



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

Miscellaneous Group

Breed Standards

Amended to January 2015

Miscellaneous Breeds (13)

	Page
Disqualifications for the Misc Group	3
American Hairless Terrier	5
Azawakh	7
Belgian Laekenois	9
Berger Picard	12
Dogo Argentino	15
Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen	19
Lagotto Romagnolo	21
Miniature American Shepherd	24
Norrbottenspets	27
Peruvian Inca Orchid	30
Portuguese Podengo	33
Pumi	35
Sloughi	37

Disqualifications: Miscellaneous Breeds

American Hairless Terrier

Hanging ears.

Bobtail or docked tail on the hairless variety.

In the coated variety – wire, broken or long coat.

Merle color and albinism.

Belgian Laekenois

Drooping or hanging ears.

Cropped or stump tail.

Viciousness.

Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches. Females under 20 ½ inches or over 25 inches.

Undershot or overshot bite such that contact with two incisors is lost. (Note: loss of contact caused by short center incisors shall not be judged as undershot in an otherwise correct bite.)

Four or more missing teeth.

Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.

Berger Picard

Males under 22 ½ inches or over 26 ½ inches, and females under 20 ½ inches or over 24 ½ inches.

Yellow eyes.

Undershot or overshot bite with loss of contact between upper and lower incisors.

Ears not carried erect or standing.

Tail absent, docked, or kinked.

Color solid black or white, pied, spotted, or harlequin; entirely white foot, or white "bib" on chest.

Dogo Argentino

Aggressiveness.

Nose without pigmentation.

Over or undershot mouth.

Light blue eyes; eyes of different color (heterochromia).

Deafness.

Long coat.

Patches in the body coat. More than one patch on the head.

Height under 23 ½ inches and over 27 inches.

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

Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

Solid color.

Lagotto Romagnolo

Dogs under 16 ½ inches or over 19 ½ inches. Bitches under 15 ½ inches or over 18 ½ inches.

Walleye(s), an eye with a whitish iris, a blue eye.

Overshot bite, pronounced undershot bite (more than ¼ inch space between the upper and lower incisors).

Any tooth missing other than a premolar or more than one missing tooth.

Missing dewclaws on front feet or present on rear feet.

Corded coat.

Black coat, black patches or black pigmentation.

Miniature American Shepherd

Under 14 inches and over 18 inches for dogs; under 13 inches and over 17 inches for bitches. The minimum heights set forth in this breed standard shall not apply to dogs or bitches under six months of age.

Over 50 percent un-pigmented nose leather.

Undershot or overshot bite.

Other than recognized colors.

White body splashes, which means any conspicuous, isolated spot or patch of white on the area between withers and tail, on back, or sides between elbows and back of hindquarters.

Norrbottenspets

A stumpy or docked tail.

Portuguese Podengo

Size – Over 28 inches. Under 16 inches.

Hanging ears.

Tail – Curled in a circle touching the back.

Pumi

Height ½ inch above or below the desired range.

Ears prick or hanging.

Any multiple-color pattern or patches, e.g., black and tan pattern, piebald, parti-colored.

Sloughi

Ears erect, or small and folding backwards in a “rose ear.”

An overshot or undershot jaw.

Coat to long and/or feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs.

Color not in accordance with the standard and/or solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.



Official Standard of the American Hairless Terrier

General Appearance: The American Hairless Terrier is a small to medium sized, smoothly muscled and active terrier. Ancestors of the breed were bred to hunt rats and other vermin. The lack of coat on the hairless variety of the American Hairless Terrier renders them unsuited for most hunting activities. They have, however, retained a strong hunting instinct and excel in many other activities and sports. The breed is energetic, alert, curious and intelligent. Given early socialization and training they excel as companions, displaying great affection for their owners and family. American Hairless Terriers should not be spayed during conformation judging.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* - Ideal height is from 12 to 16 inches at the withers. *Proportion* - Body is rectangular being slightly longer than tall with a 10:9 ratio when measured from the prosternum to point of buttocks and from the withers to the ground.

Substance - Medium bone, not so heavy as to appear coarse or so light as to appear racy and blends with the proportion of the dog. The overall appearance is strong but moderate with firm, smooth, flat muscles. While correct size is very important, it should not outweigh that of type. Too heavy or too light in bone and obesity are to be faulted.

Head: *Expression* - is alert, curious and intelligent. Viewed from the front or side the head forms a blunt wedge shape and is proportionate to the size of the body. The *skull* is broad, slightly domed and tapers slightly toward the muzzle. Skull and muzzle are of equal length with a moderate stop. *Muzzle* - Muzzle is well filled under the eyes, tapers slightly from the stop to the nose and is well-chiseled. Jaws are powerful with well-muscled cheeks. Lips are tight, dry, without flews. Pigmentation of the lips match the nose. *Nose* - The nose is solid colored and can be black or self colored. Abrupt stop, snipey muzzle and a Dudley or butterfly nose are to be faulted. Serious fault - Apple head. *Eyes* - Eyes are expressive, set obliquely, round, somewhat prominent but moderate in size, and of matching color. Eye color varies with body color from darkest brown to amber and hazel. When eyes are brown, a darker brown is preferred. Amber eyes are permissible for a blue dog. Blue eyes are acceptable in blue or blue fawn dogs only but gray is preferred. Eye rim pigmentation corresponds with the nose color. Incomplete eye rim pigmentation is permitted only when the skin/coat color around the eye area is white. *Bite* - The teeth are white and strongly developed meeting in a scissors bite. A level bite is acceptable. Missing pre-molars are not to be faulted. Overshot or undershot bite should be faulted. *Ears* - Ears are set at the outside edge of the skull and V-shaped. Erect ears are preferred however, tipped or button ears are acceptable. Both ears should match in carriage. Rose ears, flying ears, erect ears with the sides curved inward forming a tulip petal shape and non-matching ear carriages are to be faulted. Disqualification - Hanging ears.

Neck, Body, Topline: The *neck* is clean, moderately long, smoothly muscled, slightly arched and tapers slightly from the shoulders to the head, blending smoothly into well laid back shoulders. *Body* - The body is slightly longer than tall. Length of the front leg (measured from point of elbow to the ground) should approximately equal one-half of the dog's height. The loin is moderately short, slightly arched, and muscular, with moderate tuck-up and the croup is slightly sloping. Ribs extend well back and are well sprung out from the spine, forming a broad, strong back, then curving down and inward to form a deep body. Brisket extends to or just below the elbow. The chest between the forelegs is well filled and of moderate width when viewed from the front. The forechest extends in a shallow oval shape in front of the forelegs when viewed from the side. *Topline* - The line of the back is strong and level when the dog is standing



or moving. The **tail** comes off the end of the croup, almost reaches hock and is thick at the base, tapering toward the tip. The tail is held upward in a slight curve when the dog is alert and may be carried out behind the dog or up in a slight curve when the dog is in motion. The tail on the hairless variety should never be docked. Tail docking on the coated variety is permitted and optional. Bent tail, ring tail or curled tail are to be faulted. Disqualification - bobtail or docked tail on the hairless variety.

