocks lightly breeched. Tail covered with dense fur.

Longhair Variety (Rough Coat): Top coat plain, of medium length with a rich undercoat. Over the haunches and rump usually somewhat wavy. Front legs feathered. Buttocks well breeched. Short hair on face and ears. Bushy tail.

COLOUR: Basic colour white with either small or large reddish-brown splashes ("splash coat") or a continuous reddish-brown blanket covering back and flanks ("mantle coat"). A torn reddish-brown mantle (broken up by white) is of equal value. Reddish-brown brindle permissible. Brownish-yellow tolerated. Dark brown shadings on head desirable. Slight black shadings on body tolerated.

Markings: Chest, feet, tip of tail, muzzle band, blaze and patch on neck must be white.

Desirable: white collar.

Symmetrical dark mask.

SIZE: Minimal height: dogs 70cm (27.56in)
bitches 65cm (25.59in)

Maximum height: dogs 90cm (35.43in)
bitches 80cm (31.5in)

Dogs which exceed the maximum height will not be penalized, provided their general appearance is balanced and their movement correct.

FAULTS: Every departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault which will be assessed according to the degree of departure from the standard.

Lack of correct gender characteristics

Unbalanced general appearance

Strong wrinkles on head, excessive dewlap

Muzzle too short or too long

Flews of the lower jaw turning outward

Under - or overshot bite

Missing teeth other than PM 1 (premolar 1)

Low set on ears

Light eyes

Entropion, ectropion

Eyelids too loose

Sway back or roach back

Rump higher than withers or falling away steeply

Tail carried curled over back

Crooked or severely turned out front legs

Poorly angulated, bowed or cow-hocked hindquarters

Faulty movement

Curly coat

Incomplete or totally absent pigment on nose, around the nose, lips and eyelids.

Faulty markings, e.g. white with reddish-brown ticks

Faults of temperament - aggressiveness, shyness

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Coat totally white or totally reddish-brown
- Coat of a different colour
- Wall eye, blue eye.

Note: Male animals should have two apparently normally developed 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

Samoyed



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 Samoyed is intelligent, alert, full of action but above all displaying affection towards all mankind.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Samoyed being essentially a working dog, should be strong and active and graceful, and as his work lies in cold climates his coat should be heavy and weather-resisting. He should not be too long in back, as a weak back would make him practically useless for his legitimate work; but at the same time a cobby body, such as a Chow's, would also place him at a great disadvantage as a draught dog. Breeders should aim for the happy medium, viz., a body not long, but muscular, allowing liberty, with a deep chest and well sprung ribs, strong neck proudly arched, straight front and exceptionally strong loins. Both dogs and bitches should give the appearance of being capable of great endurance but should be free from coarseness. A full grown dog should stand about 53.3 cm (21 in) at the shoulder. On account of the depth of chest required the legs should be moderately long, a very short-legged dog is to be deprecated.

Hindquarters should be particularly well developed, stifles well angulated, and any suggestion of unsound stifles or cow hocks severely penalised.

Head and Skull: Head powerful and wedge-shaped with a broad, flat skull, muzzle of medium length, a tapering foreface not too sharply defined. Lips black. Hair short and smooth before the ears. Nose black for preference, but may be brown or flesh-coloured. Strong jaws.

Eyes: Almond shaped, medium to dark brown in colour, set well apart with alert and intelligent expression. Eyerims should be black and unbroken.

Ears: Thick, not too long and slightly rounded at the tips, set well apart and well covered inside with hair. The ears should be fully erect in the grown dog.

Mouth: Upper teeth should just overlap the underteeth in a scissor bite.

Neck: Proudly arched.

Forequarters: Legs straight and muscular with good bone.

Body: Back medium in length, broad and very muscular. Chest broad and deep, ribs well sprung, giving plenty of heart and lung room.

Hindquarters: Very muscular, stifles well angulated; cow hocks or straight stifles very objectionable.

Feet: Long, flattish and slightly spread out. Soles well cushioned with hair.

Gait: Should move freely with a strong agile drive showing power and elegance.

Tail: Long and profuse, carried over the back when alert; sometimes dropped when at rest.

Coat: The body should be well covered with a thick, close, soft and short undercoat, with harsh hair growing through it, forming the outer coat, which should stand straight away from the body and be free from curl.

Colour: Pure white; white and biscuit; cream.

Weight and Size: Dogs: 50.8 - 55.8 cm (20 - 22 in) at the shoulder. Bitches: 45.7 - 50.8 cm (18 - 20 in) at the shoulder. Weight in proportion to size.

Faults: Big ears with little feathering. Drop ears. Narrow width between ears. Long foreface. Blue or very light eyes. A bull neck. A long body. A soft coat; a wavy coat; absence of undercoat. Slack tail carriage; should be carried well over the back, though it may drop when the dog is at rest. Absence of feathering. Round, cat-like feet. Black or black spots. Severe unprovoked aggressiveness. Any sign of unsound movement.

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Schnauzer



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 Schnauzer is a powerfully built, robust, sinewy, nearly square dog (length of body equal to height at shoulders). His temperament combines high spirits, reliability, strength, endurance and vigour. Expression keen and attitude alert. Correct conformation is of more importance than colour or other purely “beauty” points.

Head and Skull: Head strong and elongated, gradually narrowing from the ears to the eyes and thence forward toward the tip of the nose. Upper part of the head (occiput to the base of the forehead) moderately broad between the ears - with flat, creaseless forehead and well muscled, but not too strongly developed cheeks. Medium stop to accentuate prominent eyebrows. The powerful muzzle formed by the upper and lower jaws (base of forehead to the tip of the nose) should end in a moderately blunt line, with bristly, stubby moustache and chin whiskers. Ridge of the nose straight and running almost parallel to the extension of the forehead. The nose is black and full. Lips tight and not overlapping.

Eyes: Medium sized, dark, oval, set forward, with arched busy eyebrows.

Ears: Neat and V-shaped, set high and dropping forward to temple.

Mouth: Scissor teeth, slightly overlapping from the top; with strongly developed fangs; healthy and pure white.

Neck: Moderately long, nape strong and slightly arched, skin close to throat, neck set cleanly on shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders flat and sloping. Forelegs straight viewed from any position. Muscles smooth and lithe rather than prominent; bone strong, straight and carried well down to the feet; elbows set close to the body and pointing directly backward.

