



NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB (Inc.)

(Affiliated with The Kennel Club, England)

(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

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**Headquarters:
PROSSER STREET, PORIRUA**

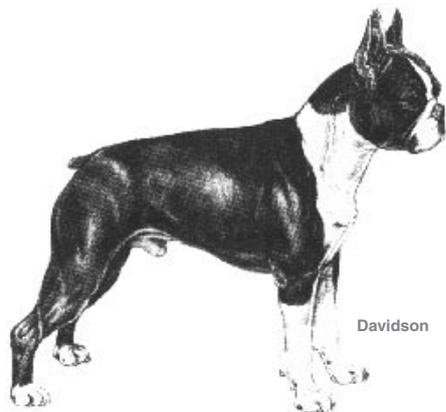
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NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Boston Terrier



CHARACTERISTICS: A proportionate combination of “Colour” and “Ideal Markings” is a particularly distinctive feature of a representative specimen. A dog with a preponderance of white on body or without the proper proportion of brindle and white on head is at a disadvantage. The ideal “Boston Terrier Expression” as indicating “a high degree of intelligence” is also an important characteristic of the breed. “Colour and Markings” and “Expression” should be given particular consideration in determining the relative value of “General Appearance” to other points.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The general appearance of the Boston Terrier should be that of a lively, highly intelligent, smooth-coated, short-headed, compactly built, short-tailed, well balanced dog of medium size, of brindle colour and evenly marked with white. The head should indicate a high degree of intelligence and should be in proportion to the size of the dog; the body rather short and well knit; the limbs strong and neatly turned; tail short and no feature to be so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog should convey an impression of determination, strength and activity, with style of a high order; carriage easy and graceful. The gait of the Boston Terrier is that of a sure-footed straight-gaited dog, forelegs and hindlegs moving straight ahead in time with perfect rhythm, each step indicating grace and power.

Head and Skull: Skull square, flat on top, free from wrinkles, cheeks flat; brow abrupt, stop well defined. Muzzle short, square, wide and deep and in proportion to the skull- free from wrinkles; shorter in length than in width and depth, not exceeding in length approximately one-third of length of skull; width and depth carried out well to end; the muzzle from stop to end of nose on a line parallel to the top of the skull, nose black and wide with well-defined line between nostrils. The jaws broad and square. The chops of good depth but not pendulous, completely covering the teeth when mouth is closed.

Eyes: Wide apart, large and round, dark in colour, expression alert but kind and intelligent. The eyes should be set square in the skull, and the outside corners should be on a line with the cheeks as viewed from the front.

Ears: Carried erect; small and thin; situated as near corner of skull as possible.

Mouth: Teeth short and regular, bite even, or sufficiently undershot to square muzzle.

Neck: Of fair length, slightly arched and carrying the head gracefully; neatly set into the shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs set moderately wide apart and on a line with the point of the shoulders; straight in bone and well muscled; pasterns short and strong. Elbows standing neither in nor out.

Body: Deep with good width of chest; shoulders sloping, back short;

ribs deep and well sprung, carried well back to loins; loins short and muscular; rump curving slightly to set-on of tail; flank very slightly cut up. The body should appear short but not chunky.

Hindquarters: Legs set true, bent at stifles, short from hocks to feet; hocks turning neither in nor out; thighs strong and well muscled.

Feet: Round, small and compact, and turned neither in nor out; toes well arched.

Tail: Set-on low; short, fine and tapering; straight or screw; devoid of fringes or coarse hair, and not carried above horizontal.

Coat: Short, smooth, bright and fine in texture.

Colour: Brindle with white markings, brindle must show throughout the body distinctly; black and white markings are permissible, but brindles with white markings are preferred. (Ideal colour shall be one in which the brindle colouring is evenly distributed throughout the body). Ideal markings: white muzzle, even white blaze over head, collar, breast, part or whole of forelegs, and hind legs below hocks.

Weight and Size: Weight should not exceed 11.4 kg. (25 lbs) divided by classes as follows: Lightweight, under 6.8 kg. (15 lbs); Middleweight 6.8 kg. (15 lbs) and under 9.1 kg. (20 lbs); Heavyweight 9.1 kg. (20 lbs) and under 11.4 kg (25 lbs).

Faults: Solid black, black and tan; liver or mouse colour; Dudley nose; docked tail. Skull “domed” or inclined; furrowed by a medial line; skull too long for breadth, or vice versa; stop too shallow; brow and skull too slanting. Eyes small or sunken; too prominent; light colour or wall eye; showing too much white or haw. Muzzle wedge-shaped or lacking depth; down faced; too much cut out below the eyes; pinched or wide nostrils; butterfly nose, protruding teeth; weak lower jaw; showing “turn-up”. Ears poorly carried or in size out of proportion to the head. Neck: ewe-necked; throaty, short or thick. Body: flat sides; narrow chest; long or slack loins; roach back; sway back, too much cut-up in flank. Loose shoulders or elbows; hind legs too straight at stifles; hocks too prominent; long or weak pasterns; splay feet. A long or gaily carried tail; extremely gnarled or curled against body. (Note - The preferred tail should not exceed in length approximately half the distance from the set-on to hock). Colour and markings: all white; absence of white markings; preponderance of white on body; without the proper proportion of brindle and white on head; or any variations detracting from the general appearance. Coat: long or coarse; lacking lustre.

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



NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Bulldog



GENERAL APPEARANCE: In forming a judgment on any specimen of the breed, the general appearance, which is the first impression the dog makes as a whole on the eye of the judge, should be first considered. Secondly should be noticed its size, shape and make, or rather its proportions in the relation they bear to each other. No point should be so much in excess of the others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion, etc. Thirdly its style, carriage, gait, temper and its several points should be considered separately in detail, due allowance being made for the bitch, which is not so grand or as well developed as the dog.

The general appearance of the Bulldog is that of a smooth-coated, thick-set dog, rather low in stature, but broad, powerful and compact. The head strikingly massive and large in proportion to the dog's size. The face extremely short. The muzzle very broad, blunt and inclined upwards. The body short and well knit; the limbs stout and muscular. The hindquarters high and strong but rather lightly made in comparison with its heavily made foreparts. The dog should convey an impression of determination, strength, and activity, similar to that suggested by the appearance of a thick-set Ayrshire Bull.

From its formation the dog has a peculiar heavy and constrained gait, appearing to walk with short, quick steps on the tips of its toes, its hind-feet not being lifted high, but appearing to skim the ground, and running with the right shoulder rather advanced, similar to the manner of a horse in cantering.

Head and Skull: The skull should be very large - the larger the better - and in circumference should measure (round in front of the ears) at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. Viewed from the front it should appear very high from the corner of the lower jaw to the apex of the skull, and also very broad and square. The cheeks should be well rounded and extended sideways beyond the eyes. Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from its back to the point of the nose. The forehead should be flat, neither prominent nor overhanging the face; the skin upon it and about the head very loose and well wrinkled. The projections of the frontal bones should be very prominent, broad, square and high, causing a deep and wide indentation between the eyes termed the "stop". From the "stop" a furrow both broad and deep should extend up to the middle of the skull, being traceable to the apex. The face, measured from the front of the cheekbone to the nose, should be as short as possible, and its skin should be deeply and closely wrinkled. The muzzle should be short, broad, turned upwards and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The nose should be large, broad and black, and under no circumstances should it be liver coloured or brown; its top should be deeply set back almost between the eyes. The distance from the inner corner of the eye (or from the centre of the stop between the eyes) to the extreme tip of the nose should not exceed the length from the tip of the nose to the edge of the under lip. The nostrils should be large,

wide, and black, with a well-defined vertical straight line between them. The flews, called the "chop" should be thick, broad, pendant, and very deep, hanging completely over the lower jaw at the sides (not in front). They should join the under lip in front and quite cover the teeth. The jaws should be broad, massive and square, the lower jaw should project considerably in front of the upper and turn up. Viewed from the front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down the centre of the face.

Eyes: The eyes seen from the front, should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible. The eyes and "stop" should be in the same straight line, which should be at right angles to the furrow. They should be as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks. They should be quite round in shape, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, and in colour should be very dark - almost, if not quite, black, showing no white when looking directly forward.

Ears: The ears should be set high on the head - i.e. the front inner edge of each ear should (as viewed from the front) join the outline of the skull at the top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, and as high and as far from the eyes as possible. In size they should be small and thin. The shape termed "rose ear" is correct, and folds inwards at its back, the upper or front edge curving over outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr.

Mouth: The jaw should be broad and square and have the six small front teeth between the canines in an even row. The canine teeth or tusks wide apart. The teeth should not be seen when the mouth is closed. The teeth should be large and strong. When viewed from the front, the under jaw should be centrally under the upper jaw to which it should also be parallel.

Neck: Should be moderate in length (rather short than long), very thick, deep and strong. It should be well arched at the back, with much loose, thick and wrinkled skin about the throat, forming a dewlap on each side, from the lower jaw to the chest.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular, and giving the appearance of having been "tacked on" to the body. The brisket should be capacious, round and very deep from the top of the shoulders to the lowest part where it joins the chest, and be well let down between forelegs. It should be large in diameter and round behind the forelegs (not flat-sided, the ribs being well rounded). The forelegs should be very stout and strong, set wide apart, thick, muscular, and straight, with well-developed forearms, presenting a rather bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should be large and straight, not bandy or curved. They should be rather short in proportion to the hind-legs, but not so short as to make the back appear long, or detract from the dog's activity, and so cripple him. The elbows should be low, and stand well away from the ribs. The pasterns should be short, straight and strong.