Forequarters: Shoulders blades are well laid back with the upper tips fairly close together at the withers. The upper arm appears equal in length to the shoulder blade and joins at an apparent right angle. Shoulders are smoothly muscled and the elbows are close to the body. Forelegs are straight and strong when viewed from any angle and sturdy in bone. Pasterns are strong, short, and nearly vertical. Feet - Feet are slightly oval in shape and compact. The two middle toes are slightly longer than the other toes. Toes may be well split up but the foot is not flat or splayed. Removal of front dewclaws is optional but rear dewclaws must be removed. Flat feet, splayed feet or rear dewclaws present are to be faulted.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters are muscular. Upper and lower thighs being approximately equal in length. Angulation of the hindquarters and forequarters are in balance with each other. Stifles are well-bent and the hocks are well let down. The short, strong rear pasterns are perpendicular to the ground and when viewed from the rear they are parallel to one another.

Coat: The breed is hairless but has a coated counterpart. Coated: The coated variety is covered with a short, smooth and dense coat that has a sheen. Whiskers are not removed. A coated dog that lacks a full coat is to be seriously faulted. Hairless: Hairless puppies are born with a soft, vestigial “down” known as the “birth coat”. This generally covers the body but diminishes over time and puppies should be completely hairless by approximately eight to ten weeks of age. A mature, hairless dog should be free of hair with the exception of whiskers and guard hairs on the eyebrows and muzzle. Short, very fine (vellus) hair may be present on the body of a mature dog. The skin is smooth and warm to the touch. Disqualification – In the coated variety – wire, broken or long coat.

Color: Any color or combination of colors is allowed with the exception of albino or merle. Disqualification - Merle, albinism.

Gait: Movement is smooth and effortless, showing good reach and drive. The forequarters move without any hint of being hackney and the rear drives with power and with the hocks fully extending. This breed moves smoothly but with a jaunty attitude that suggests a dog of agility, power and speed. The legs do not turn in or out and the feet do not cross or interfere with each other. As speed increases, feet tend to converge toward centerline but do not cross.

Temperament: The breed is energetic, alert, curious and intelligent. Aggressiveness or extreme shyness is to be faulted.

Disqualifications: *Hanging ears. Bobtail or docked tail on the hairless variety. In the coated variety - wire, broken or long coat. Merle color and albinism.*

Approved March 9, 2010
Effective January 1, 2014



Official Standard of the Azawakh

General Appearance: The Azawakh is an African sighthound of Afro-Asiatic type, which appeared in Europe towards 1970 and, comes from the Nigerian middle basin, among others, from the Valley of the Azawakh. For hundreds of years, he has been the companion of the nomads of the southern Sahara. Particularly leggy and elegant, the Azawakh gives a general impression of great fineness. His bone structure and musculature are transparent beneath fine and lean skin. This sighthound presents itself as a rangy dog whose body fits into a rectangle with its longer sides in a vertical position. Faults - Heavy general appearance.

Size, Weight, Proportion: Height at withers - Males 25 to 29 inches, females 23 to 27 inches. Serious Fault - Size deviating more than an inch from the norms of the standard. Weight - Males 44 to 55 pounds, females 33 to 44 pounds; in correct weight three to five ribs should be visible.

Body Proportion - Length of body/height at withers - 9:10. Length of body is 90 percent height of hound. This ratio may be slightly higher in bitches.

Head: *Eyes* - Almond shaped, quite large. Their color is in keeping with the coat color. Eye rims are pigmented. *Ears* - Set quite high. They are fine, always drooping and flat, quite wide at the base, close to the skull, never a rose ear. Their shape is that of a triangle with a slightly rounded tip. Their base rises when the hound is attentive. *Skull* - The skull is almost flat, rather elongated. The width of the skull must definitely be inferior to half the length of the head. Width of the skull/length of head equals 4:10. The width of the skull is 40 percent the length of the head. The superciliary arches and the frontal furrow are slightly marked. On the other hand, the occipital crest is clearly protruding and the occipital protuberance marked. Faults - Wide back skull, prominent stop. *Muzzle* - Long, straight, fine towards the front without exaggeration. Planes - Long, fine, lean and chiseled, rather narrow, without excess. Length of muzzle/length of head equals 1:2. Length of back skull is 50 percent length of head. The directions of the axis of the skull and the muzzle are often slightly divergent towards the front. *Nose* - Nostrils well opened. The nose color is in keeping with the coat color. *Lips and Jaw* - Lips are fine and tight. Jaw is long and strong. Cheeks are flat. *Bite* - A scissor bite is preferable; a level bite is allowed. Serious Fault - An overshot or undershot jaw. *Teeth* - Full dentition; the teeth are healthy and strong.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* - Good reach of neck which is long, fine and muscular, slightly arched. The skin is fine and does not form a dewlap. *Topline* - Nearly straight, horizontal or rising toward the hips. Withers are quite prominent. *Body* - Length of body/height at withers - 9:10. Length of body is 90 percent height of hound. This ratio may be slightly higher in bitches. Fault - Body too long. *Chest* - Height of chest/height at withers - about 4:10. Height of chest is 40 percent of height at withers. Well developed in length, deep but without reaching elbow level. It is not very wide, but must have enough space for the heart, so the sternal region of the chest must not abruptly become narrow. Forechest is not very wide. *Ribs* - Long, visible, slightly and evenly curved down to the sternum. *Underline* - The chest is curved like a keel consisting of dry muscle and visible skeleton. The sternum is well defined, rising very high into the lumbar arch without interruption. *Back* - Nearly straight, horizontal or rising toward the hips. Hipbones are distinctly protruding and always placed at an equal or superior height to the height at the withers. Serious Fault - Hip bones placed distinctly lower than withers. *Loin* - The lumbar section is short and dry, often slightly curved over the loin. *Croup* - Oblique without accentuated slant. *Tail* - The tail is set low, thin, lean, and tapered. Length should reach the hock. It is covered with the



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

same type of hair as that of the body. It is carried hanging with the tip raised or when the hound is excited, it can be carried in a sickle, ring, or saber above the horizontal.

Forequarters: Forequarters are seen as a whole: long, fine, almost entirely vertical. Shoulders - Long, lean and muscular and only slightly slanting seen in profile. The scapulohumeral angle is very open (about 130 degrees). Dewclaws - may or may not be removed. Feet - Rounded shape, with fine and tightly closed toes. Pads may be pigmented.

Hindquarters: Hindquarters are seen as a whole: long and lean; legs perfectly vertical. Thighs - Long and prominent with lean muscles. The coxofemoral angle is very open (about 130 degrees). Stifle - The femorotibial angle is very open (about 140 degrees). Hock - Hock joint and hock are straight and lean, without dewclaws. Feet - round shaped, with fine and tightly closed toes. Pads may be pigmented.

Skin and Coat: Skin - Fine, tight over the whole body. Hair - Short, fine, down to none on the belly. Color - Color and markings are immaterial. Serious Fault - Harsh or semi-long coat. Coat not identical to the standard.

Gait: The Azawakh's movement is agile and light, without hackney action or pounding. He has particularly graceful, elastic movement at the walk and at the trot gives the appearance of floating effortlessly over the ground. At the trot, the front foot should not extend past the end of the nose. The gallop is leaping. The movement is an essential point of the breed. Fault - To move with exaggerated reach and drive or heaviness.