Body: Chest moderately broad, deep, with visible strong breast bone reaching down to at least the height of elbow and slightly rising backward to loins. Back strong and straight, slightly higher at the shoulder than at the hindquarters, with short, well developed loins. Ribs well sprung. Length of body equal to height from top of withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Thighs slanting and flat, but strongly muscled. Hindlegs (upper and lower thighs) at first vertical to the stifle, from stifle to hock, in line with the extension of the upper neck line, from hock, vertical to ground.

Feet: Short, round, extremely compact with close-arched toes (cat’s paws), dark nails and hard soles. The feet also deep or thickly padded, pointing forward.

Tail: Set on and carried high, customarily docked to three joints.

Coat: Hard and wiry and just short enough for smartness, clean on neck, shoulder, ears and skull, plenty of good hard hair on front legs. Good undercoat is essential.

Colour: All pepper and salt colours in even proportions, or pure black.

Height: The ideal height for bitches shall be 45.7 cm (18 in) and for dogs 48.3 cm (19 in). Any variation of more than 2.5 cm (1 in) in these heights should be penalised.

Faults: Too heavy or too light; too low or high on the leg. Head too heavy or round, creased forehead, sticking-out or badly carried ears, light eye with yellow or light gray rings, strongly protruding cheek-bones, flabby throat skin, undershot or overshot jaw. Muzzle too pointed or too small. Back too long, sunken or roached; barrel-shaped ribs; slanting crupper; elbows turned out; heels turned in; hindpart overbuilt (too steep). Toes spread open; paws long and flat (hare). Coat too short and sleek, or too long, soft or curled. All white, spotty, tigered or red colours. Small white breast spot or marking is not a fault. Among other serious faults are cow-hocks, sunken pasterns, or any weakness of joint, bones or muscular development.

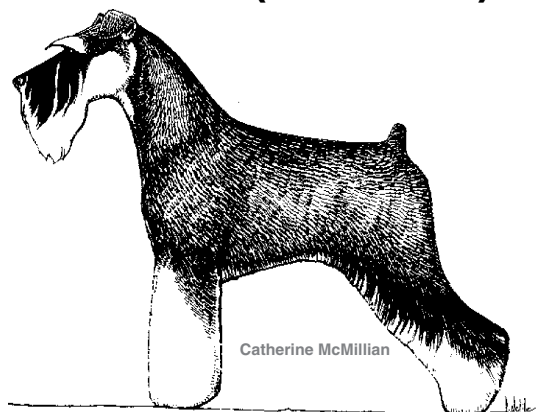
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Schnauzer (miniature)



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Sturdily built, robust, sinewy, nearly square, (length of body equal to height at shoulders). Expression keen and attitude alert. Correct conformation is of more importance than colour or other purely 'beauty' points.

Characteristics: Well balanced, smart, stylish and adaptable.

Temperament: Alert, reliable and intelligent. Primarily a companion dog.

Head and Skull: Head strong and of good length, narrowing from ears to eyes and then gradually forward toward end of nose. Upper part of the head (occiput to the base of forehead) moderately broad between ears. Flat, creaseless forehead; well muscled but not too strongly developed cheeks. Medium stop to accentuate prominent eyebrows. Powerful muzzle ending in a moderately blunt line, with bristly, stubby moustache and chin whiskers. Ridge of nose straight and running almost parallel



to extension of forehead. Nose black with wide nostrils. Lips tight but not overlapping.

Eyes: Medium-sized, dark, oval, set forward, with arched bushy eyebrows.

Ears: Neat, V-shaped, set high and dropping forward to temple.

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

Neck: Moderately long, strong and slightly arched; skin close to throat; neck set cleanly on shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders flat and well laid. Forelegs straight viewed from any angle. Muscles smooth and lithe rather than prominent; bone strong, straight and carried well down to feet; elbows close to body and pointing directly backwards.

Body: Chest moderately broad, deep with visible strong breastbone reaching at least to height of elbow rising slightly backward to loins. Back strong and straight, slightly higher at shoulder than at hindquarters, with short, well developed loins. Ribs well sprung. Length of body equal to height from top of withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Thighs slanting and flat but strongly muscled. Hindlegs (upper and lower thighs) at first vertical to the stifle; from stifle to hock, in line with the extension of the upper neck line; from hock, vertical to ground.

Feet: Short, round, cat-like, compact with closely arched toes, dark nails, firm black pads, feet pointing forward.

Tail: Previously customarily docked.

Docked: Set on and carried high, customarily docked to three joints.

Undocked: Set on and carried high, of moderate length to give general balance to the dog. Thick at root and tapering towards the tip, as straight as possible, carried jauntily.

Gait/Movement: Free, balanced and vigorous, with good reach in forequarters and good driving power in hindquarters. Topline remains level in action.

Coat: Harsh, wiry and short enough for smartness, dense undercoat. Clean on neck and shoulders, ears and skull. Harsh hair on legs. Furnishings fairly thick but not silky.

Colour:

- Pepper and salt – shades range from dark iron grey to light grey. Hairs banded dark/light/dark. Dark facial mask to harmonise with corresponding coat colour.
- Pure Black.
- Black and silver – solid black with silver markings on eyebrows, muzzle, chest, brisket, forelegs below point of elbow, inside of hindlegs below stifle joint, vent and under tail.
- White.

Good pigmentation essential in all colours.

Size: Ideal height: dogs: 36 cms (14 ins); bitches: 33 cms (13 ins). Too small, toyish appearing dogs are not typical and undesirable.

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

Schnauzer (giant)



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 Schnauzer should be a powerfully built, robust, sinewy, nearly square dog (length of body equal to height at shoulders). His temperament should combine high spirits, reliability, strength, endurance and vigour. Expression keen and attitude alert. Correct conformation is of more importance than colour or other purely "beauty" points.

Head and Skull: Head strong and elongated, gradually narrowing from the ears to the eyes and thence forward toward the tip of the nose. Upper part of the head (occiput to the base of the forehead) moderately broad between the ears - with flat, creaseless forehead and well muscled, but not too strongly developed cheeks. The powerful muzzle formed by the upper and lower jaws (base of forehead to the tip of the nose) should end in a moderately blunt line, with bristly, stubby moustache and chin whiskers. Ridge of the nose straight and running almost parallel to the extension of the forehead. The nose should be black and full. Lips tight and not overlapping. Medium stop to accentuate eyebrows.