Bulldog continued.....

Body: The chest should be very wide, laterally round, prominent, and deep, making the dog appear very broad and short-legged in front. The body should be well ribbed up behind, with the belly tucked up and not pendulous. The back should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders, and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall to the back close behind the shoulders (its lowest part), whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders), thence curving again more suddenly to the tail, forming an arch - a distinctive characteristic of the breed - termed "roach back".

Hindquarters: The legs should be large and muscular, and longer in proportion than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins. The hocks should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to be long and muscular from the loins to the point of the hock. The lower part of the leg should be short, straight and strong. The stifles should be round and turned slightly outwards away from the body. The hocks are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outwards.

Feet: The hind feet, like the fore feet should be round and compact, with the toes well split up and the knuckles prominent. The fore feet should be straight and turn very slightly outward, of medium size and moderately round. The toes compact and thick, being well split up, making the knuckles prominent and high.

Tail: The tail, termed the "stern", should be set on low, jut out rather straight, then turn downwards. It should be round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. It should be moderate in length - rather short than long - thick at the root, and tapering quickly to a fine point. It should have a downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at the end), and the dog should not be able to raise it over its back.

Coat: Should be fine in texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from the shortness and closeness, not wiry).

Colour: The colour should be whole or smut (that is, a whole colour with a black mask or muzzle). The only colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) are whole colours - viz., brindles, reds, with their varieties, fawns, fallows, etc., white and also pied (i.e., a combination of white with any other of the foregoing colours). Dudley, black and black with tan are extremely undesirable colours.

Weight and Size: The most desirable weight for the Bulldog is 25 kg. (55 lbs) for a dog and 22.7 kg. (50 lbs) for a bitch.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Canaan Dog



GENERAL APPEARANCE: A medium sized, well-balanced, strong and square dog resembling the wild dog type. Strong distinction between the sexes.

CHARACTERISTICS: [Not specified. Classified by the F.C.I. under Asian Spitz and related breeds.]

Temperament: Alert, quick to react, distrustful of strangers, strongly defensive but not naturally aggressive. Vigilant, not only against man but other animals as well. Extraordinarily devoted and amenable to training.

Head and Skull: Well proportioned, blunt wedge shape of medium length, appearing broader due to low set ears. Skull somewhat flattened. Some width allowed in powerful male heads. Stop shallow but defined. Muzzle sturdy, of moderate length and breadth. Jaws should be strong. Lips tight. Nose black.

Eyes: Dark brown, slightly slanted, almond shaped. Dark rims essential.

Ears: Erect, relatively short and broad, slightly rounded at the tip and set low.

Mouth: Full dentition with scissor or level bite.

Neck: Muscular, of medium length.

Forequarters: Limbs [fore and hind] of moderate angulations. Balance is essential.

Forelegs - Perfectly straight.

Shoulders - oblique and muscular.

Elbows - Close to the body.

Body: Square.

Withers , Well developed.

Back , Level.

Loins , Muscular.

Chest , Deep and of moderate breadth. Ribs well sprung.

Belly - Well tucked up.

Hindquarters: Limbs [fore and hind] of moderate angulations. Balance is essential. Hindquarters powerful.

Buttocks , Strong, lightly feathered.

Stifles , Well bent.

Hocks , Well let down.

Feet: Strong, round and catlike with hard pads.

Tail: Set high, thick brush carried curled over the back.

Gait/Movement: Quick, light and energetic trot. Should demonstrate marked agility and stamina. Correct movement is essential.

Coat: Hair - Outer coat dense, harsh and straight, of short to medium length. Undercoat close and profuse.

Colour: Sand to red-brown, white, black, or spotted, with or without mask. If masked, mask must be symmetrical. Black mask permitted on all colours. White markings are permitted on all colours: "Boston Terrier" patterns are common. Grey, brindle, black-and-tan or tricolour are unacceptable. Desert colours , sand, gold, red, cream , are most typical of the breed.

Size: Height at withers: 50 , 60 cm. [20 - 23 & 1/2;]

Males can be considerably larger than females.

Weight: 18 , 25 kg [40 , 55 lbs.]

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

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Chow Chow



CHARACTERISTICS: A well-balanced dog, leonine in appearance, with proud dignified bearing; loyal yet aloof; unique in its stilted gait and bluish-black tongue.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: An active, compact, short-coupled and well-balanced dog, well knit in frame, with tail carried well over back.

Head and Skull: Skull flat and broad, with little stop, well filled out under the eyes. Muzzle moderate in length, broad from the eyes to the point (not pointed at the end like a fox). Nose black, large and wide in all cases (with the exception of cream and white in which case a light-coloured nose is permissible and in blues and fawns a self-coloured nose); but in all colours a black nose is preferable.

Eyes: Dark and small, preferably almond-shaped (in blue or fawn dog a light colour is permissible).

Ears: Small, thick, slightly rounded at the tip, carried stiffly erect but placed well forward over the eyes and wide apart, which gives the dog the peculiar characteristic expression of the breed, viz., a scowl.

Mouth: Teeth strong and level, giving scissor bite. Tongue bluish-black. Flews and roof of mouth black. Gums preferably black.

Neck: Strong, full, set well on the shoulders and slightly arched.

Forequarters: Shoulders muscular and sloping. Forelegs perfectly straight of moderate length and with good bone.

Body: Chest broad and deep. Back short, straight and strong. Loins powerful.

Hindquarters: Hindlegs muscular and hocks well let down and perfectly straight which are essential in order to produce the Chow's characteristic stilted gait.

Feet: Small, round and catlike, standing well on the toes.

Tail: Set high and carried well over the back.

Coat: Abundant, dense, straight and stand-off. Outer coat rather coarse in texture and with a soft woolly undercoat. The Chow Chow is a profusely coated dog and balance should therefore be assessed when the coat is at its natural length.

Colour: Whole coloured black, red, blue, fawn, cream or white, frequently shaded but not in patches or parti-coloured (the underpart of tail and back of thighs frequently of a light colour).

Weight and Size: Minimum height for Chows to be 45.7 cm (18") but in every case balance should be the outstanding feature and height left to the discretion of the judge.

Faults: Drop ears, tongue splashed or patchy, tail not carried over the back, parti-coloured, off black noses except in the colours specified, viz., creams, whites, blues or fawns. Any artificial shortening of the coat which alters the natural outline or expression of the dog should be penalised. (The standard of the smooth variety is identical with the above except that the coat is smooth).

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



NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Dalmatian



GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Dalmatian should be a balanced, strong, muscular, active dog of good demeanour. Symmetrical in outline, free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance with a fair amount of speed.

Head and Skull: The head should be of fair length, the skull flat, reasonably broad between the ears but refined, moderately well defined at the temples, i.e., exhibiting a moderate amount of stop; not in one straight line from nose to occiput bone. Entirely free from wrinkle. The muzzle should be long and powerful, never snipy, the lips clean, fitting the jaw moderately close. The nose in the black spotted variety should always be black, in the liver spotted variety always brown.

Eyes: The eyes, set moderately well apart should be of medium size, round, bright and sparkling, with an intelligent expression, their colour, depending on the marking of the dog; dark in the black spotted, amber in the liver spotted. The rim round the eyes should be complete; black in the black spotted and liver brown in the liver spotted.

Ears: The ears should be set on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base, gradually tapering to a rounded point. Fine in texture, carried close to the head. The marking should be well broken up, preferably spotted.

Mouth: The teeth should meet. The upper slightly overlapping the lower (scissor bite).

Neck: The neck should be fairly long, nicely arched, light and tapering. Entirely free from throatiness.

Forequarters: The shoulders should be moderately oblique, clean and muscular. Elbows close to the body. The forelegs perfectly straight with strong round bone down to the feet, with a slight spring at the pastern joint.

Body: The chest should not be too wide but deep and capacious with plenty of lung and heart room. The ribs well sprung, well defined wither, powerful level back, loins strong, clean and muscular, and slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Rounded, muscles clean with well developed second thigh, good turn of stifle and hocks well defined.

Tail: In length reaching approximately to the hocks. Strong at the insertion gradually tapering towards the end, it should not be inserted too low or too high, be free from coarseness and carried with a slight upward curve, never curled. Preferably spotted.

Feet: Round, compact, with well arched toes (cat feet) and round tough elastic pads. Nails black or white in the black spotted variety, in the liver spotted - brown or white.

Gait: The Dalmatian should have great freedom of movement. A smooth, powerful rhythmic action with a long stride. Viewed from behind, the legs should move in parallel the hindlegs tracking the fore. A short stride and paddling action is incorrect.

Coat: The coat should be short, hard and dense, sleek and glossy in appearance. The ground colour should be pure white. Black spotted dogs should have dense black spots and liver spotted dogs liver-brown spots. They should not run together but be round and well defined the size of 5 cent to a 50 cent coin, as well distributed as possible. Spots on the extremities should be smaller than those on the body.

Size: Overall balance of prime importance, but the ideal height to be aimed at is dog 58.4 - 61 cm (23" - 24"), bitches 55.9 - 58.4 cm (22" - 23").

Faults: Patches, black and liver spots on the same dog (tri colour). Lemon spots. Blue eyes. Bronzing and other faults of pigmentation.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Eurasier



ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 06.01.1994.

UTILISATION: Companion dog.

CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive type. Section 5 Asiatic Spitz and related breeds. Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfspitz.. This was first called "Wolf-Chow" and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was renamed "Eurasier" (Eurasian) and recognised by the Federation Cynologique Internationale.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Balanced, well constructed medium sized dog of Spitz type with prick ears and coat in varied colours. Length of coat should be such as still to reveal the body proportions. With medium bone.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Length of back slightly longer than height at withers. The ratio of length of muzzle and length of cranial region is almost equal.

CHARACTERISTICS:

Temperament: Self-assured, calm, even tempered with high resistance against any provocation. Watchful and alert without being noisy. Very strongly developed link to his family. Reserved towards strangers without being aggressive. No hunting instinct. For the full development of these qualities, the Eurasian needs constant close domestic contact with his family and understanding, yet consistent training.

Head: Balanced, not too broad skull. Shape of head seen from above and in profile, wedge-shaped. Bridge of nose and skull run parallel.

Cranial Region: Flat forehead with distinct frontal furrow. Well defined occiput

Stop: Barely defined.

Nose: Medium size, nose leather with black pigmentation.

Muzzle: Neither too coarse nor too pointed. Tapering towards the nose. Straight bridge of nose and straight mandibles.

Lips: Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong; broad dental in lower jaw. Strong complete set of teeth (42 teeth conforming to usual tooth formation). Bite either scissor or pincer. Upper incisors either fit closely over lower incisors or they meet. Premolars and molars are set in one line without gaps. All teeth must be in vertical position to jaw.

Cheeks: Hardly pronounced.

Eyes: Dark, medium size, not too deep set nor protruding. Lid aperture slightly slanting. Eye-rims with black pigmentation and tight fitting.

Ears: Set apart by about the width of the base of an ear. Medium size and triangular. Prick ears with tips slightly rounded. Tips of ears and center of stop should form a nearly equilateral triangle.

Neck: Of medium length, in balance with general appearance. Well muscled. Skin on throat tight fitting. Flowing transition to body.

Body: The general appearance is strong, not too short in back.

Withers: Pronounced.

Back: Firm and straight. Very well muscled.

Loin: Of good length and width, very well muscled.

Croup: Straight, broad and strong.

Chest: Reaching to the elbows with oval shaped ribcage. Forechest well developed without being pronounced. Sternum long, reaching far back.

Lower Line: Slight tuck up.

Tail: Straight set on, round and firm, of good thickness, tapering towards the tip. Bushy hair. Carried lying forward over back or bent slightly sideways or rolled up. When hanging down, reaching the hocks.

Forequarters: The general appearance, seen from front, straight and parallel in position. Seen from side, moderately angulated. Upper arm and forearm of almost equal length.

Shoulders: Well muscled. Lying slightly slanted.

Upper Arm: Medium length, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to chest.

Forearm: Medium length, well muscled.

Pastern Joint: Strong.

Pastern: Medium length, quite straight seen from front, seen from side, included slightly forward.

Forefeet: Oval; tight, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned, black pigmented pads. Thick hair between pads.

Hindquarters: The general appearance, seen from behind, set straight and parallel. Seen from side, with moderate angulation. Upper and lower thigh of almost equal length.

Pelvis: Slightly slanting.

Upper Thigh: Medium length with strong muscle.

Stifle: Solid, angle not too open

Lower Thigh: Medium length, well muscled.

Hock Joint: Not set too low, stable, neither turning in nor out.

Hock (Metatarsus): Good length and breadth, vertical when seen from side.

Hind Feet: Oval; tight, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation. Firm, well cushioned pads. Thick hair between pads.

Gait: Ground covering with plenty of drive and good forward stride.

Skin: Tight, pigmented.

Coat: All over the body a thick undercoat and a medium long, loosely lying, guard hair. Short coat on muzzle, face, ears and front of legs. Tail, back of front legs (feathers) and hind legs (breeches) covered with long hair. Coat on neck only slightly longer than on body, not forming a mane.

Eurasier continued...

Colour: All colours and colour combinations are permitted with the exception of pure white, white patches or liver colour.

Size and Weight: Height at withers: Dogs 52-60cm (20.5 - 23.5 in), Bitches 48-56 cm (19 - 22 in). Weight: Dogs 23-32 kg (51 - 70 lb), Bitches 18-26 kg (39.75 - 57.25 lb). The balance of the proportions is most important but the ideals to aim for are medium height and weight. Height at withers: Dogs 56 cm (22 in), Bitches 52 cm (20.5 in). Weight: Dogs 26 kg (57lb), Bitches 22 kg (48.5lb).

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:

- Lack of correct gender characteristics;
- Absence of a single or several incisors or canines; absence of a single or several premolars 3 or 4, or single or several molars 1 or 2. Anomalies in bite;
- Ectropion, entropion; eyes too deep set or too small;
- Distichiasis (eyelashes arranged in two rows);
- Semi-pricked or pendulous ears;
- Kinky tail;
- Strong lack of pigment;
- Nervousness, shyness, excessive suspiciousness; and
- Aggressiveness.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

French Bulldog



- ORIGIN:** France.
- UTILIZATION:** Companion, watch dog, pleasure dog.
- CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.:** Group 9 Companion and Toy Dogs.
- Section 11** Small Molossian Dogs.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Probably issued, like all the mastiffs, from the Epirus and the Roman Empire molosses, relative of the Bulldog of Great Britain, the Alans (tribe of the Middle Age), the mastiffs and small type mastiffs of France, the bulldog we know is the product of different crossings done by enthusiastic breeders in the popular quarters of Paris in the years 1880.

During that period, the Bulldog being a dog belonging to butchers and coachmen of « les Halles » (market place), he soon knew how to conquer the high society and the artistic world by his particular appearance and character. He then rapidly propagated himself.

The first breed club was founded in 1880 in Paris. The first registration dates from 1885 and the first standard was established in 1898, year in which the « Société Centrale Canine » of France recognized the breed of the French Bulldog. The first shown dog was from 1887. The standard, modified in 1931, 1932 and 1948, was reformulated in 1986 by H.F. Reant and R. Triquet (F.C.I. publication 1987), then in 1994 by the committee of the Club of the French Bulldog with the collaboration of R. Triquet.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Typically a small size molossian. Powerful dog for its small size, short, compact in all its proportions, smooth-coated, with a short face, a snub nose, erect ears and a naturally short tail. Must have the appearance of an active animal, intelligent, very muscular, of a compact build with a solid bone structure.

BEHAVIOUR / CHARACTER: Sociable, lively, playful, sporty, keen. Particularly affectionate towards his masters and the children.

HEAD: The head must be very strong, broad and square, the skin of the head forming almost symmetrical folds and wrinkles. The head of the bulldog is characterized by a contraction of the maxillary-nasal part; the skull has taken up in width that which it has lost in length.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broad, almost flat, forehead very bulging. Superciliary arches prominent, separated by a particularly developed furrow between the eyes. The furrow must not extend onto the forehead. Occipital crest is hardly developed.

Stop: Deeply accentuated.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Broad, very short, turned up, nostrils well open and symmetrical, slanting towards the rear. The inclination of the nostrils as well as the snub nose (i.e. upturned) must, however, allow a normal nasal breathing.

Muzzle: Very short, broad, with concentric symmetrical folds coming down on the upper lips (length of muzzle about 1/6 of the total length of the head).

Lips: Thick, a little loose and black. The upper lip rejoins the lower lip at its middle, completely covering the teeth which should never be visible. The profile of the upper lip is descending and rounded. Tongue must never show.

Jaws: Broad, square, powerful. Lower jaw shows a broad curve, terminating in front of the upper jaw. The mouth being closed, the prominence of the lower jaw (prognathism-undershot) is moderated by the curve of the lower mandibular branches. This curve is necessary to avoid a too important shifting of the lower jaw.

Teeth: The lower incisors must never be behind the upper incisors in any case. The arch of the lower incisors is rounded. The jaw must not show lateral deviation, nor torsion. The disposition of the incisoral arches should not be strictly delimited, the essential condition being that the upper and the lower lips rejoin to completely cover the teeth.

Cheeks: The muscles of the cheeks are well developed, but not prominent.

Eyes: Lively expression, set low, quite far from the nose and especially from the ears, dark coloured, quite big, well round, slightly protruding, showing no trace of white (sclera) when the dog is looking straight ahead. Rims of eyelids must be black.

Ears: Medium size, wide at the base and rounded at the top. Set high on the head, but not too close together, carried erect. The orifice is open towards the front. The skin must be fine and soft to the touch.

NECK: Short, slightly arched, without dewlap.

BODY:

Topline: Rising progressively at loin level to slope rapidly towards the tail. This conformation which must be sought after, is the consequence of the short loin.

Back: Broad and muscular.

Loin: Short and broad.

Rump: Oblique.

Chest: Cylindrical and well let down; ribcage barrel shaped, very rounded.

Forechest: Wide.

Belly and flanks: Drawn up without excessive tuck up.

TAIL: Short, set low on the rump, close to the buttocks, thick at the base, knotted or kinked naturally and tapering at the tip. Even in action, must stay below the horizontal. A relatively long tail (not reaching beyond the point of the hocks), kinked and tapering is admissible, but not desirable.

LIMBS

Belly and flanks: Belly and flanks: Forelegs vertical and parallel seen in profile and from the front, standing well separated.

Shoulder: Short, thick, with a firm and visible musculature.

Upperarm: Short.

Elbows: Close to the body.

Forearm: Short, straight and muscular.

Pastern joint - Pastern : Solid and short.

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HINDQUARTERS: Strong and muscular, hindlegs a little longer than the forelegs, thus raising the hindquarters. The legs are vertical and parallel as seen both in profile and from behind.