Character and Temperament: Quick, attentive, distant, reserved with strangers, but he can be gentle and affectionate with those he is willing to accept. Fault - Excessively timid character.

Approved November 10, 2010

Effective June 30, 2011



Official Standard of the Belgian Laekenois

General Appearance: The first impression of the Belgian Laekenois is that of a square, well-balanced dog, elegant in appearance, with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. He is a strong, agile, well-muscled animal, alert and full of life. His whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. The male dog is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart. The bitch should have a distinctly feminine look. Both male and female should be judged equally. **Faults** - Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard, 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Males should be 24 to 26 inches in height and females 22 to 24 inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of rump, should equal the height. Bitches may be slightly longer. Bone structure should be moderately heavy in proportion to his height so that he is well-balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. The Belgian Laekenois should stand squarely on all fours. From a side view the topline, front legs, and back legs should closely approximate a square. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches shall be disqualified. Females under 20½ inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified.

Head: Clean cut and strong, long without exaggeration and lean. The skull and muzzle are approximately the same length with at most a very slight advantage for the muzzle. Overall size should be in proportion to the body. **Expression** - should be intelligent and questioning, indicating alertness, attention and readiness for activity. **Eyes** - are brown, preferably dark brown, medium size, slightly almond shaped and not protruding. **Ears** - are triangular in shape, stiff, erect, and in proportion to the head in size. Base of the ear should not come below the center of the eye. **Skull** - is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same, but not wider than the length. The stop is moderate. **Muzzle** - is moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to that of the top skull. The jaws should be strong and powerful. **Nose** - is black without spots or discolored areas. The lips should be tight and black, with no pink showing on the outside. **Teeth** - full complement of strong, white teeth, evenly set. **Bite** - should be even or scissors. An overshot or undershot bite is a fault. An undershot or overshot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. The absence of two premolars or molars is a serious fault. The absence of one premolar (PMI) is not to be penalized. Four or more missing teeth is a disqualification.

Neck, Topline, Body: **Neck** - is round and rather outstretched, tapered from head to body, well muscled, with tight skin. **Topline** - the withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints. **Body** - Chest - is not broad, but deep. The lowest point should reach the elbow, forming a smooth ascendant curve to the abdomen. Abdomen is of moderate development, neither tucked up nor paunchy. **Loin** - loin section when viewed from above is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back. **Croup** - is very slightly sloped, broad, but not excessively so. **Tail** - is strong at the base with the last vertebra reaching the hock. At rest the dog holds it low, the tip bent back level with the hock. When in action he raises it and gives it a slight curve, which is strongest towards the tip, without forming a hook. Cropped or stump tail are disqualifications.



Forequarters: Shoulders - are long and oblique, laid flat against the body, forming a sharp angle (approximately 90 degrees) with the upper arm. Legs - are straight, strong and parallel to each other with bone oval rather than round. Development (length and substance) should be well proportioned to the size of the dog. Pasterns - are short, strong and very slightly sloped. Feet - are round (cat footed). Toes - curved close together, well padded. Nails - strong and black, except that they may be white to match white toe tips. Dewclaws - are permissible.

Hindquarters: Legs - are in length and substance well proportioned to the size of the dog with the bone oval rather than round. Legs are parallel to each other. Thighs - are broad and heavily muscled. The upper and lower thigh bones approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively, forming a relatively sharp angle at stifle joint. The angle at the hock is relatively sharp, although the Belgian Laekenois does not have extreme angulation. Metatarsus - is medium length, strong and slightly sloped. Feet - are slightly elongated. Toes - curved close together, well padded. Nails - strong and black, except that they may be white to match white toe tips. Dewclaws - if any, should be removed.

Coat: The coat must have a texture which is rough and coarse giving a disorderly, tousled look. The coat should be severely penalized if silky or soft or lacking a double coat. The length of the hair should be approximately 2½ inches over the body. A beard must be present on the muzzle and hair on the head should not be in excess so as to hide the eyes nor the lines of the head and skull and make the head appear square or heavy. The tail should not form a plume.

Color: All shades of red or fawn to grayish tones are acceptable with traces of black appearing principally on the muzzle and tail. The degree of blackening varies considerably from dog to dog with all variations being equally acceptable. A small to moderate white patch is permitted on the chest and the tips of the toes may be white. White or gray frosting on the chin and muzzle is normal and acceptable.

Gait: Motion should be smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than hard driving action. The Belgian Laekenois tends to single track at a fast gait; the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity of the dog. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the center of motion, with no crabbing. The dog shows a marked tendency to move in a circle or curve rather than a straight line.

Temperament: The Belgian Laekenois should reflect the qualities of intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to master. Protectiveness of the person and property of his master is added to his inherent aptitude as a guardian of flocks and fields. He should be watchful, attentive and always in motion when not under command. He should be observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive in his relationship with humans. He should not show fear or shyness nor viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous of their attention, and very possessive. Extreme shyness is not desirable in the Belgian Laekenois and should be severely penalized. Viciousness is a disqualification.

Disqualifications: *Drooping or hanging ears. Cropped or stump tail. Viciousness. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches. Females under 20½ inches or over 25 inches. Undershot or overshot bite such that contact with two incisors is lost. (Note: loss of contact caused by short center incisors shall not be judged as undershot in an otherwise correct bite.) Four or more missing teeth. Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.*



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

Approved November 10, 2010
Effective June 30, 2011



Official Standard of the Berger Picard

General Appearance: The Berger Picard is an ancient breed developed by the farmers and sheep herders of the Picardy region of northern France. They are medium-sized, sturdily built & well-muscled without being bulky, slightly longer than tall, with distinctive erect natural ears, wiry coat of moderate length, and a tail reaching to the hock and ending in a J-hook. Movement is free and easy, efficient, and tireless to allow them to work all day on the farm and in the fields. They are lively and alert, observant, quietly confident, and can be aloof with strangers, but should not be timid or nervous. This is a rustic, working shepherd's dog, without exaggeration or refinement.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* – Males 23½ to 25½ inches, females 21½ to 23½ inches at the highest point of the withers. Up to 1 inch above or below limits shall be faulted. Disqualification - males under 22½ or over 26½ inches, and females under 20½ or over 24½ inches. *Proportion* - Measured from the point of shoulder to point of rump, the Picard should be slightly longer than the height at the highest point of the withers. Bitches may be slightly longer than dogs. Body length should be about 10 percent more than height. The distance from the withers to the elbow equals the distance from the elbow to the ground. *Substance* - Bone should be sturdy and strong, and this framework is well-muscled without ever being bulky or ponderous. Must be sufficient to support work in the field all day, but not so massive as to interfere with free, efficient, light-footed movement.