Eyes: Medium sized, dark, oval, set forward, with arched bushy eyebrows.

Ears: Neat and V shaped, set high and dropping forward to temple.

Mouth: Scissor teeth, slightly overlapping from the top; with strongly developed fangs; healthy and pure white.

Neck: Moderately long, nape strong and slightly arched, skin close to throat, neck set cleanly on shoulders.

Forequarters: Shoulders flat and sloping. Forelegs straight viewed from any position. Muscles smooth and lithe rather than prominent; bones strong, straight and carried well down to the feet, elbows set close to the body and pointing directly backward.

Body: Chest moderately broad, deep, with visible strong breast bone reaching down to at least the height of elbow and slightly rising backward to loins. Back strong and straight, slightly higher at the shoulder than at the hindquarters, with short well developed loins. Ribs well sprung. Length of body equal to height from top of withers to ground.

Hindquarters: Thighs slanting and flat, but strongly muscled. Hindlegs (upper and lower thighs) at first vertical to the stifle, from stifle to hock in line with the extension of the upper neck line, from hock vertical to ground.

Feet: Short, round, extremely compact with close-arched toes (cat's paws) dark nails and hard soles. The feet also deep or thickly padded, pointing forward.

Tail: Set on and carried high, customarily docked to three joints.

Coat: Hard and wiry and just short enough for smartness, clean on neck, shoulder, ears and skull, plenty of good hard hair on front legs. Good undercoat is essential.

Colour: All pepper and salt colours in even proportions, or pure black.

Height: The ideal height for bitches shall be between 60 cms and 65 cms (23.5 inches and 25.5 inches) and for dogs between 65 cms and 70 cms (25.5 inches and 27.5 inches). Any variation of more than 3 cms (1 inch) in these heights should be penalised.

Faults: Too heavy or too light; too low or high on the leg. Head too heavy or round; creased forehead; sticking out or badly carried ears; light eye, with yellow or light grey rings; strongly protruding cheek-bones; flabby throatskin; undershot or overshot jaw. Muzzle too pointed or too small. Back too long, sunken or roached; barrel shaped ribs; slanting crupper; elbows turned out; heels turned in; hindpart overbuilt (too steep). Toes spread open; paws long and flat (hare). Coat too short and sleek, or too long, soft or curled. All white, spotty, tigered or red colours. Small white breast spot or marking is not a fault. Among other serious faults are cow-hocks, sunken pasterns, or any weakness of joint, bone or muscular development.

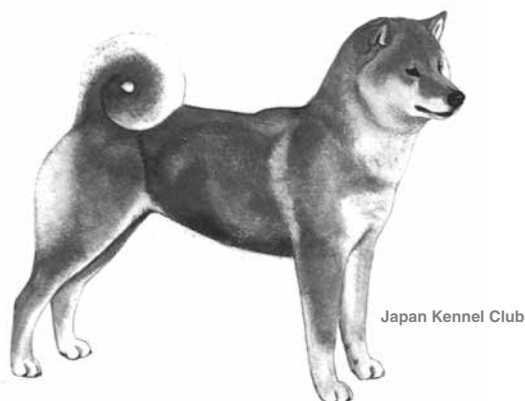
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Shiba Inu



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: Gifted with great agility, the Shiba Inu is a graceful and friendly dog, lively and gay but also obedient, faithful, sensitive and attentive.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small dog, well shaped, compact and muscular with more of a rustic look about him than elegance. Males must be masculine and females feminine.

Size: Height at the withers: males 15 - 16 in (38.1 to 40.6 cm); females 13.7 - 15 in (35 to 38.1 cm). These size limits should be observed as strictly as possible. Larger dogs are acceptable only when in exceptional form.

Head: The forehead is wide, the median furrow pronounced; cheeks well formed; muzzle pointed, neither too short nor too long. The nose is dark coloured, with a straight bridge. The teeth are solid, neither undershot nor overshot. The stop is well defined but not exaggerated.

Eyes: Small, triangular in shape, dark brown.



Ears: Small, triangular, carried erect and slightly to the fore.

Forequarters: A well-developed and quite oblique shoulder. The forearms are straight, the elbows close to the body. The pasterns are very slightly inclined. The forefeet are round, with close toes. The pads are hard, the nails hard and black.

Body: The chest is deep, the ribs well rounded. The back is short and straight. The loins are wide and powerful. The belly is slightly drawn up; the genitals must be without abnormality.

Tail: Thick and strong, the tail is curled or carried as a sickle tail. It is long enough to reach the hocks when straight.

Hindquarters: Thighs and legs well developed. The hock is well directed. The feet, nails, and pads are the same basically as in the forequarters.

Coat: Hard and straight, with a fine undercoat. Colour red, salt and pepper, red-peppered, black-peppered, black, black-brown, brindle, or white. All colours must have "Urajiro", a whitish coat on the sides of the muzzle and on the cheeks, on the underside of the jaw and neck and on the chest and stomach, on the underside of the tail and on the inside of the legs.

Gait: Light, lively and energetic.

Faults: (a) Not serious: nose different in colour from coat; slight overshot condition; teeth marked by distemper; pale eyes; long hair. (b) Serious Faults: distinctly overshot jaw; more than 5 teeth missing; timidity; flat ears; naturally pendant tail; short tail.

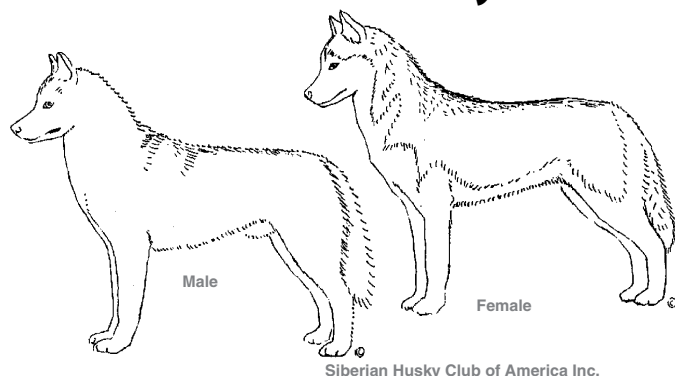
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

Siberian Husky



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.