Thigh: Muscled, firm without being too rounded.

Hock joint: Quite well let down, neither too angulated nor certainly too straight.

Hock: Solid and short. The French Bulldog should be born without dewclaws.

FEET:

Forefeet round of small dimension, i.e. « cat feet », well set on the ground, turning slightly outward. The toes are compact, nails short, thick and well separated. The pads are hard, thick and black. In the brindle subjects, the nails must be black. In the peds (caille = brindled fawns with medium white patching) and fawn subjects, dark nails are preferred, without however penalising the light coloured nails.

Hindfeet well compact.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free movement, the legs moving parallel to the median plane of the body.

COAT

HAIR: Beautiful smooth coat, close, glossy and soft.

COLOUR:

- Uniformly fawn, brindled or not, or with limited patching (ped).
- Fawn brindled or not, with medium or predominant patching.

All the fawn shades are admitted, from the red to light brown (café au lait) colour. The entirely white dogs are classified in « brindled fawn with predominant white patching ». When a dog has a very dark nose, dark eyes with dark eyelids, certain depigmentations of the face may exceptionally be tolerated in very beautiful subjects.

SIZE AND WEIGHT: The weight must not be below 8 kg (17 ½ lb) nor over 14 kg (30 ¾ lb) for a bulldog in good condition, size being in proportion with the weight.

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.

- Nose tightly closed or pinched and chronic snorers.
- Lips not joining in the front.
- Depigmentation of the lips.
- Light eyes.
- Dewlap.
- Tail carried high, or too long or abnormally short.
- Loose elbows.
- Straight hock or placed forward.
- Incorrect movement.
- Coat (hair) too long.
- Speckled coat.

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Incisors visible when mouth closed.
- Tongue visible when mouth closed.
- Stiff beating movement of the forelegs.
- Pink spots on the face, except in the case of brindled fawns with

medium white patching (« caille ») and fawns with limited or predominant white patching. (« fauve »).

- Excessive or insufficient weight.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Colour of nose other than black.
- Hare lip.
- Dog with lower incisors articulating behind upper incisors.
- Dog with permanently visible canines, mouth being closed.
- Eyes of two different colours (heterochromatic).
- Ears not carried erect.
- Mutilation of ears, tail or dewclaws.
- Taillessness.
- Dewclaws on hindquarters.
- Colour of coat black and tan, mouse grey, brown.

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.

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The German Spitz (Klein)



GENERAL APPEARANCE: Compact, short coupled and well knit with an almost square outline. Firm condition, the profuse coat not disguising any lack of substance.

CHARACTERISTICS: The German Spitz is intelligent, active and alert. Its buoyancy, independence and devotion to the family are the breed characteristics.

Temperament: Happy, equable disposition, showing confidence, with no sign of nervousness or aggression.

Head and Skull: Medium large, broad in skull when viewed from above and narrowing in a wedge shape to the nose. Seen in profile a moderate stop is noticeable; muzzle not too long, in proportion to the head but never snipey. Flews tight, no trace of lippiness.

Nose: Black in black, white, black/white parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours; self-colour as compatible with coat colour in other colour varieties. Never parti colour or pink.

Eyes: Medium size, oval shaped and obliquely set. Not too wide apart. Always dark with black rims in blacks, whites black/white parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours. As dark as compatible with coat colour in other colour varieties.

Ears: Small, triangular and set rather high. Perfectly erect.

Mouth: A perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, ie upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Black lips in black, white, black/white in parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours. Colour as compatible with coat colour on other colour varieties.

Neck: Clean, moderately short and well set into the shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs straight with length in proportion to a well balanced frame.

Body: Loins moderately short, body compact. Chest fairly deep and not too wide in front. Well ribbed up and rounded. Level topline. Moderate tuck-up at loins.

Hindquarters: Moderate angulation with hocks moderately well let down. Neither cow hocked nor wide behind. Rear dew claws removed if they occur, removal of front dew claws optional.

Feet: Small, rounded, cat like, with well arched toes.

Tail: High set, curled right up from root, lying curled over back.

Gait/Movement: Moving straight, cleanly and briskly, with good drive. The action covering plenty of ground.

Coat: Double coat consisting of a soft woolly undercoat and a long harsh-textured perfectly straight top coat covering the whole of the body. Very abundant around neck and forequarters with a frill of profuse off-standing straight hair extending over the shoulders. Forelimbs feathered tapering from elbows to pasterns. Hindlimbs feathered to hocks. Ears covered with soft short hair. Hair on the face smooth and short. Tail profusely covered with long spreading hair. This is not a trimmed breed and evidence of trimming and shaping, other than tidying of the feet, anal area and legs below the hocks, unacceptable.

Colour: All colour varieties and marking acceptable .

Size: 23 cm - 28 cm (9 - 11 in). Dogs preferably larger than bitches.

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.

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

The German Spitz (Mittel)



GENERAL APPEARANCE: Compact, short coupled and well knit with an almost square outline. Firm condition, the profuse coat not disguising any lack of substance.

CHARACTERISTICS: The German Spitz is intelligent, active and alert. Its buoyancy, independence and devotion to the family are the breed characteristics.

Temperament: Happy, equable disposition, showing confidence, with no sign of nervousness or aggression.

Head and Skull: Medium large, broad in skull when viewed from above and narrowing in a wedge shape to the nose. Seen in profile a moderate stop is noticeable; muzzle not too long, in proportion to the head but never snipey. Flews tight, no trace of lippiness.

Nose: Black in black, white, black/white parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours; self-colour as compatible with coat colour in other colour varieties. Never parti colour or pink.

Eyes: Medium size, oval shaped and obliquely set. Not too wide apart. Always dark with black rims in blacks, whites black/white parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours. As dark as compatible with coat colour in other colour varieties.

Ears: Small, triangular and set rather high. Perfectly erect.

Mouth: A perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, ie upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. Black lips in black, white, black/white in parti-colours, black/tan bi-colours. Colour as compatible with coat colour on other colour varieties.

Neck: Clean, moderately short and well set into the shoulders.

Forequarters: Legs straight with length in proportion to a well balanced frame.

Body: Loins moderately short, body compact. Chest fairly deep and not too wide in front. Well ribbed up and rounded. Level topline. Moderate tuck-up at loins.

Hindquarters: Moderate angulation with hocks moderately well let down. Neither cow hocked nor wide behind. Rear dew claws removed if they occur, removal of front dew claws optional.

Feet: Small, rounded, cat like, with well arched toes.

Tail: High set, curled right up from root, lying curled over back.

Gait/Movement: Moving straight, cleanly and briskly, with good drive. The action covering plenty of ground.

Coat: Double coat consisting of a soft woolly undercoat and a long harsh-textured perfectly straight top coat covering the whole of the body. Very abundant around neck and forequarters with a frill of profuse off-standing straight hair extending over the shoulders. Forelimbs feathered tapering from elbows to pasterns. Hindlimbs feathered to hocks. Ears covered with soft short hair. Hair on the face smooth and short. Tail profusely covered with long spreading hair. This is not a trimmed breed and evidence of trimming and shaping, other than tidying of the feet, anal area and legs below the hocks, unacceptable.

Colour: All colour varieties and marking acceptable .

Size: 29 cm - 35.5 cm (11.5 - 14 in). Dogs preferably larger than bitches.

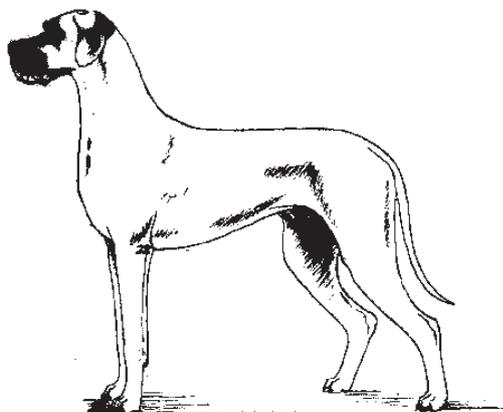
Faults: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Great Dane



GENERAL APPEARANCE: Very muscular, strongly though elegantly built, with look of dash and daring, of being ready to go anywhere and do anything. Head and neck carried high, tail in line with back, or slightly upwards, but never curled over hindquarters. Elegance of outline and grace of form most essential.

Characteristics: Alert Expression, powerful, majestic action displaying dignity.

Temperament: Kindly without nervousness, friendly and outgoing.

Head and Skull: Head, taken altogether, gives idea of great length and strength of jaw. Muzzle broad, skull proportionately narrow, so that whole head when viewed from above and in front, has appearance of equal breadth throughout. Length of head in proportion to height of dog. Length from nose to point between eyes about equal or preferably of greater length than from this point to back of occiput. Skull flat, slight indentation running up centre, occipital peak not prominent. Decided rise or brow over the eyes but not abrupt stop between them; face well chiselled, well filled in below eyes with no appearance of being pinched; foreface long, of equal depth throughout. Cheeks showing as little lumpiness as possible, compatible with strength. Underline of head, viewed in profile, runs almost in a straight line from corner of lip to corner of jawbone, allowing for fold of lip, but with no loose skin hanging down. Bridge of nose very wide, with slight ridge where cartilage joins bone (this is a characteristic of breed). Nostrils large, wide and open, giving blunt look to nose. Lips hang squarely in front, forming right angle with upper line of foreface.

Eyes: Fairly deep set, not giving the appearance of being round, of medium size and preferably dark. Wall, or odd eyes permissible in harlequins.

Ears: Triangular, medium size, set high on skull and folded forward, not pendulous.