Head: *Head* - Strong, without being massive; rectangular overall and narrowing slightly from ears to the eyes, and again from eyes to nose when viewed from above. The correct length of head, measured from occiput to nose, should be about the same length as the neck. Muzzle and topskull should be of equal length, and form parallel planes when viewed in profile, separated by a slight, sloping stop. *Expression* - Alert and observant, spirited, confident, pleasant. *Eyes* - Medium size, oval shaped and turned forward; neither round nor protruding. Eye color is medium to dark brown, but never lighter than hazel. Darker eye color is preferred. Eye rims are tight-fitting and fully pigmented. Disqualification - Yellow eyes. *Ears* - Moderately large (4 to 5 inches long), broad at the base, tapering to a slightly rounded tip, and set rather high on the skull. Always carried naturally erect, and turned forward. Viewed from the front, carriage should be perpendicular or turned slightly out from perpendicular, at the 11 & 1 o'clock position. Coat on the ears should be short to moderate in length, not obscuring the shape of the ears. Ears tipped forward are to be severely faulted. Disqualification - Ears not carried erect or not standing. *Skull* - Width is slightly less than the length, and very slightly rounded. Coat on the top of the skull is naturally shorter and gradually becomes longer at sides of skull and on cheeks, which makes the skull appear to be flat when viewed from the front. Cheek muscles are moderately strong and slightly rounded. There is a slight furrow between the bony arches over the eyes. The hair above the eyes falls forward, forming rough eyebrows that are not trimmed, nor are they so thick or long as to obscure the eyes. *Stop* - Slight, gradual stop between the parallel planes of the muzzle and skull. Furrow between brow ridges blends smoothly into upper plane of muzzle. *Muzzle* - Viewed from above, the muzzle tapers slightly from the stop to the nose, ending bluntly. It is powerful and never snipey. In profile, the bridge of the muzzle is straight, and parallel to the skull. Lips are thin and tight, with dark pigment. The hair on the muzzle forms a distinct moustache and beard, which is not overly long or bushy. *Planes* - Viewed from the side, the muzzle and skull are in parallel planes. *Nose* - Large, and always black. *Bite & Teeth* - A



complete set of evenly spaced, white teeth set in strong jaws, and meeting in a scissors bite. Three or more missing molars or premolars is a severe fault. Disqualification - Undershot or overshot bite with loss of contact between upper and lower incisors.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* - Strong and muscular, moderately long in length, blending smoothly into the shoulders and carried erect with a slight arch. Skin should fit cleanly without any dewlap. *Topline* - Strong; level to descending very slightly from the withers, over a well-developed loin, to a slightly sloping croup. *Body* - Chest deep but not exaggerated, reaching to the level of the elbow but not beyond. Prominent prosternum blends smoothly into the sternum. The lowest point of the sternum is at the level of the elbow, and from that point, the sternum slopes gradually up towards the loin to give good depth and length to the ribcage. Ribs are well sprung from the spine for the upper one-third, then flattening as they approach the sternum, neither slab-sided nor barrel-shaped. Belly slightly tucked up. Loin strong but not overly long. *Tail* - Strong at the base and tapering to the tip, flowing smoothly from the slightly sloping croup. At rest, hangs straight and reaches to the point of the hock, ending in a slight crook or "J" at the tip without deviating toward the right or left. When moving, carried as a natural extension of the topline. May be carried higher than the level of the topline, but never curled over the back. Coat is the same length and texture as the coat on the body. Tail curled over the back is a severe fault. Disqualification - Tail absent, docked, or kinked.

Forequarters: Shoulder blades are long and well laid back, covered by lean and strong muscle. The length of the upper arm balances the shoulder blade, placing the elbow well under and close in to the body. Forelegs are straight and strong, without being bulky. Viewed from the front, legs are parallel to each other with toes pointing straight forward. Pasterns slope slightly to a compact, rounded foot with well arched toes and strong, black nails. Pads are strong and supple. Dewclaws may be removed or left on.

Hindquarters: Angulation of the thigh and stifle balance the front assembly, and are well muscled, providing powerful, tireless, and effortless movement. Rear pasterns are parallel to each other and perpendicular to the ground. With a correctly angulated rear, the toes of the hind foot land just behind a perpendicular line dropped from the point of rump. Feet are rounded with well arched toes and strong black nails, as in front. There should be no dewclaws on the rear legs.

Coat: Harsh and crisp to the touch, neither flat nor curly, often with a slight wave. Undercoat is soft, short, and dense. The shaggy, rough coat of the Picard is distinctive, and should never be woolly, soft, or so profuse that it hides the outline of the dog. Ideal length is 2 to 3 inches over the entire dog, with coat naturally somewhat shorter on the top of the head. The coat accents on the head and neck which give the Picard its distinct look, known as "griffonage", include rough eyebrows, moderate beard and moustache, and a slight ruff on the front and sides of the neck, framing the head, all of moderate length. Coat length over 4 inches in any location should be penalized, with longer coats penalized more severely than those only slightly longer than ideal. Coat on the ears should never be so long as to obscure the outline, or create a fringed appearance. The Picard is shown in its rustic, rough, natural coat which is not to be sculpted, shaped, or scissored. Dogs whose coat has been altered by excessive grooming must be severely penalized.

Color: Fawn or brindle. Fawn may be a clear or true fawn with no dark markings, or fawn charbonné (fawn with charcoal), which is fawn with dark trim on the outer edge of the ears and a grey underlay on the head and body. Grey underlay should not be so prominent that it "muddies"



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

the overall fawn color. Brindle may be any shade of base color from almost black to light grey or fawn, with stripes or small patches of black, brown, red, grey, or fawn distributed throughout. All allowed colors should be considered equally. A small white patch on the chest or tips of toes is allowed, but not ideal. Toes entirely white or a white patch anywhere on the body must be faulted. Disqualification - Solid black or white, pied, spotted, or harlequin; entirely white foot or white "bib" on chest.

Gait: Movement is fluid and effortless, easily covering a lot of ground with each smooth stride. Strong, supple, agile movement is essential for a working shepherd's dog. Head carriage lowers to near the level of the topline when moving. Limbs move in parallel planes when gaiting slowly, converging slightly towards the centerline with increased speed.

Temperament: Lively and alert, observant, confident, even-tempered. May be aloof with strangers, but should not be timid or nervous. Aggressive or threatening behavior towards people or other dogs is a serious fault.

Faults: Any departure from the foregoing description should be considered a fault. Those faults that would interfere with the dog's ability to function efficiently as a shepherd, guardian, and farmer's helper should be considered more serious than deviations that are cosmetic or would not alter the dog's ability to work.

Disqualifications: *Males under 22½ inches or over 26½ inches, and females under 20½ inches or over 24½ inches. Yellow eyes. Undershot or overshot bite with loss of contact between upper and lower incisors. Ears not carried erect or not standing. Tail absent, docked, or kinked. Color solid black or white, pied, spotted, or harlequin; entirely white foot, or white "bib" on chest.*

Approved December 13, 2011
Effective January 1, 2013



Official Standard of the Dogo Argentino

General Appearance: Molossian normal type, mesomorphic and macrothalic, within the desirable proportions without gigantic dimensions. Its aspect is harmonic and vigorous due to its powerful muscles which stand out under the consistent and elastic skin adhered to the body through a not very lax subcutaneous tissue. It walks quietly but firmly, showing its intelligence and quick responsiveness and revealing by means of its movement its permanent happy natural disposition. Of a kind and loving nature, of a striking whiteness, its physical virtues turn it into a real athlete.

Size, Proportion, Substance: As a mesomorphic animal, no part stands out from the whole body which is harmonic and balanced. Mesocephalic, its muzzle should be as long as its skull. The height at the withers is equal to the height at the croup. The depth of the thorax equals 50 percent of the height at the withers. The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers by 10 percent.