TEMPERAMENT: Friendly and gentle, but also alert and outgoing. Should not display traits of guard dog, nor be unduly suspicious of strangers or aggressive with other dogs. Some measure of reserve and dignity expected in mature dog. Intelligence, tractability and eager disposition make him an agreeable companion and willing worker.

CHARACTERISTICS: Medium size, moderate bone, well-balanced proportions, ease and freedom of movement, proper coat, correct tail and good disposition all most important.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium sized working sledge dog, quick and light on his feet, free and graceful in action, with a well-furred body, erect ears and brush tail. His proportions reflect a basic balance of power, speed and endurance. Males appearance masculine but never coarse, the bitches feminine but without weakness of structure. Neither sex heavy or cobby. In proper condition, with muscle firm and well developed, should not carry excess weight.

Head and Skull: Head presents a finely chiselled fox-like appearance, neither clumsy nor too fine. Slightly rounded on top, tapering gradually from widest point to eyes. Muzzle of medium length and width, neither snipy nor coarse, and tapering gradually to rounded nose. Distance from tip of nose to stop equal to distance from stop to occiput. Stop clearly defined but not excessive, and line of nose straight from stop to tip. Nose black in grey, tan or black dogs; liver in copper dogs; and may be flesh coloured in pure white dogs. In winter, a pink-streaked "snow-nose" acceptable.

Eyes: Almond shaped, moderately spaced and set somewhat obliquely. Expression keen but friendly, interested and even mischievous. Eyes may be any shade of blue or brown; one of each colour, or parti-colours equally acceptable.

Ears: Medium size, relatively close together, triangular in shape, height slightly greater than width at base. Set high on head, strongly erect, and at attention carried practically parallel, inner edges quite close together at

base. Slightly arched at the back. Thick, well furred outside and inside, with tips slightly rounded.

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

Neck: Medium length, arched and carried proudly erect when standing. When moving at a trot, extended so that head carried slightly forward, not too long, or too short and thick.

Forequarters: The shoulder blade well-laid back at an approximate angle of 45 degrees to the ground. Upper arm angling slightly backward from point of shoulder to elbow, and never perpendicular to the ground. Muscles and ligaments holding shoulder to rib cage firm and well-developed. Straight or loose shoulders highly undesirable. When standing and viewed from the front, forelegs moderately spaced, parallel and straight, with elbows close to body and turned neither in nor out. Viewed from the side, pasterns slightly sloping, with wrist strong but flexible. Length of leg from elbow to ground slightly more than distance from elbow to top of withers. Bone proportionate to size. Dewclaws may be removed.

Body: Back straight and strong, with a level topline from withers to croup, of medium length, not cobby, nor slack from excessive length. In profile the body, from point of shoulder to rear point of croup slightly longer than the height from the ground to the top of the withers. Chest deep and strong but not too broad, deepest point just behind and level with elbows. Ribs well sprung from spine but flattened on sides to allow for freedom of action. Loin slightly arched, well muscled, taut and lean; viewed from above, narrower than rib cage. Slight tuck-up. Croup sloping away from spine at an angle, but never so steeply as to restrict rearward thrust of hind legs.

Hindquarters: Viewed from the rear when standing, hind legs moderately spaced and parallel. Upper thighs well-muscled and powerful, stifles well-bent, and hock joint well-defined and set low to ground. Dewclaws, if any, should be removed.

Feet: Oval in shape, but not long, and turning neither in nor out in natural stance. Medium in size, compact, well-furred and slightly webbed between toes. Pads tough and thickly cushioned. Trimming fur between toes and around the feet permissible.

Gait: Smooth and seemingly effortless. Quick and light on his feet and, when in the show ring, gaited on a loose lead at a moderately fast trot, exhibiting good reach in forequarters and good drive in hindquarters. When walking, the legs moving parallel but, as the speed increases, gradually angling inward to track close (single tracking). As the pad marks converge, the forelegs and hindlegs carried straight with neither elbows nor stifles turning in or out, and each hindleg moving in the path of the foreleg on the same side. Topline of back remaining firm and level during gaiting.

Tail: Well-furred round fox-brush shape set on just below level of topline, and usually carried over the back in a graceful sickle curve when the dog at attention. When carried up, not curled too tightly, nor should it curl to either side of the body, or snap flat against the back. Hair of medium length and approximately the same length all round. A trailing tail normal when working or in repose.

Coat: Double and medium in length, giving a well-furred appearance, and never be so long as to obscure the clean-cut outline. Undercoat soft, dense of sufficient length to support outer coat. Guard hairs of the outer coat straight and somewhat smooth-lying, never harsh, rough or shaggy, too silky, nor standing straight off from the body. Trimming on any part of dog, except on the feet, not allowed.

Siberian Husky continued...

Colour: All colours, including white, are allowed, and all markings. A variety of markings on the head common, including many striking patterns not found in other breeds.

Weight and Size: Height: Dogs: 53 - 60 cm (21 - 23.5 in) at the withers
Bitches: 51 - 56 cm (20 - 22 in) at the withers.

Weight: Dogs: 20 - 27 kg (45 - 60 lb) Bitches: 16 - 23 kg (35 - 50 lb). Weight should be in proportion to height. These measurements represent the extremes in height and weight, with no preference given to either extreme. A dog should not exceed 60 cm (23.5 in) or a bitch exceed 56 cm (22 in).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Spanish Mastiff



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

HISTORY

Guard and defense. The breed is closely related to the seasonal moving in the livestock, and especially the Merino livestock which he already accompanied at the time of the “Mesta” (association, in the Middle-age, of breeders of the wandering herds) by defending them from wolves and other predators, all along their journey from one location to another and on the grazing pastures, in all seasons and sites. Actually he accompanies numerous herds, whether sedentary or wandering by fulfilling his ancestral task. He performs in the same way the function of guard and protection of farms, people and properties in general.

General Appearance:

It is a dog of great size, hypermetric (taller than average), of medium proportions and of sub-long line structure. Well balanced, very powerful and muscular. Compact bone structure. Massive head and a body covered with a semi-long coat. Most important are balance and functional harmony in the dog standing as well as on the move. His bark is raucous, low-pitched and deep, very sonorous, audible from a considerable distance.

Important proportions: The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers. The relation between the length of skull and that of the muzzle must be 3/2.

Temperament:

He is a very intelligent dog, not without beauty, whose expression manifests both these qualities. Rustic, affectionate, kind and noble, he is very determined when facing dangerous animals and in front of strangers, especially when he has the opportunity to defend and protect farms or cattle. In his behaviour, one can see it is a dog sure of himself, determining his strength because he is aware of his enormous power.