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

Neck: Neck long, well arched, quite clean and free from loose skin, held well up, well set in shoulders, junction of head and neck well defined.

Forequarters: Shoulders muscular, not loaded, well sloped back, with elbows well under body. Forelegs perfectly straight with big flat bone.

Body: Very deep, brisket reaching elbow, ribs well sprung, belly well drawn up. Back and loins strong, latter slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Extremely muscular, giving strength and galloping power. Second thigh long and well developed, good turn of stifle, hocks set low, turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Cat-like, turning neither in nor out. Toes well arched and close, nails strong and curved. Nails preferably dark in all coat colours, except harlequins, where light are permissible.

Tail: Thick at the root, tapering towards end, reaching to or just below hocks. Carried in straight line level with back, when dog is moving, slightly curved towards end, but never curling or carried over back.

Gait/Movement: Action lithe, springy and free, covering ground well. Hocks move freely with driving action, head carried high.

Coat: Short dense and sleek-looking, never inclined to roughness

Colour:

Brindles: must be striped, ground colour from lightest buff to deepest orange, stripes always black, eyes and nails preferably dark, dark shadings on head and ears acceptable.

Fawns: colour varies from lightest buff to deepest orange, dark shadings on head and ears acceptable, eyes and nails preferably dark.

Blues: colour varies from light grey to deep slate, the nose and eyes may be blue.

Blacks: black is black.

In all above colours white is only permissible on chest and feet, but it is not desirable even there. Nose always black, except in blues and harlequins. Eyes and nails perfectly dark.

Harlequins: pure white underground with preferably all black patches or all blue patches, having appearance of being torn. Light nails permissible. In harlequins, wall eyes, pink noses, or butterfly noses permissible but not desirable.

Mantle: The colour shall be black and white with a solid black blanket extending over the body; black skull with white muzzle; white blaze is optional; whole white collar preferred; a white chest; white in part or whole of forelegs and hind legs; white tipped black tail. A small white marking in the black blanket is acceptable as a break in the white collar.

Weight and Size: Minimum height of an adult dog over eighteen months: 76 cms (30 ins); bitches: 71 cms (28 ins). Weight, minimum weight over eighteen months: dogs: 54 kgs (120 lbs); bitches: 46 kgs (100 lbs).

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

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Japanese Spitz



CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, bold and lively.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Profuse, pure white offstanding coat. The dog should have a sharply pointed muzzle and triangular shaped ears standing erect. Bushy tail carried over the back. The overall quality of the body should be firm and strong, full of flexibility. Fore and hind quarters should be well proportioned and balanced.

Head and Skull: Head of medium size without coarseness, moderately broad and slightly rounded. Skull broadest at occiput; well defined stop; cheeks rounded; forehead not protruding. Muzzle sharply pointed neither too thick nor too long. Lips firm and tightly closed, with black colour desirable. The nose round and small and black in pigmentation.

Eyes: Of moderate size, almond shape, set rather obliquely and not too wide apart; dark in colour with black eyerims.

Ears: Small, triangular and standing erect. Set high, forward facing and not too wide apart.

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

Neck: Strong and of moderate length.

Forequarters: Shoulders well laid. Forelegs straight with elbows firm and tight and pasterns slightly sloping.

Body: Chest broad and deep. Ribs powerfully sprung; belly moderately firm with good tuck-up. Withers should be highly developed and back should be straight and short. Loins should be broad and firm. Croup should be comparatively long and slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Muscular and moderately angulated. Hind legs parallel to each other viewed from the rear.

Feet: Toes should be small, round and cat-like. Well padded with good pigment. Nails should be hard and black or dark.

Gait: Light and nimble, active, energetic and very smooth.

Tail: Moderate in length with root set high and curled over the back.

Coat: The outer coat should be straight and stand-off. Profuse under coat, short, dense and soft in texture. Shorter on the face, ears, front parts of fore and hind legs and below hocks. All the other parts of the body covered with long coat. Mane on the neck and shoulder, reaching down to the brisket. Tail profusely covered with long hair.

Colour: Pure white.

Size: Height at shoulder: 30 - 40 cm (12 - 16 in) for males, 25 - 35 cm (10 - 14 in) for females.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Keeshond



GENERAL APPEARANCE: A short, compact body, alert carriage, foxlike head; small pointed ears; a well-feathered, curling tail, carried over the back, hair very thick on the neck, forming a large ruff; head, ears and legs covered with short thick hair. Dogs should move cleanly and briskly (not lope like a German Shepherd) but movement should be straight and sharp. Dogs should show boldly.

Head and Skull: Head well proportioned to the body, wedge-shaped when seen from above; from the side showing definite stop. Muzzle should be of medium length, neither coarse nor snipy.

Eyes: Dark with well-defined spectacles.

Ears: Small and well set on head, not wide and yet not meeting.

Mouth: Should be neither over nor undershot, upper teeth should just overlap under teeth and should be white, sound and strong (but discolouration from distemper not to penalize severely).

Forequarters: Forelegs feathered, straight, with good bone and cream in colour.

Hindquarters: Hind legs should be straight, showing very little hock and not feathered below the hock. Cream in colour.

Feet: Round and cat-like with black nails.

Tail: Tightly curled, a double curl at the end is desirable. Plume to be white on the top where curled, with black tip.

Coat: Dense, and harsh (off-standing), dense ruff and well feathered, profuse trousers; a soft, thick, light-coloured undercoat. Coat should not be silky, wavy or woolly, nor should it form a parting on the back.

Colour: Should be wolf, ash-grey; not all black or all white, and markings should be definite.

Weight and Size: The ideal height is 45.7 cm (18 in) for dogs and 43.2 cm (17 in) for bitches, but type is of more importance.

Faults: Light eyes, prominent eyes. Curly or wavy tendency in coat. Silky coat. Absence of spectacles. Nervous demeanour. Drop ears. Whole white foot or feet. Black marks below the knee, pencilling excepted. White chest. Apple head or absence of stop.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Lhasa Apso



CHARACTERISTICS: The Apso should give the appearance of a well-balanced, solid dog. Gay and assertive, but chary of strangers. Free and jaunty in movement.

Head and Skull: Heavy head furnishings with good fall over the eyes, good whiskers and beard.

Skull moderately narrow, falling away behind the eyes in a marked degree; not quite flat, but not domed or apple shaped.

Straight foreface, with medium stop. Nose black. Muzzle about 1.5 inches long, but not square; the length from tip of nose to be roughly one-third the total length from nose to back of skull.

Eyes: Dark. Medium sized eyes to be frontally placed, not large or full, or small and sunk. No white showing at base or top of eye.

Ears: Pendant, heavily feathered. Dark tips an asset.

Mouth: Upper incisors should close just inside the lower, i.e., a reverse scissor bite. Incisors should be nearly in a straight line. Full dentition is desirable.

Neck: Strong, well covered with a dense mane which is more pronounced in dogs than in bitches.

Forequarters: Shoulders should be well laid back. Forelegs straight, heavily furnished with hair.

Body: The length from point of shoulders to point of buttocks greater than height at withers. Well ribbed up. Level top-line. Strong loin. Well balanced and compact.

Hindquarters: Well developed with good muscle. Good angulation. Heavily furnished. The hocks when viewed from behind should be parallel and not too close together.

Feet: Round and cat-like, with good pads. Well-feathered.

Tail: High set, carried well over back and not like a pot-hook. There is often a kink at the end. Well feathered.

Coat: Top coat heavy, straight and hard, not woolly or silky, of good length. Dense under-coat.

Colours: Golden, sandy, honey, dark grizzle, slate, smoke, parti-colour, black, white or brown.

Size: Ideal height: 25.4 cm (10 in) at shoulder for dogs; bitches slightly smaller.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Peruvian Hairless Dog (Large)



Translated by: Mrs Peggy Davis

Country of Origin: Peru

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

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Going by his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength and harmony without ever appearing coarse. He is of noble and affectionate nature with those nearest to him.. He is reserved towards strangers, lively, alert and a good guard dog.

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

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

TEMPERAMENT: Noble and affectionate at home with those close to him, at the same time lively and alert; he is wary and a good guard in the presence of strangers.

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

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

Stop: Cranial-facial depression barely marked (approximately 140 degrees).

Nose: The colour of the nose must be in harmony with the different colours of the skin.

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

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

Cheeks: Normally developed.

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

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

MOUTH: The incisors are in a scissor bite and the canines developed normally. The absence of one or all the pre molars and molars is accepted. The lower jaw is only slightly developed.

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

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

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

BODY: Mesomorph (a muscular body)

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

Withers: Barely accentuated.

Chest: Seen from the front, the chest must have a good amplitude, but without excess; come down almost to the elbow. The ribs must be lightly sprung, never flat. The girth of the chest, measured behind the elbows, must exceed by about 18% the height at the withers.

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

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

Croup: Its upper profile is slightly convex. Its slant compared to the horizontal is about 40 degrees. Its solid and well-muscled conformation assures a good impulsion.

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

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

FEET: The forefeet are semi-long and look like hare-feet. The pads are strong and heat-resistant. The interdigital membranes are well developed. The black dogs have preferably black nails and the lighter dogs light nails. The hind feet are the same as the forefeet.

Peruvian Hairless Dog (Large) continued...

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

SKIN: The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, but can form rounded almost concentric lines on the head and round the eyes and the cheeks. It has been checked that the internal and external temperature of these dogs is exactly the same as other breeds. The absence of hair leads to an immediate and direct emanation of heat, different from the hairy subjects, where the heat filters through the coat by natural ventilation.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Given the structure and angulations of the above-mentioned quarters, these dogs move with a rather short step, but fast and at the same time quite soft and flexible.