Head: Of mesocephalic type, it looks strong and powerful, without abrupt angles or distinct chiseling. Its profile shows an upper line which is concave - convex: convex at the skull because of the prominence of its masticatory muscles and its nape; and slightly concave at the foreface. The head joins the neck forming a strong muscular arch.

Cranial Region: Skull - Compact, convex in the front to back and transverse direction. Its zygomatic arches are far apart from the skull, forming a large temporal cavity which enables the large development of the temporal muscle. Its occipital bone is not very prominent due to the strong muscles of the nape. The central depression of the skull is slightly noticeable. Stop - Slightly defined, as a transition from the convex skull region to the slightly concave foreface. From the side, it shows a definite profile due to the prominence of the superciliary ridges.

Facial Region: As long as the skull. Nose - Ample nostrils. Black pigmentation. It is slightly elevated forwards, finishing off the concave profile of the muzzle. From the side, the front line is perpendicular and straight, coinciding with the maxillary edge or slightly projected forward.

Muzzle - Strong, a bit longer than deep, well developed in width, with sides slightly converging. The upper line is slightly concave, an almost exclusive trait of the Argentinean Dogo. Lips - Moderately thick, short and tight. With free edges, preferably with black pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth - Jaws strong and well adapted; no under- or overshoot mouth. The jaws should be slightly and homogeneously convergent. They ensure maximum bite capacity. Teeth big, well developed, firmly implanted in line, looking clean without caries. A complete dentition is recommended, priority being given to the homogeneous dental arches. Pincer *bite*, though scissor bite is accepted. Cheeks - Large and relatively flat, free from folds, bulges or chiseling, covered by strong skin. **Eyes** - Dark or hazel colored, protected by lids preferably with black pigmentation though the lack of pigmentation is not considered a fault. Almond-shaped, set at medium height, the distance between them must be wide. As a whole, the expression should be alert and lively, but at the same time remarkably firm, particularly in males. **Ears** - High and laterally inserted, set well apart due to the width of the skull. Functionally, they should be cropped and erect, in triangular shape and with a length which does not exceed 50 percent of the front edge of the auricle of the natural ear. Without being cropped, they are of mid-length, broad, thick, flat and rounded at the tip. Covered with smooth hair which is a bit shorter than on the rest of the body; they may show small spots, not to be penalized. In natural position they hang down covering the back of the cheeks. When the dog is alert they may be half-erect.



Neck, Topline and Body: *Neck* - Of medium length, strong and erect, well muscled, with a slightly convex upper line. Truncated cone-shaped, it joins the head in a muscular arch which hides all bony prominences in this part, and fits to the thorax in a large base. It is covered by a thick and elastic skin that freely slips over the subcutaneous tissue which is a bit laxer than on the rest of the body. It has non-pendent smooth folds at the height of the throat, a fundamental trait for the function of the animal. The coat in this part is slightly longer than on the rest of the body. *Body* - The length of the body (from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) exceeds the height at the withers by 10 percent. *Upper line* - Level; the withers and the pin bones of the croup are at the same height, constituting the highest points. Withers - Large and high. Back - Large and strong, with fully developed muscles forming a slight slope towards the loins. Loins - Strong and hidden by the developed lumbar muscles which form a median furrow along the spine. Slightly shorter than the dorsal region, rising very slightly to the top of the croup. The development of muscles in the parts of the upper line causes the dogs to show a slightly depressed profile without being actually so, which is enhanced in adults due to the fully developed dorsal and spinal muscles. Croup - Of medium length, large and muscular; slightly showing the tips of both ilium and ischium. Its width is equal or a bit less than that of the thorax; the angle to the horizontal is of about 30 degrees, thus the upper line falling in a slightly convex slope towards the insertion of the tail. Chest - Broad and deep. The tip of the breastbone is level with the tip of the shoulder joint (scapulo-humeral joint) and the sternal line of the thorax is level with the elbow line. Large thorax providing maximum respiratory capacity, with long and moderately curved ribs which join the breastbone at the height of the elbow line. Abdomen - Slightly tucked up beyond the bottom line of the thorax, but never greyhound-like. Strong with good muscular tension as well as in the flanks and loins.

Tail - Set medium high, with 45 degree angle to the upper line. Sabre-shaped, thick and long, reaching to the hocks but not further down. At rest it hangs down naturally; when the dog is in action, it is slightly raised over the upper line and constantly moving sideways. When trotting, it is carried level with the upper line or slightly above.

Forequarters: As a whole, they form a sturdy and solid structure of bones and muscles, proportionate to the size of the animal. Forelegs straight and vertical, seen from the front or in profile. Shoulders - High and proportioned. Very strong, with great muscular contours without exaggeration. Slanting of 45 degrees to the horizontal. Upper arm - Of medium length, proportionate to the whole. Strong and very muscular, with a 45 degree angle to the horizontal. Elbows - Sturdy, covered with a thicker and more elastic skin, without folds or wrinkles. Naturally situated against the chest wall of which they seem to be part. Forearm - As long as the upper arm, perpendicular to the horizontal, straight with strong bone and muscles. Pastern joint - Broad and in line with the forearm, without bony prominences or skin folds. Pastern - Slightly flat, well boned, slanting of 70 to 75 degrees to the horizontal plane. Front feet - Rounded; with short, sturdy, very tight toes. Fleshy, hard pads, covered by black and rough-to-the-touch skin.

Hindquarters: With medium angulation. As a whole, they are strong, sturdy and parallel, creating the image of the great power their function requires. They ensure the proper impulsion and determine the dog's characteristic gait. Upper thigh - Length proportionate to the whole. Strong and with fully developed and visible muscles. Coxo-femoral angle close to 100 degrees. Stifles - Set in the same axis as the limb. Femoral-tibial angle close to 110 degrees. Lower thigh -



Slightly shorter than the upper thigh, strong and with similarly developed muscles. Hock joint / Hock - The tarsus-metatarsus section is short, strong and firm, ensuring powerful propelling of the hind limb. Sturdy hock joint with a noticeable calcaneus (tip of hock). The angle at the hock joint is close to 140 degrees. Sturdy hock, almost cylindrical and at 90 degrees angle to the horizontal. If present, dewclaws should be removed. Hind feet - Similar to forefeet, though slightly smaller and broader, but with the same characteristics.

Coat: Uniform, short, plain and smooth to the touch, with an average length of ½ to ¾ inch. Variable density and thickness according to different climates. In tropical climates the coat is sparse and thin (letting the skin shine through and making pigmented regions visible which is not a cause of penalty). In a cold climate it is thicker and denser and may present an undercoat.

Color: Completely white; only one black or dark colored patch around the eye may be admitted, provided that it does not cover more than 10 percent of the head. Between two dogs of equal conformation, the judge should always choose the whiter one.

Skin: Homogeneous, slightly thick, but smooth and elastic. Adhering to the body through a semilax subcutaneous tissue which ensures free movement without forming relevant folds, except for the neck area where the subcutaneous tissue is laxer. With as little pigmentation as possible, though this increases with the years. An excessive pigmentation of the skin is not accepted. Preference should be given to dogs with black pigmentation of the rims of labial and palpebral mucous membranes.