Head And Skull:

Big, strong and shaped like a truncated pyramid with broad basis. The whole of the skull and muzzle, seen from above, must be square and well linked, without a very marked diminution of width between the base of the muzzle and the temporal bones. The facio-cranial axes are moderately divergent.

Skull: Broad, strong, profile sub-convex. The width of the skull should be equal or superior to its length. Frontal sinus accentuated. Occipital

crest marked.

Stop: Slightly sloping, not very accentuated.

Nose: Black wet, big and broad.

Muzzle: Straight nasal bridge. Seen from above, the muzzle appears moderately rectangular, tapering gradually towards the nose, but still keeping an appreciable width. In no case should it be pointed.

Lips: The upper lip largely covering the lower lip; the lower lip with slack mucous membranes forms a very loose labial commissure (corner of mouth). The mucous membranes must be black.

Eyes:

Small in comparison with the skull, almond shaped, preferably dark, of hazel colour. The look is attentive, noble, soft and intelligent, very hard in front of strangers. Eyelids of thick tissue, with black pigmentation. The lower lid allows a part of the conjunctiva to be seen.

Ears:

Of medium size and hanging; triangular shape and flat. Attached above the eye-line. At rest, hanging close to the cheeks, without being too close to the skull. In attention, they come away from the cheeks and are partially pricked in the back part of their top third. They must not be cropped.

Mouth:

Scissor bite. Teeth white, solid and sound. Big, pointed canines assuring a good hold of prey. Molars solid and powerful. Incisors rather small. All premolars should be present. Palate black, with well marked ridges.

Neck:

Trunk shaped, broad, solid, muscled, flexible. Skin thick and loose. Double dewlap amply developed.

Forequarters:

Forelegs perfectly vertical, straight and parallel seem from the front. The length of the forearm should be triple of that of the pastern (metacarpus). Bone structure solid, with powerful metacarpus.

Shoulder: Oblique, very muscular, longer than the forearm. The scapular-humeral angle is near 100 degrees.

Upper arm: Strong, of similar length to that of the shoulder blade.

Elbows: Close to the thorax. Humeral-radial angle close to 125 degrees.

Forearm: Solid, with vertical bone.

Pastern: Seen from the side slightly oblique. It is practically in the extension of the forearm. Solid bone.

Body:

Rectangular. Stocky and robust, showing great power, yet supple and agile.

Chest: Broad, deep muscled and powerful. The point of the sternum marked. Ribs with wide intercostal spaces, rounded, not flat. The minimum thoracic perimeter exceeds by about 1/3 the height at the withers.

Topline: Straight, horizontal including while on the move.

Withers: Well marked.

Back: Powerful, muscled.

Loin: Long, broad and powerful. Its dimensions decreasing down towards the flank.

Croup: Broad and solid. Its inclination to the horizontal is of some 45 degrees. The height at the croup is equal to the height at the withers.

Belly and flank: Belly very moderately tucked up, the flank let down and very ample.

Skin: Elastic, thick abundant and pink coloured with darker pigmented areas. All mucous membranes must be black.

Hindquarters:

Powerful and muscular. Lateral view: adequate angulations in form of big articular angles. Correct limbs, seen from behind and from the side. Hocks not deviated, they must be capable of transmitting impulsion of the dog with ease, strength and elegance.

Thighs: Solid and muscular, Femoral-coxal angle nearly 100 degrees.

Stifle: Femoral-tibial angle nearly 120 degrees.

Lower thigh: Long, muscular, solid bone structure.

Hocks: The open angle of the hocks is nearly 130 degrees.

Metatarsus: Well marked, with the Achilles tendon clearly visible.

Feet:

Forefeet: Cat feet. Toes close, solid and well arched. Nails and pads strong and resistant. Interdigital membranes of medium development and covered with hair.

Hind feet: Cat feet, very slightly oval. Dewclaws present or not, may be single or double. Their removal is permitted.

Tail:

Very thick at its root and set at medium height. Solid, supple and covered with hair longer than that of the rest of the body. At rest it is carried low, distinctly reaching the hock; sometimes forms a curve in its last quarter. When the dog is moving or animated, he will raise it in a sabre fashion, with a curve at its tip, but never curved in all its length nor carried over the croup.

Gait/Movement:

The preferred gait is a trot, which must be harmonious, powerful and without tendency towards lateral rolling. No ambling.

Coat:

Dense, thick, medium length, smooth, distributed all over the body down to the interdigital spaces. Two types of coat are distinguished; covering coat on the back and another protecting type on the ribcage and the flanks. Shorter on the legs, longer and silky on the tail.

Colour:

Indifferent. The colours most appreciated being self-coloured like yellow, fawn, red, black, wolf colour and deer colour. Also appreciated are the combined colours like brindle, parti-coloured or dogs with a white collar.

Sizes:

There is no upper limit of size, the subjects of greatest size being the ones most highly thought after providing they are of harmonious proportions.

Height at the withers:

Minimum size for males; 77 cm (30 ¼ in.)

Minimum size for bitches 72 cm (28 ¼ in.)

It is desirable that these measurements be amply exceeded;

the size in males should be over 80 cm (31 ½ in.), and in females over 75cm (29 ½ in.).

Faults:

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

Slight Faults:

Roman nose, without excess.

Pincer bite, lack of any premolar.

Weak lumber-dorsal line, having lost its straight line and undulating on the move.

Pasterns, rear pasterns and feet weak, without excess.

Timidity, not too accentuated.

Serious faults:

Exaggerated frail or lethargic appearance.

Pointed muzzle.

Moderately overshot mouth.

Absence of various molars or canines, not from traumatic origin.

Excessive entropion or ectropion.

Cropping of the ears.

Tail resting on the croup.

Sway back.

Height at the croup noticeably superior to the height at the withers.

Docking of the tail.

Incorrect legs, weak or deviated.

Cow-hocked either standing or moving

Lateral displacement of the legs when moving.

Wavy coat, curly or excessive length.

Unbalanced temperament, excessive timidity or exaggerated aggressiveness.

Very Serious faults:

Aggressive or overly shy.

Nose or mucous membranes depigmented.

Split nose.

Undershot mouth of whatever degree; excessively overshot.

Light eyes.