COAT: To deserve the name of hairless dog, the coat (hair) must be non-existent. Vestiges of hair on the head and on the extremities of the legs and tail are admitted and, sometimes, a few rare hairs appear on the back.

COLOUR: The colour of the hair can vary from black in black dogs, slate black, elephant black, bluish black, the whole scale of greys, dark brown going to light blond.

All those colours can be uniform or show pinkish patches at all points of the body.

SIZE AND WEIGHT: .

Height:- from 50 to 60 cm (19 ¾ to 25 ¾ inches)

Weight:- from 12 to 25 kg (26.4 to 55.1 lbs)

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

- Semi-erect ears
- Presence of dewclaws on the hindquarters.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Upper or lower prognathism.
- Deviated jaw
- Hanging or cropped ears
- Tail-less, short tail, docked tail.
- Excessively hairy on the parts of the body authorised by the standard.
- Presence of hair on other parts of the body not authorised by the standard
- Albinism.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Peruvian Hairless Dog (Medium)

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

Height from 40 to 50 cm (15 ³/₄ to 19 ³/₄ inches)

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Peruvian Hairless Dog (Small)

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

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

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Standard)



Faults: Heavy build, clumsiness, long back, snipy in foreface, light or round or prominent eyes, lippiness, bad carriage, heavy gait, coarse head, over or undershot or pincer mouth, flesh coloured nose, coarse legs and feet, long flat toes, open soft coats with no curl, parti-colours - white markings on black or coloured poodles, lemon or other markings on white poodles, vicious temperament.

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

CHARACTERISTICS AND GENERAL APPEARANCE: That of a very active, intelligent, well balanced and elegant looking dog with good temperament, carrying himself very proudly.

Gait: Sound, free movement and light gait are essential.

Head and Skull: Long and fine with slight peak at the back. The skull not broad and with a moderate stop. Foreface strong and well chiselled, not falling away under the eyes; bones and muscle flat. Lips tight fitting. Chin well defined, but not protruding. The whole head must be in proportion to the size of the dog.

Eyes: Almond shaped, dark, not set too close together, full of fire and intelligence.

Ears: The leather long and wide, low set on, hanging close to the face.

Mouth: Teeth - white, strong, even, with scissor bite. A full set of 42 teeth is desirable.

Neck: Well proportioned, of good length and strong to admit of the head being carried high and with dignity. Skin fitting tightly at the throat.

Forequarters: Shoulders - strong and muscular, sloping well to the back, legs set straight from the shoulders, well muscled.

Body: Chest - deep and moderately wide. Ribs - well sprung and rounded. Back - short, strong, slightly hollowed, loins broad and muscular.

Hindquarters: Thighs well developed and muscular, well bent stifles, well let down hocks, hind legs turning neither in nor out.

Feet: Pasterns strong, tight feet proportionately small, oval in shape, turning neither in nor out, toes arched, pads thick and hard, well cushioned.

Tail: Set on rather high, well carried at a slight angle away from the body, never curled or carried over the back, thick at the root.

Coat: Very profuse and dense of good harsh texture without knots or tangles. All short hair close, thick and curly. It is strongly recommended that the traditional lion clip be adhered to.

Colour: All solid colours. White and cream poodles to have black nose, lips and eyerims, black toenails desirable; brown poodles to have dark amber eyes, dark liver nose, lips, eyerims and toenails, apricot poodles to have dark eyes with black points or deep amber eyes with liver points. Black, silver and blue poodles to have black nose, lips, eyerims and toenails. Cream, apricot, brown, silver and blue poodles may show varying shades of the same colour up to 18 months. Clear colours preferred.

Size: 38 cm (15 in) and over.

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Miniature)



The Poodle (Miniature) should be in every respect a replica, in miniature, of the Poodle (Standard). Height at shoulder should be under 38 cm (15 in) but not under 28 cm (11 in).

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Toy)



The Poodle (Toy) should be in every respect a replica, in miniature, of the Poodle (Standard) and Poodle (Miniature). Height at shoulder should be under 28 cm (11 in).

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Schipperke



GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small cobby animal, with sharp expression, intensely lively, presenting the appearance of being always on the alert.

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively and alert.

Head and Skull: Head foxy in type, skull not round, but fairly broad, flat and with little stop. The muzzle should be moderate in length, fine but not weak, should be well-filled out under the eyes. Nose black and small.

Eyes: Dark brown, small, more oval than round and not full; bright and full of expression.

Ears: Sharp, of moderate length, not too broad at the base, tapering to a point. Carried stiffly erect and strong enough not to be bent other than lengthways.

Mouth: Teeth strong and level.

Neck: Strong and full, rather short set, broad on the shoulders, and slightly arched.

Forequarters: Shoulders muscular and sloping. Legs perfectly straight, well under the body, with bone in proportion to the body.

Body: Chest broad and deep in brisket. Back short, straight and strong. Loins powerful, well drawn up from brisket.

Hindquarters: Fine compared to the foreparts, muscular and well-developed thighs; tail-less rump well rounded. Legs strong, muscular, hocks well let down.

Feet: Should be small, cat-like, and standing well on the toes.

Coat: Abundant, dense and harsh, smooth on the head, ears and legs, lying close on the back and sides, but erect and thick round the neck, forming a mane and frill and with a good cullotte on the back of the thighs.

Colour: Should be black but other whole colours are permissible.

Weight and Size: Weight about 5.4 to 7.3 kg (12-16 lbs).

Faults: Drop or semi-erect ears, Dudley noses in the coloured variety. A light-coloured eye. Head narrow and elongated, or too short. Coat sparse, wavy or silky. Absence of the mane and "cullotte". Coat too long, and white spots. Undershot or overshot mouth.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Shar Pei



GENERAL APPEARANCE - Alert, active, compact, short coupled, squarely built. Dogs larger and more powerful than bitches.

CHARACTERISTICS- Loose skin, frowning expression, harsh bristly coat

TEMPERAMENT- Calm, independent, very affectionate, and devoted to people.

HEAD AND SKULL- Rather large in proportion to body, skull flat, broad, moderate stop. Length from nose to stop approximately equal to length from stop to occiput. Fine wrinkles on forehead and cheeks continuing to form dewlaps. Muzzle distinctive feature of breed. Broad and full with no suggestion of tapering. The lips and top of muzzle padded, causing a slight bulge at the base of nose. When viewed from front, bottom jaw appears wider than top due to padding of lips. Nose large, wide, preferably black but any colour conforming to general coat colour permissible.

EYES- Dark, medium size, almond shaped with frowning expression. Amber and lighter colour permissible in paler shades. Function of eyeball or lid in no way disturbed by surrounding skin, folds or hair. Any sign of irritation of eyeball, conjunctiva or eyelids highly undesirable. Free from entropion.

EARS- Very small, rather thick, equilaterally triangular in shape, slightly rounded at tip and set high on the skull, with tips pointing towards eyes, set well forward over eyes, wide apart and close to skull. Pricked ears highly undesirable.

MOUTH- Tongue, roof of mouth, gums and flews: solid bluish-black is preferred. Solid pink tongue undesirable. Dogs with self-coloured pigment and amber to light brown eyes would be expected to have a lavender tongue. Teeth 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. Padding of lower lip should not be so excessive so as to interfere with the bite.

NECK- Medium in length, strong, full; set well on shoulders, with loose skin under neck.

FOREQUARTERS- Shoulders muscular, well laid and sloping. Elbows close to the body. Forelegs straight, moderate length, good bone; pasterns slightly sloping, strong and flexible.

BODY- Height at withers approximately equal to the length from point of shoulders to point of buttock. Depth of brisket approximately half of height at withers. Chest broad and deep, underline rising slightly under loin. Back short, strong. Topline dips slightly behind withers then rises over short, broad loin. Adult dogs should display moderate wrinkling over shoulders and base of tail. Excessive skin on body when mature highly undesirable.

HINDQUARTERS- Muscular, strong; moderately angulated; hocks well let down without excessive wrinkling or thickening.

FEET- Moderate size, compact, toes well knuckled. Fore and hind dewclaws may be removed.

TAIL- Rounded, narrowing to fine point, base set very high. May be carried high and curved; carried in tight curl; or curved over. Lack of, or incomplete, tail highly undesirable.

GAIT/MOVEMENT- Free, vigorous and balanced, rear single tracking is normal at a fast trot. Stilted gait undesirable.

COAT- Extremely harsh coat, straight and off-standing on the body but flatter on the limbs. No undercoat. Length varies from short and bristly, under 1.25 cm (half an inch) or longer and thicker, between 1.25 cm (half an inch) and 2.5 cm (one inch), but still off-standing and harsh to the touch.

N.B. No particular coat length within the accepted length should be preferred above the other. Never trimmed.

COLOUR- All solid colours except white are acceptable. Frequently shaded on tail and back of thighs with lighter colour.

SIZE-

Height: 46-51 cms (18-20 ins) at withers.

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

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Shih Tzu



GENERAL APPEARANCE: Very active, lively and alert with a distinctly arrogant carriage. The Shih Tzu is neither a terrier nor a toy dog.

Head and Skull: Head broad and round; wide between the eyes. Shock-headed with hair falling well over the eyes. Good beard and whiskers, the hair growing upwards on the nose gives a distinctly chrysanthemum-like effect. Muzzle square and short, but not wrinkled like a Pekingese; flat and hairy. Nose black for preference and about 2.5 cm from tip to stop.