Gait: Agile and firm; with noticeable modification when showing interest in something, changing into an erect attitude and responding to reflexes quickly, typical for this breed. Calm walk, extended trot, with a good front suspension and a powerful rear propelling. At gallop, the dog shows all of its energy displaying its power fully. The four feet leave simple, parallel traces. Ambling (pacing) is not accepted and is considered a serious fault.

Size: *Height at the withers* - Dogs: 24 to 27 inches. Bitches: 23½ to 26 inches.

Temperament: It is cheerful, frank, humble, friendly, and not a hard barker, always conscious of its power. It should never be aggressive, a trait that should be severely observed. Its domineering attitude makes it continuously compete for territory with specimens of the same sex, most noticeable behavior in males. As a hunter, it is smart, silent, courageous and brave.

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

Serious Faults: Poor bone and muscle development (weakness). Nose with little pigmentation. Pendulous lips. Small, weak or decayed teeth. Incomplete dentition. Eyes excessively light; entropion, ectropion. Barrel chest; keel chest. Flat ribs. Excessive angulations of the hindquarters. Hock too long. Untypical movement. Excessive skin pigmentation in young dogs. Appearance of small areas with coloured hairs. Unsteady temperament.

Disqualifying Faults: *Aggressiveness. Nose without pigmentation. Over or undershot mouth. Light blue eyes; eyes of different color (heterochromia). Deafness. Long coat. Patches in the body coat. More than one patch on the head. Height under 23½ inches and over 27 inches. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified.*

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



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

Effective January 1, 2011



Official Standard of the Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen

General Appearance: The Grand Basset Griffon Vendéen is a well-balanced, strongly built, rough-coated scent hound of friendly and noble character. He is of medium size with straight legs, deep chest. He is longer than he is tall with a moderately long muzzle, long ears and a long tail. His neck is moderately long and strong, noble head with a mustache and beard, surmounted with protective long eyebrows. His structure was designed to hunt rabbit and hare at a fast pace through the bramble, and over the rough terrain of the Vendee area of France. He is a courageous, passionate and broadly skilled hunter who today is used to hunt not only rabbit and hare but also boar and roe deer. He is active, possessing great stamina for a full days' hunt and uses his voice freely while on the trail. Any feature that detracts from function is a serious fault.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Height* – typically 15½ to 18 inches. *Proportion* – longer than tall as measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks. Never square nor long and low.

Substance – in balance with the whole; strongly built and well boned without exaggeration. Firmly muscled, built for endurance and parts in harmony. Never clumsy.

Head: *Expression* – noble with a proud head carriage. Eyes convey an intelligent, warm and friendly character. *Eyes* – large, dark and oval in shape, of the same color, showing no white; haw not visible. Rims fully pigmented. *Ears* – supple, narrow and fine, ending in an oval shape, draping and folding inwards. Leathers are covered with long hair and reaching at least to the end of the nose. Set on low, below the line of the eye. Viewed from the side, ears should form a corkscrew shape when the dog is relaxed. *Skull* – domed, not heavy and not too wide; it is longer than it is wide. Occipital bone well developed. *Muzzle* – preferably slightly longer from tip of nose to stop than from stop to occiput. The bridge of the nose is slightly roman and in profile finishes square at its extremity. Lips well-pigmented, covered with long hair forming beard and mustache. *Bite* – is a scissors bite, with a level bite tolerated. Stop – clearly defined; well chiseled under the eyes. Nose – large, protruding with open nostrils. Solid black except in white/orange and hite/lemon coats where brown is accepted. Underjaw – strong and well-developed.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* – strong and far reaching, thicker at the base, without excessive throatiness. *Topline* – from behind withers to rump is level with slight rise over well muscled loin. *Body* – well developed, sturdy and broad, with deep forechest and prominent sternum. Depth of chest reaches to elbows, ribs well sprung extending well back. Loin well muscled and of moderate length. Belly never tucked up. *Tail* – rather long, reaching to the hock. Set on high, thick at the base, tapering gradually, well furnished with hair, carried proudly like a saber or slightly curved but never kinked, curled too far over the back, gay or bent at the tip. Tail is never docked. Feet – large, oval and tight. Pads firm and solid. Nails strong and short.

Forequarters: Shoulders clean and sloping. Well laid back. Length of shoulder blades approximately equal to length of upper arm. Withers very slightly prominent. Elbows close to the body, turning neither in nor out. Forelegs from front, straight and well-boned. In profile, set well



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM

under body. Dewclaws on forelegs and hind legs may be removed. Pasterns strong and slightly sloping.

Hindquarters: Well boned, strong and muscular, with moderate bend of stifle and a well-defined second thigh. Hips wide. Hocks turning neither in nor out.

Coat: Harsh and straight with undercoat. Not too long, fringing not too abundant. Never silky or wooly. Hair from bridge of nose fans up between the eyes without obscuring the eyes; this protective hair along with shielding eyebrows is an indispensable characteristic of the breed. No blunt scissoring, maintaining a casual appearance. Hounds should be shown clean.

Color: Tri-color: white with any other colors, Bi-color: white with any other color, or Black and Tan. Solid not allowed.

Gait: Clean, balanced and efficient. Free and easy at all speeds. Front action straight and reaching well forward. Going away, the hind legs are parallel and have great drive. Convergence of the front and rear legs towards his center of gravity is proportional to the speed of his movement.

Temperament: Pack hound, friendly, not easily agitated by others. Temperament is happy, outgoing, independent. A little stubborn, yet willing to please.

Disqualifications: *Solid color.*

Approved October 28, 2011

Effective January 1, 2014



Official Standard of the Lagotto Romagnolo

General Appearance: Small to medium-sized dog, well proportioned, powerfully built, of a rustic appearance, with a dense, curly coat of woolly texture. The dog should give the impression that he has the strength and endurance to work all day in difficult and challenging terrain.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* - Height at the withers: Dogs 17 to 19 inches, Bitches 16 to 18 inches. Tolerance of ½ inch. Disqualification - Dogs under 16½ inches or over 19½ inches. Bitches under 15½ inches or over 18½ inches. Weight - Males 28 to 35 pounds. Females 24 to 31 pounds. *Important Proportions* - The length of the head is four-tenths of the height at the withers. The dog is nearly as high as long (square). The length of the dog, measured from the sternum to the ischium is nearly the same as the height at the withers. The length of the skull should be slightly more than 50 percent of the total length of the head. The depth of the chest is less than 50 percent (about 44 percent) of the height at the withers.