Any dog 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

Tibetan Mastiff



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 overall picture created is that of a large, powerful dog, sturdily built and well-balanced. His expression is alert and noble. The thick, heavily-feathered tail is carried high over the back, nicely balancing the head. The body is square with a distinctive double coat and a proudly worn ruff around the neck and shoulders extending to the occiput. Hair on the head is soft, silky and smooth.

Structure: The Tibetan Mastiff is a strong substantial animal with a heavy frame possessing the structure and configuration to provide stamina, speed and agility. He should never be so heavy as to appear coarse or clumsy nor so slight as to appear racy.

Height: Males: 66 - 71.1 cms (26 to 28 in.); Females: 60.9 - 66 cms (24 - 26 in.) at the withers. An oversized or undersized Tibetan Mastiff is to be penalised according to the extent of deviation.

Character: He is a courageous dog with strong protective instincts. He has spirit, initiative and courage, with no trace of timidity although he does take the time to size up a situation before acting. The Tibetan Mastiff possesses an excellent memory, is intelligent and easily trained, faithful, gentle with children and obedient. Although aloof with strangers, he has a desire to please and is a good-natured family companion, playful on invitation and generally impressive by his dignity upon reaching maturity.

Head: The head is perhaps the most notable feature of the Tibetan Mastiff. Head and shoulders must look substantial with a thick ruff, square and well-cushioned muzzle. The beauty of the head is emphasised by chiselling along the muzzle, around and beneath the eyes.

Skull: Broad, the crown somewhat arched when viewed from the side, with a well-developed or pronounced occiput and definite sloping stop. Slight median line extending back over the forehead. There is a definite furrow extending from the stop to halfway up the skull which becomes a ridge and extends to the occiput.

Muzzle: Wide and blunt and well-cushioned when viewed from the front. Neither coarse nor snippy. Muzzle is equal to 2/3 length of crown from stop to occiput. Clean cut, powerful and square in shape. The muzzle must have depth when viewed from the side.

Nose and Muzzle: Nose and lips black. Wide with well-developed nostrils. Upper lips pendulous. Lip line should not have the appearance

of being coarse nor should the flews drop prominently at the corners of the mouth. Jaws strong and muscular, although the female's jaws may be lighter. Strong, well-set teeth, snugly overlapping in a tight scissor bite or level. Undershot and overshot bites are undesirable.

Ears: Pendant, v-shaped, tips rounded. Carried low and close to the head, lifted away from head when at attention. When pulled forward, the tip of the ear reaches the inner corner of the eye on the same side. In the relaxed position, ears should hold their set and not cast backward. Leather is covered with short soft hair.

Eyes: Medium size, light to dark brown. Very bright, almond shaped, well-spaced with lower lid slanting upwards toward an imaginary point approximately at the base of the ears. Round or protruding eyes penalised. Set obliquely under moderately prominent supraorbital ridges. Eye rims black.

Neck: Strong, well-muscled, neck should slope to withers giving the impression of strength and dignity. Dog exhibits a pronounced crest of the neck when at attention. The neck gradually increases in circumference as it approaches the shoulder. Moderate dewlap in mature dogs, more pronounced in males.

Shoulders: Should lie close to the body, long and moderately sloping, well-muscled without being coarse. Reach well up to point of withers.

Chest: Deep and of medium width with pronounced sternum, ribs well sprung out from spine and flattened at the sides to allow proper movement of the shoulders and freedom from the front legs. Heart and lung room are secured more by body depth than width.

Topline: In the following descriptions the anatomical components of the spinal column have been described separately, i.e. withers, back, loin and croup.

Withers: Slope onto a level back.

Back: Straight, short and very strongly developed without sag or roach.

Loin: When viewed from top, broad and muscular. Loin slopes slightly upward to moderately pronounced hips. Loin is taut and broad, although narrower than rib cage and with moderate tuck-up. Ratio of back to loin is approximately 1:2.

Croup: Must be full, slightly sloping but never so steep as to restrict rear movement and must continue imperceptibly to the tail root.

Tail: Moderately long. Profusely feathered with thick, long hair and carried forward in a plume over the back. Sometimes dropped at rest. Judges should see tail up at least once.

Forelegs: Firm front, strong bone. Legs should be parallel and straight to the pasterns. The pasterns should be strong, sturdy and slightly sloping to give flexibility and spring for proper let-down of feet. The slope should not start at the joint but below it. The slope should always be sufficient



Tibetan Mastiff continued...

to bring the heel of the pad under the centre of gravity. Length of leg from ground to elbow should be 50—55% of total height at withers. A very short-legged dog is to be penalised.

Hindquarters: Powerful and well-muscled. Two thirds of rear leg is between hock and hip. Upper thighs well-developed and slightly bowed from hock to crotch. As endurance is of greater consequence than speed, the stifle is slightly bent.

Feet: Large, compact, hare-foot, slightly spread but not splayed. The second and third digits may be relatively longer but the foot should lose none of its compactness. The forefeet are larger than the hind feet, toes arched, pads thick and tough.

Gait and Movement: Should be free, agile and vigorous, showing great elasticity and spring in the smooth, powerful stride. From the standing position, as the Tibetan Mastiff moves the pads converge to a single track beneath the actual centre of the dog. The marked single track gait of a well-built Tibetan Mastiff should never be mistaken for the gait fault of “moving close”. The Tibetan Mastiff works at a canter and often uses the double suspension gallop. He must be sure of foot in any kind of going. Ability to turn quickly and initial spring are desirable qualities. Moving with head and tail held high, the whole appearance of the Tibetan Mastiff is one of great style, grace and beauty.

Coat: Body is covered with an undercoat of soft, short, dense wool with longer and harsher hair growing through it to form the outer coat. The coat texture is heavy around the neck, shoulders and down the back to the tail. Coat on legs, side and stomach is shorter in length and somewhat lighter in texture. It is that heavy texture of the neck and shoulders that gives the impression of a lion’s mane. Undercoat is shed with the advent of warm weather making quality of coat harder to judge during hotter months and in warmer climates. When in full coat, undercoat should be so dense as to make it almost impossible to see skin.

Colour:

Blacks: Blacks may vary in colour from shining all black to a slight tinge of bronze with variations in the shading. Silvering may appear in the undercoat, tail, underparts of the dog, or beneath the tail and breechings. White on the chest is permissible.