Eyes: Large, dark and round but not prominent.

Ears: Large, with long leathers, and carried drooping. Set slightly below the crown of the skull; so heavily coated that they appear to blend with the hair of the neck.

Mouth: Level or slightly underhung.

Forequarters: Legs short and muscular with ample bone. The legs should look massive on account of the wealth of hair.

Body: Body between withers and root of tail should be longer than height at withers; well-coupled and sturdy; chest broad and deep, shoulders firm, back level.

Hindquarters: Legs short and muscular with ample bone. They should look straight when viewed from the rear. Thighs well-rounded and muscular. Legs should look massive on account of the wealth of hair.

Feet: Firm and well-padded. They should look big on account of the wealth of hair.

Tail: Heavily plumed and curled well over back; carried gaily, set on high.

Coat: Long and dense, but not curly, with good undercoat.

Colour: All colours permissible, but a white blaze on the forehead and a white tip to the tail are highly prized. Dogs with liver markings may have dark liver noses and slightly lighter eyes. Pigmentation on muzzle as unbroken as possible.

Weight and Size: 4.5 to 8.2 kg (10-18 lb). Ideal weight 4.5 to 7.3 kg (10-16 lb). Height at withers not more than 26.7 cm (10.5 in); type and breed characteristics of the utmost importance and on no account to be sacrificed to size alone.

Faults: Narrow heads, pig-jaws, snipyness, pale pink noses and eye-rims, small or light eyes, legginess, sparse coats.

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

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Tibetan Spaniel



CHARACTERISTICS: Gay and assertive, highly intelligent, aloof with strangers.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Should be small, active and alert. The outline should give a well balanced appearance, slightly longer in body than height at withers.

Head and Skull: Small in proportion to body and proudly carried giving an impression of quality. Masculine in dogs but free from coarseness. Skull slightly domed, moderate width and length. Stop slight, but defined. Medium length of muzzle, blunt with cushioning, free from wrinkle. The chin should show some depth and width. Nose black preferred.

Eyes: Dark brown in colour, oval in shape, bright and expressive, of medium size set fairly well apart but forward looking giving an ape-like expression. Eye rims black.

Ears: Medium size, pendant, well feathered in the adult and set fairly high. They may have a slight lift from the skull, but should not fly. Large heavy low set ears are not typical.

Mouth: Ideally slightly undershot, the upper incisors fitting neatly inside and touching the lower incisors. Teeth should be evenly placed and the lower jaw wide between the canine tusks. Full dentition desired. A level mouth is permissible providing there is sufficient width and depth of chin to preserve the blunt appearance of muzzle. Teeth must not show when mouth is closed.

Neck: Moderately short, strong and well set on. Covered with a mane or "shawl" of longer hair which is more pronounced in dogs than bitches.

Forequarters: The bones of the forelegs slightly bowed but firm at shoulder. Moderate bone. Shoulder well placed.

Body: Slightly longer from point of shoulder to root of tail than the height at withers, well ribbed with good depth, level back.

Hindquarters: Well made and strong, hocks well let down and straight when viewed from behind. Stifle well developed, showing moderate angulation.

Feet: Harefooted, small and neat with feathering between toes often extending beyond the feet. White markings allowed .

Gait: Quick moving, straight, free, positive.

Tail: Set high, richly plumed and carried in a gay curl over the back when moving. Should not be penalised for dropping tail when standing.

Coat: Double coat, silky in texture, smooth on face and front of legs, of moderate length on body, but lying rather flat. Ears and back of forelegs nicely feathered, tail and buttocks well furnished with longer hair. Should not be overcoated and bitches tend to carry less coat and mane than dogs.

Colour: All colours and mixture of colours allowed.

Weight and Size: 4.1 to 6.8 kg (9-15 lb) being ideal. Height about 25.4 cm (10 in).

Faults: Large full eyes, broad flat muzzle, very domed or flat wide skull, accentuated stop, pointed weak or wrinkled muzzle, overshoot mouth, long plain down face without stop, very bowed or loose front, straight stifle, cow hocks, nervousness, cat feet, coarseness of type, mean expression, liver or putty coloured pigmentation, light eyes, protruding tongue.

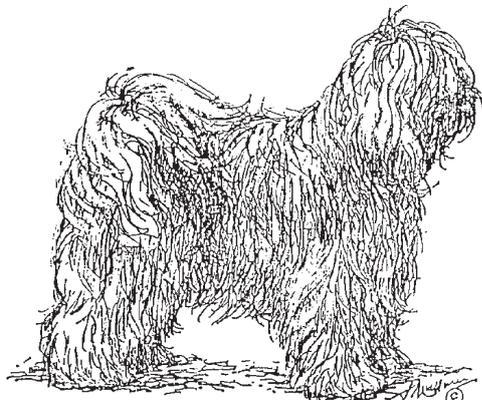
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.



NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB

Official Breed Standard

Tibetan Terrier



Colour: White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, parti-coloured, and tri-colours; in fact any colour except chocolate or liver colour.

Size: Height at shoulders, dogs should be from 35.6 to 40.6 cm (14-16 in), bitches slightly smaller.

Faults: A weak snipy foreface should be penalised. Lack of double coat. Cat feet.

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

CHARACTERISTICS: Alert, intelligent and game, not fierce nor pugnacious. Chary of strangers.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A well muscled medium sized dog, in general appearance not unlike an Old English Sheepdog in miniature.

Head and Skull: Skull of medium length, not broad or coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The malar bones are curved, but should not be over developed so as to bulge. There should be a marked stop in front of the eyes, but this must not be exaggerated. The head should be well furnished with long hair, falling forward over the eyes. The lower jaw should carry a small, but not exaggerated, amount of beard. The length from eye to tip of nose equal to length from eye to base of skull; not broad nor massive. Nose black.

Eyes: Large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken; should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark.

Ears: Pendant, not too close to head, V-shaped, not too large, heavily feathered.

Mouth: Level by preference but if slightly undershot not to be penalised.

Forequarters: Legs parallel and heavily furnished. Pasterns slightly sloping.

Body: Compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Heavily furnished, should be slightly longer than forelegs with well bent stifles and low set hocks giving a level back.

Feet: The feet should be large, round, heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dogs should stand well down on its pads. There should be no arch in the feet.

Gait: When walking or trotting the hind legs should neither go inside nor outside the front ones but run on the same track.

Tail: Medium length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over the back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink near the tip.

Coat: Double coated. The undercoat fine wool, the top coat profuse, fine but not silky or woolly; long; either straight or waved.

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.

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

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

CRANKED TAIL: Bent or kinked tail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CUT UP OF LOIN: The underline of the belly.

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

DAYLIGHT: Too high on leg.

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

DISH FACE: Concave outline to the foreface.

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

DRY: Tight-skinned, not loose or wrinkled.

DUDLEY NOSE: Flesh or liver coloured.

ECTROPIAN : Turning out of the eyelids.

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

ENTROPION: Turning in of the eyelids.

EVEN BITE: When teeth meet edge to edge.

EWE NECKED: When the neck sags instead of arching.

FALL: Hair dropping down from the head and face.

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

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

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

FILLUP: Bony padding to the foreface of Bull Terriers.

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

FLANK: Sides of the body below the loins.

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

FLEWS: Pendulous lips and cheeks.

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

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

FOREARM: Foreleg from elbow to pasterns.

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

FOREFACE: Muzzle.

FOREHAND: Front leg assembly including shoulders and upper arms.

FOREIGN EXPRESSION: Untypical of its breed.

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

FRINGES: Long hair on ears,, etc.

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

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

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

GAY TAIL: Tail carried too high -over back.

GAZEHOUND: Hound that hunts by sight rather than scent.

GOOSERUMPED: Croup falls away too steeply.

GRIZZLED: A mixture of black and grey hairs.

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

HAREFOOT: Long, narrow and oval foot.

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

HAUNCH: The area above the hips.

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

HAZEL: Light-brownish shade.

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

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

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

JOWLY: Cheeky, overdone with flesh about the face.

KEEL: Breastbone (of Dachshunds).

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

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

LEATHERS: Ear flaps.

LEGGY: Too long in the leg.

LEVEL BITE: When the teeth meet edge to edge.

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

LIPPY: When there is excessive lip.

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

LOINS: Coupling.

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

MANE: Profuse hair on the neck.

MASK: Dark shading on the foreface.

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: Patched with two or more 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.

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.

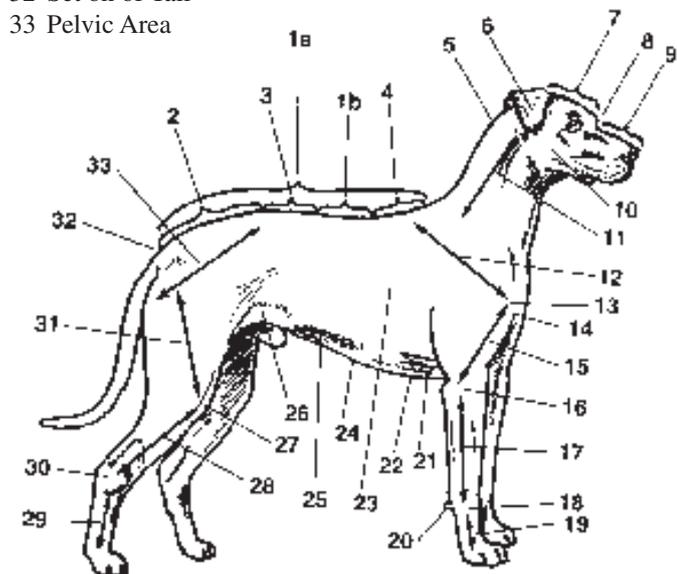
WRY JAW: When the upper and lower jaws fail to meet in parallel alignment; usually the lower jaw is to blame, but the upper jaw may also be affected.