Head: When viewed from above the *head* is trapezoidal in shape and moderately broad; the upper longitudinal axis of the *skull* and the muzzle diverge slightly. Cheeks flat. Axis of the skull and the muzzle converging or appearing “dishfaced” is a fault. Viewed from the side, from occiput to stop, the skull should be longer than the muzzle. The skull measured across the area of the zygomatic arches is wide and equal to the area from the stop to the occipital crest, both being slightly more than 50 percent of the total length of the head (56 percent). Frontal sinuses well developed, marked arch of the eyebrows, the occipital crest is not very developed, the stop not too pronounced though the furrow between the eyes is pronounced. The ridge formed by the eye sockets is palpable from the eyebrows to the side of the head. The *eyes* are large, but never exaggerated, rounded, filling the socket, set fairly apart. The color of the iris ranges from ochre to hazel and dark brown depending on the color of the coat. Close fitting eyelids; eye-rim color will vary with coat color from flesh colored to dark brown. Eyelashes very well developed. The Lagotto’s expression should be alert, keen and lively. Walleye(s), an eye with a whitish iris, a blue eye, are a disqualifying fault. The *ears* are medium-sized in proportion to the head, triangular with rounded tips; their base is rather wide; they are set just above the zygomatic arches. Hanging at rest or slightly raised when the dog is attentive. The ears when pulled loosely forward across the cheeks towards the nose tip should cover one-quarter of the length of the muzzle. Muzzle is measured from eyes to nose tip. On the ears, the hair tends to show looser curls, but remains very wavy. Except where trimmed to the edges there should be no short hair on the ears. The inner part of the auricle is also covered with hair. The *muzzle* is broad in width, in length a little shorter than the skull (44 to 56 percent ratio). The muzzle is wedge shaped, giving a blunt profile. The nose is large with wide open and mobile nostrils. Median groove strongly pronounced. The bridge of the muzzle has a straight profile, a roman nose is a fault. Viewed in profile, the nose continues on the same level as the muzzle and protrudes very slightly from the front edge of the lips. Color will vary with coat color from flesh colored to dark brown. The nose should be fully pigmented. A de-pigmented nose is a fault. The lips are not too thick; they are rather tight, so that the lower profile of the muzzle is determined by the mandible. They are covered with a long and rather bristly moustache. Color will vary with coat color from flesh colored to dark brown. The flews are tight fitting and dry. Strong underjaw which is relatively large with white and well developed teeth. The mandibular braches of the jaw should be straight. Reverse scissor *bite*, scissor bite or level bite are all acceptable. Overshot bite and pronounced undershot bite (more than a ¼ inch space between the upper and lower incisors) are



both disqualifying faults. Full dentition is preferred. No more than one missing tooth. The missing tooth to be allowed only between P1-P4. Any tooth missing other than a premolar or more than one missing tooth is a disqualification.

Neck, Topline and Body: The *neck* is strong, muscular, lean and oval in shape; well set off from the nape, and slightly arched. In males the perimeter of the neck can reach the double of its length. Short in appearance, it is less than the total length of the head. The *topline* - well pronounced withers, topline straight from behind the withers to the croup, which is slightly sloping. *Body* - compact and strong. The length of the dog, measured from the sternum to the ischium is nearly the same as the height. Chest - well developed, reaching down to the elbows. Ribs - well developed, narrow in front; widening from the sixth rib back (behind the shoulders) to the last rib. Underline-long sternal section in form of a straight line; the following tuck-up is only slight. Back-straight, very muscular. Loin - short coupled, very strong, width is equal or slightly exceeds the length. Croup - long, wide, muscular, slightly sloping. *Tail* - set on slightly below the line of the back; following the natural line of the croup. The length of the tail when hanging at rest should barely reach the hocks. At rest carried scimitar like or straight; when excited it is decidedly raised. When moving the tail is often carried level with the back. When working or excited can be raised higher, also scimitar like, but never curled or straight up. Tail tapers towards the end. It is covered with woolly and rather bristly hair.

Forequarters: Shoulder - shoulder blades long (30 percent of the height at withers), well laid back (52 to 55 degrees), muscular, strong and closely attached to the chest, but moving freely. The angle formed between the shoulder blade and the upper arm should be 110 to 115 degrees. Upper Arm - muscular, of thin bone structure, as long as the shoulder blade; its inclination to the horizontal ranges from 58 to 60 degrees. Elbow - tucked firmly against the brisket; covered with thin skin. Parallel to the median sagittal plane (means in line with the spine) of the body as are the upper arms. The tip of the elbow is located on a vertical line lowered from the back end of the scapula to the ground. Forearm - perfectly vertical, long (36 percent of the height at withers), with compact, strong bone of oval cross-section. Carpus (wrist) - viewed from the front in a vertical line with the forearm; fine, robust and mobile; the bone of the carpus markedly protruding. Pasterns - rather less thick and of finer bone compared with the forearm. Seen in profile, slightly sloping (They form an angle of 75 to 80 degrees with the ground). Dewclaws - must be present on the front legs. Missing dewclaws are a disqualifying fault. Forefeet - slightly rounded, compact, with well arched and tight toes having well developed webbing between the toes. Pads are fully pigmented. Nails are strong and curved and may range in color from white to so dark a brown as to appear black.

Hindquarters: Angulation - in balance with the forequarters. Legs powerful, upright seen from the rear, well proportioned to the size of the dog and parallel. Upper thigh - long (35 percent of the height at withers), with well defined muscles. The axis of the femur has a distinct inclination of 80 degrees to the horizontal. The coxo-femoral angle ranges from 105 to 110 degrees. The thigh is parallel to the median plane of the body. Stifle-the angle of the stifle ranges from 130 to 135 degrees. Second thigh-slightly longer than the upper thigh (36 percent of the height at withers), well boned and muscled, with marked muscular groove. Its inclination to the horizontal ranges from 50 to 55 degrees. Its direction is parallel to the median plane of body. Hocks (rear pastern) - well let down. Thin, cylindrical, perpendicular to the ground. Hind feet-slightly oval shaped, compact, with toes slightly less arched than those of the forefeet and with



well-developed webbing between the toes. Pads are fully pigmented. Nails are strong and somewhat straighter than those of the forefeet and may range in color from white to so dark a brown as to appear black. Dewclaws present on rear feet is a disqualification.

Coat: Hair - of woolly texture, never twisted to form thin cords, semi-rough on the surface, with tight, ring shaped curls, with visible undercoat. Curls must be evenly distributed all over the body and tail, except on the head, where the curls are not as tight forming abundant eyebrows, whiskers and beard. Even the cheeks are covered with thick hair. The topcoat and specially the undercoat are water-proof. The clipped coat must not be longer than a maximum of 1½ inches in a curled state (not brushed out) and it should be uniform with the silhouette of the dog. Only on the head the coat can be longer than 1½ inches, but not so long as to cover the eyes. The edges of the ears should be clipped to the leather, though the surface of the ear flap should show wavy hair. The area around the genitals and anus should be clipped short. The hair should never be clipped so short (except as noted above) that curls and texture of the coat cannot be assessed. The correct clip is un-pretentious and contributes to accentuate the natural, rustic look typical of the breed. The correct coat is never luxurious and shiny. Excessively groomed dogs (sculpted or blown out so that the curl may not be assessed) should be so severely penalized as to eliminate from competition. Disqualification – Corded coat. Skin - thin, close fitting all over the body, without wrinkles. Pigmentation of the skin connecting with mucous membranes and that of pads ranges from light to dark and very dark brown.

Color: Off-white solid color, white with brown or orange patches, brown roan, brown (in different shades) with or without white, orange with or without white. Some dogs have a brown to dark brown mask. Tan markings (in different shades) allowed. The colors have a tendency to fade to a more diluted shade as the dog ages, sometimes to such an extent that the brown areas can appear as a silvery/gray roan. All the above colors are equally desirable including faded or diluted colors. Black coat, black patches or black pigmentation are to be disqualified.