Golds: This colour may vary from a deep cinnamon red to a light golden to a pale cream colour with variations in the shading of the coat on ears, body, tail, underparts of the dog, or beneath the tail and breechings. White on chest is permissible.

Black and Tans: Shining black with clearly defined markings on cheeks, muzzle, chest, legs and below tail, as well as over both eyes. Colour of markings from rust to light tan. White on chest permissible.

Silver Greys: Coat from dark shining grey to silver grey. Rust to light tan markings the same as for the black and tans. White on chest permissible.

Faults: A dog with an uncontrollable or vicious temperament in the ring should be disqualified by judge. Overall shaggy coat, lack of symmetry and balance in movement, well-bent stifles, barrel legs or pigeon toes, mincing, shuffling, crabbing, weaving or a hackney action are all faults.

Summary: This is a well-balanced dog with ease and freedom of movement, with an imposing head shoulders and chest. Both the dog and the bitch give the appearance of great endurance. Obvious structural faults common to all breeds, are undesirable in the Tibetan Mastiff as in any other breed, even though they are not specifically mentioned in this Standard.

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

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

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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

EWE NECKED: When the neck sags instead of arching.

FALL: Hair dropping down from the head and face.

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

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

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

FILLUP: Bony padding to the foreface of Bull Terriers.

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

FLANK: Sides of the body below the loins.

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

FLEWS: Pendulous lips and cheeks.

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

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

FOREARM: Foreleg from elbow to pasterns.

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

FOREFACE: Muzzle.

FOREHAND: Front leg assembly including shoulders and upper arms.

FOREIGN EXPRESSION: Untypical of its breed.

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

FRINGES: Long hair on ears,, etc.

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

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

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

GAY TAIL: Tail carried too high -over back.

GAZEHOUND: Hound that hunts by sight rather than scent.

GOOSERUMPED: Croup falls away too steeply.

GRIZZLED: A mixture of black and grey hairs.

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

HAREFOOT: Long, narrow and oval foot.

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

HAUNCH: The area above the hips.

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

HAZEL: Light-brownish shade.

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

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

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

JOWLY: Cheeky, overdone with flesh about the face.

KEEL: Breastbone (of Dachshunds).

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

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

LEATHERS: Ear flaps.

LEGGY: Too long in the leg.

LEVEL BITE: When the teeth meet edge to edge.

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

LIPPY: When there is excessive lip.

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

LOINS: Coupling.

LOWERTHIGH: 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.

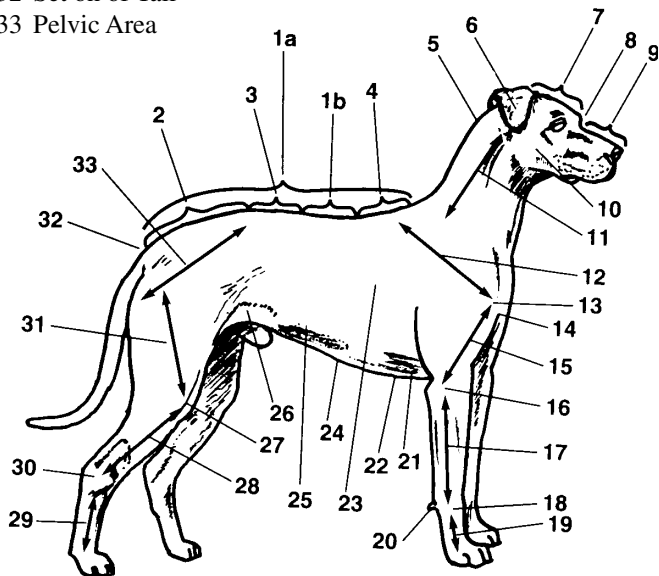
WRY JAW: When the upper and lower jaws fail to meet in parallel alignment; usually the lower jaw is to blame, but the upper jaw may also be affected.

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.

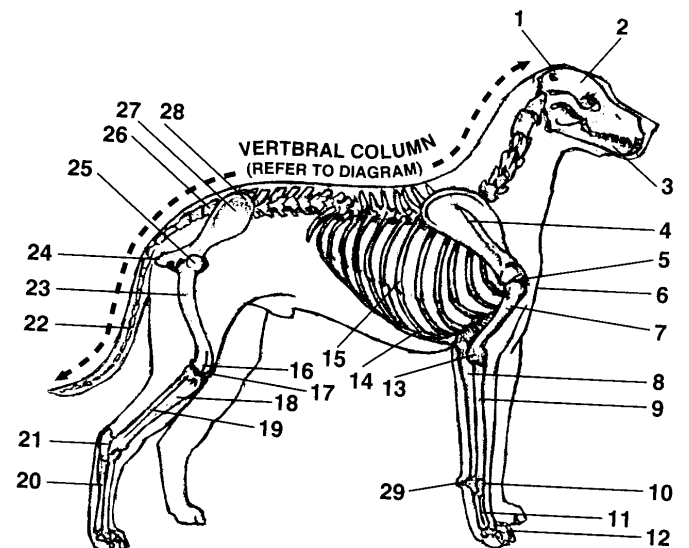
Topographical Anatomy

- 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

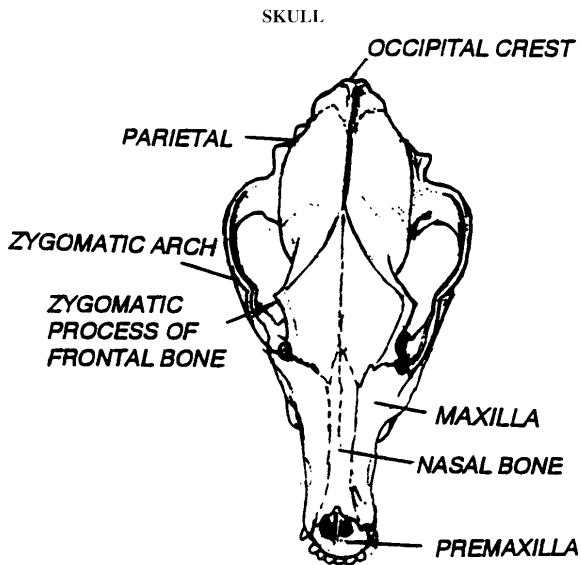
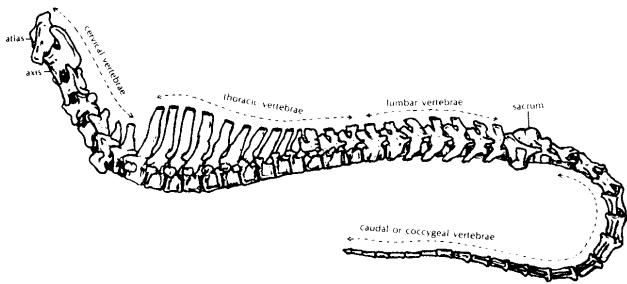


Skeletal Anatomy

- 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.