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.

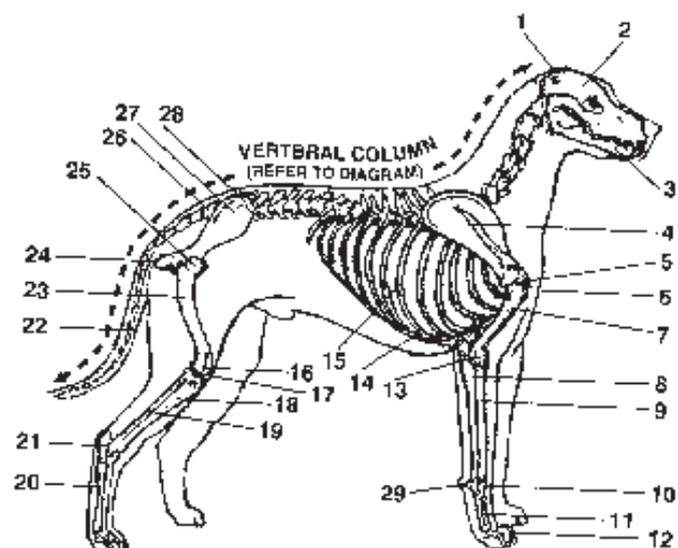
Topographical Anatomy

- 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

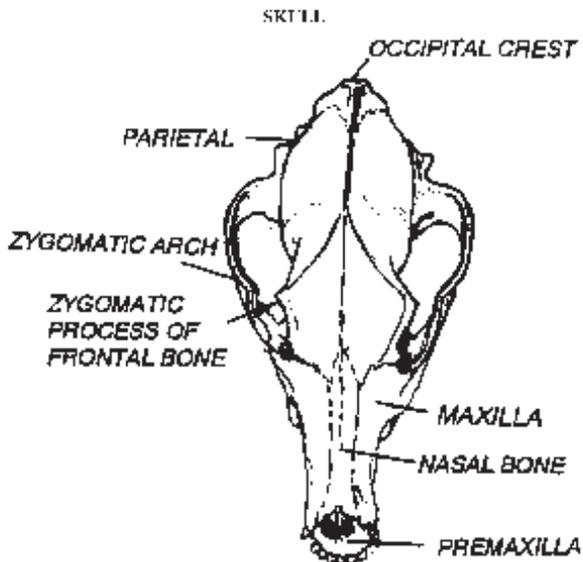
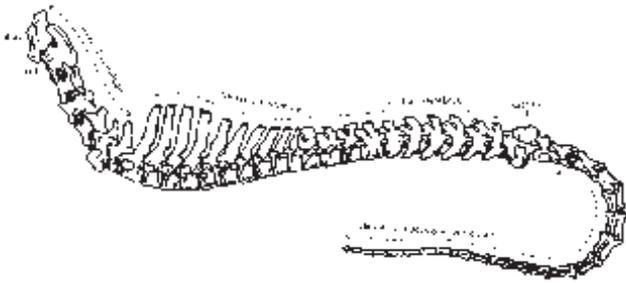


Skeletal Anatomy

- 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 placment 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



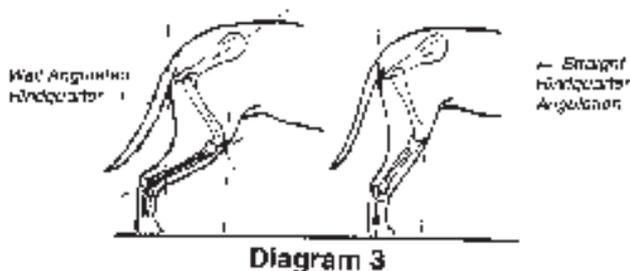
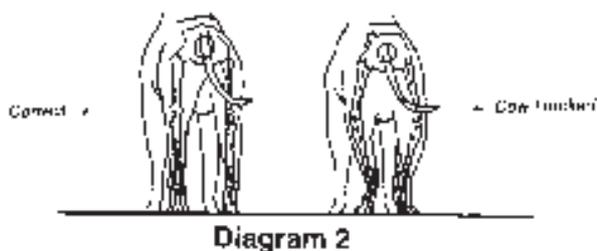
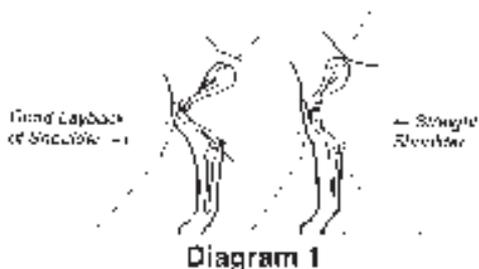
Diagram 5



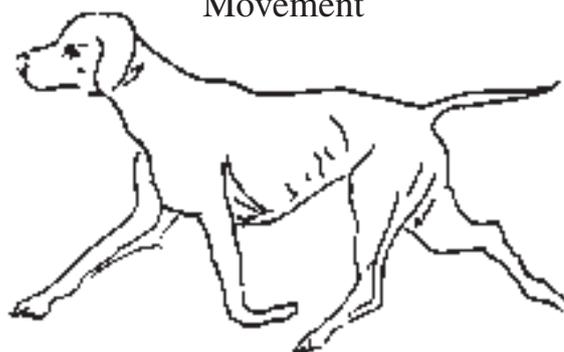
Diagram 6

Angulation

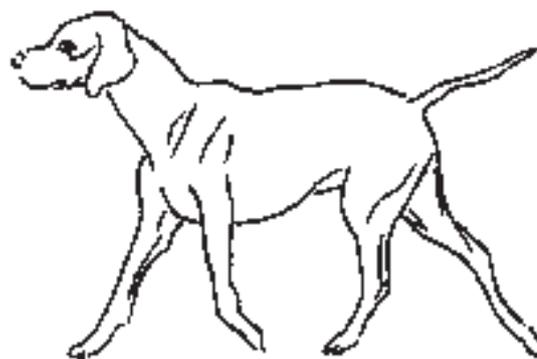
- Diagram 1 Depicts on the left, scapula and humerus at an angle of approximately 90 degrees, and indicates possible forward reach; on the right the scapula and the humerus are at an angle greater than 90 degrees forming straight or upright shoulders, in which case the resultant movement is not faulty.
- 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.



Movement

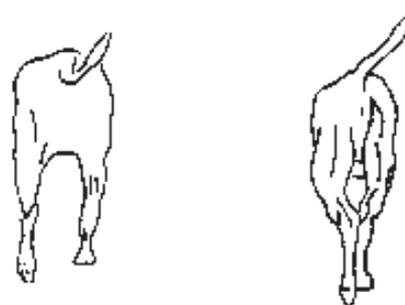


GOOD MOVEMENT SIDE VIEW



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

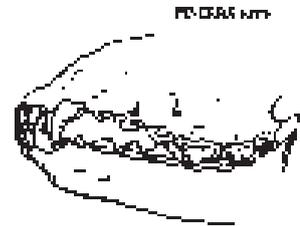
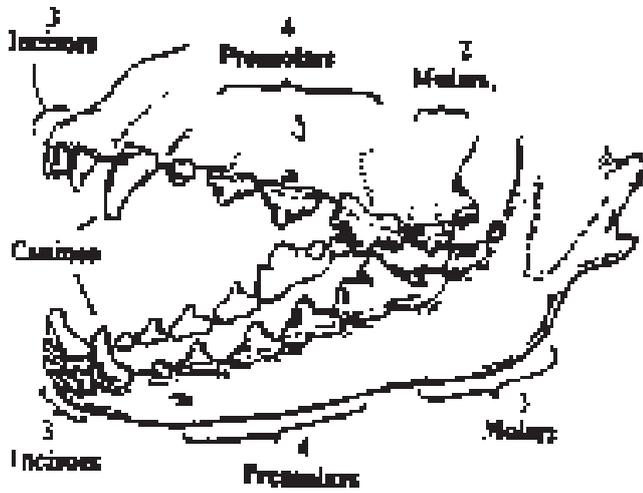
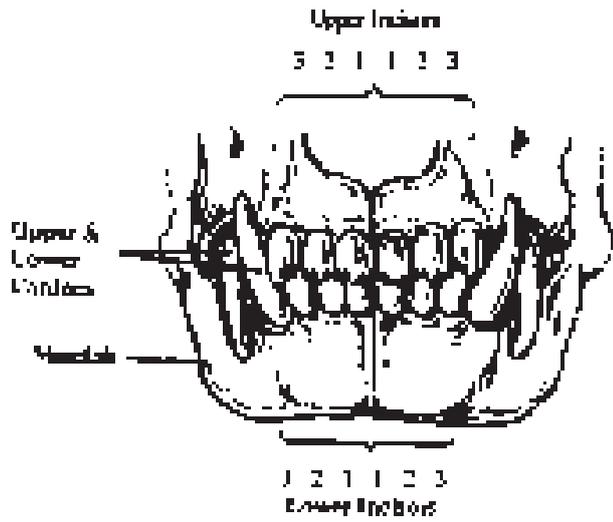
Diagram 2: Depicting correct movement in front; covers front movement generally. Some breeds single track, which is also correct.

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)



TEETH OF THE DOG