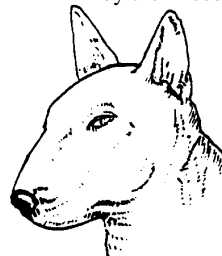


Diagram 1



Diagram 2



Diagram 3

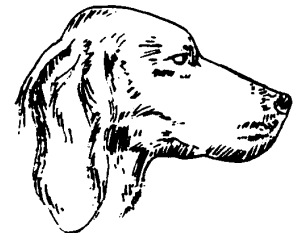


Diagram 4



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

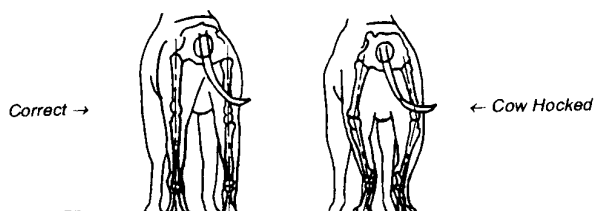


Diagram 2

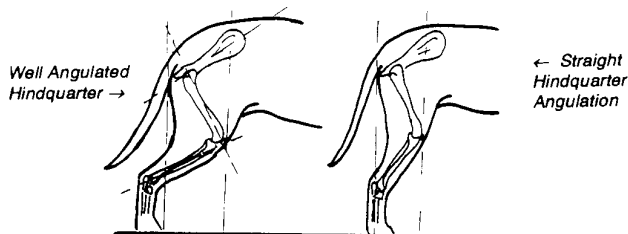
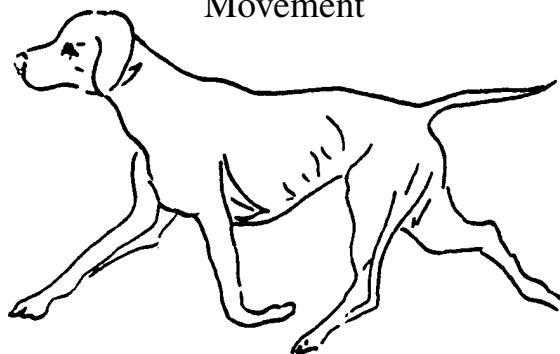
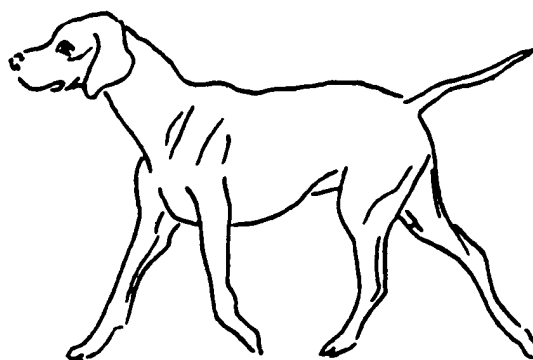


Diagram 3

Movement

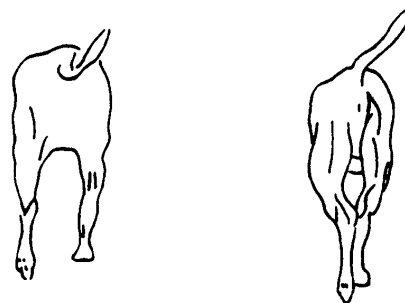


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



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

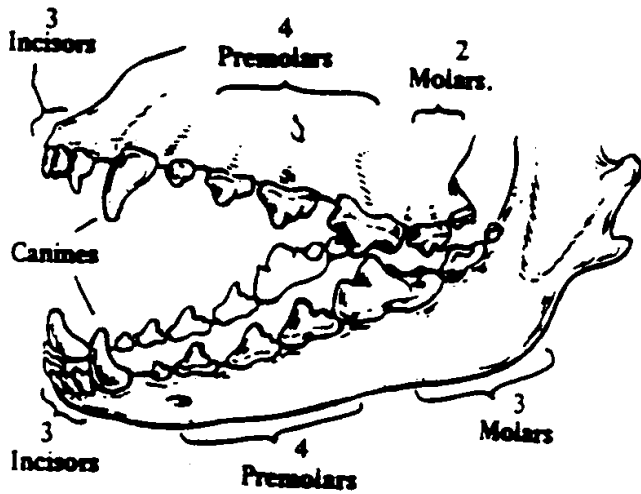
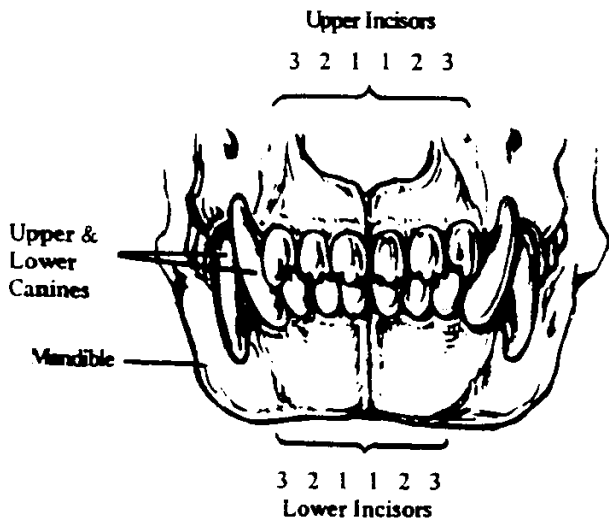
Full Set of Teeth 42

Upper Set 20

Lower Set 22

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

Teeth (Front View)



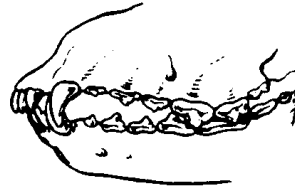
SCISSORS BITE



PINCERS BITE



OVERSHOT JAW



UNDERSHOT JAW



TEETH OF THE DOG