Gait/Movement: Energetic trot with reach and drive. Lively and balanced.

Behavior and Temperament: The Lagotto is tractable, undemanding, keen, affectionate, very attached to his owner and easy to train. He is also a very good companion and an excellent watch-dog. A natural gift for searching and a very good nose has made the breed very efficient in finding truffles. The former hunting instinct has been modified by genetic selection; hence his work is not distracted by the scent of game. The dog should be neither aggressive nor overly shy.

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

Disqualifications: *Dogs under 16½ inches or over 19½ inches. Bitches under 15½ inches or over 18½ inches. Walleye(s), an eye with a whitish iris, a blue eye. Overshot bite, pronounced undershot bite (more than a ¼ inch space between the upper and lower incisors). Any tooth missing other than a premolar or more than one missing tooth. Missing dewclaws on front feet or present on rear feet. Corded coat. Black coat, black patches or black pigmentation.*

Approved November 20, 2012

Effective January 1, 2013



Official Standard of the Miniature American Shepherd

General Appearance: The Miniature American Shepherd is a small size herding dog that originated in the United States. He is slightly longer than tall with bone that is moderate and in proportion to body size and height without extremes. Movement is smooth, easy, and balanced. Exceptional agility combined with strength and stamina allows for working over a variety of terrain. This highly versatile, energetic dog makes an excellent athlete with superior intelligence and a willingness to please those to whom he is devoted. He is both a loyal companion and a biddable worker, which is evident in his watchful expression. The double coat of medium length and coarseness may be solid in color or merled, with or without white and/or tan (copper) markings. He traditionally has a docked or natural bobtail.

Size, Proportion and Substance: *Size* - Height for dogs is 14 inches up to and including 18 inches at the top of the withers. Height for bitches is 13 inches up to and including 17 inches at the top of withers. Disqualification - under 14 inches and over 18 inches for dogs; under 13 inches and over 17 inches for bitches. The minimum heights set forth in this breed standard shall not apply to dogs or bitches under six months of age. *Proportion* - Measuring from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks and from the highest point of the shoulder blade to the ground, he is slightly longer than tall. *Substance* - Solidly built with moderate bone in proportion to body height and size. Structure in the dog reflects masculinity without coarseness. Bitches appear feminine without being slight of bone.

Head: The *head* is clean-cut, dry, and in proportion to the body. *Expression* - Alert, attentive and intelligent. May express a reserved look and/or be watchful of strangers. *Eyes* - The eyes are set obliquely, almond shaped, neither protruding nor sunken and in proportion to the head. Acceptable in all coat colors, one or both eyes may be brown, blue, hazel, amber or any color combination thereof, including flecks and marbling. The eye rims of the reds and red merles have full red (liver) pigmentation. The eye rims of the blacks and blue merles have full black pigmentation. *Ears* - Are triangular, of moderate size, set high on the head. At full attention they break forward and over, or to the side as a rose ear. Severe Fault - Prick ears and ears that hang with no lift. *Skull* - The crown is flat to slightly round and may show a slight occipital protuberance. The width and the length of the crown are equal. *Stop* - The stop is moderate but defined. *Muzzle* - The muzzle is of medium width and depth and tapers gradually to a rounded tip without appearing heavy, square, snipy, or loose. Length is equal to the length of the crown. *Planes* - Viewed from the side, the muzzle and the top line of the crown are slightly oblique to each other, with the front of the crown on a slight angle downward toward the nose. *Nose* - Red merles and reds have red (liver) pigmentation on the nose leather. Blue merles and blacks have black pigmentation on the nose leather. Fully pigmented noses are preferred. Noses that are less than fully pigmented will be faulted. Severe Fault – 25 to 50 percent un-pigmented nose leather. Disqualification - Over 50 percent un-pigmented nose leather. *Bite* - A full complement of teeth meet in a scissor bite. Teeth broken, missing or discolored by accident are not penalized. Disqualification - Undershot or overshot bite.

Neck, Topline and Body: The overall structure gives an impression of depth and strength without bulkiness. *Neck* - The neck is firm, clean, and in proportion to the body. It is of medium length and slightly arched at the crest, fitting well into the shoulders. *Topline* - The back is firm and level from the withers to the hip joint when standing or moving. *Loin* - The loin is strong and broad when viewed from the top. *Croup* - The croup is moderately sloped. *Body* - The body is



firm and well conditioned. Chest and Ribs - The chest is full and deep, reaching to the elbow, with well sprung ribs. Underline - The underline shows a moderate tuck-up. **Tail** - A docked or natural bobtail is preferred. A docked tail is straight, not to exceed three (3) inches. The undocked tail when at rest may hang in a slight curve. When excited or in motion the tail may be carried raised with the curve accentuated.

Forequarters: The forequarters are well conditioned and balanced with the hindquarters.

Shoulders - Shoulder blades (scapula) are long, flat, fairly close set at the withers, and well laid back. Upper arm - The upper arm (humerus) is equal in length to the shoulder blade and meets the shoulder blade at an approximate right angle. The forelegs drop straight and perpendicular to the ground. Elbow - The elbow joint is equidistant from the ground to the withers. Viewed from the side, the elbow should be directly under the withers. The elbows should be close to the ribs without looseness. Legs - The legs are straight and strong. The bone is oval rather than round. Pasterns - Short, thick and strong, but still flexible, showing a slight angle when viewed from the side. Feet - Oval shaped, compact, with close-knit, well-arched toes. Pads are thick and resilient; nails are short and strong. The nails may be any color combination. Dewclaws should be removed.

Hindquarters: Width of hindquarters is approximately equal to the width of the forequarters at the shoulders. Angulation - The angulation of the pelvis and upper thigh (femur) mirrors the angulation of the shoulder blade and upper arm, forming an approximate right angle. Stifle - Stifles are clearly defined. Hock - The hocks are short, perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other when viewed from the rear. Feet - Feet are oval, compact, with close knit, well arched toes. Pads are thick and resilient; nails are short and strong. The nails may be any color combination. Rear dewclaws should be removed.

Coat: Moderation is the overall impression of the coat. Hair is of medium texture, straight to wavy, weather resistant, and of medium length. The undercoat varies in quantity with variations in climate. Hair is short and smooth on the head and front of the legs. The backs of forelegs and breeches are moderately feathered. There is a moderate mane and frill, more pronounced in dogs than in bitches. Hair may be trimmed on the ears, feet, back of hocks, pasterns, and tail, otherwise he is to be shown in a natural coat. Untrimmed whiskers are preferred. Severe Fault - Non-typical coats.

Color: The coloring offers variety and individuality. With no order of preference, the recognized colors are black, blue merle, red (liver) and red merle. The merle will exhibit in any amount, marbling, flecks or blotches. Undercoats may be somewhat lighter in color than the topcoat. Asymmetrical markings are not to be faulted. Tan Markings: Tan markings are not required but when present are acceptable in any or all of the following areas: around the eyes, on the feet, legs, chest, muzzle, underside of neck, face, underside of ear, underline of body, under the base of the tail and the breeches. Tan markings vary in shades from creamy beige to dark rust, with no preference. Blending with the base color or merle pattern may be present on the face, legs, feet, and breeches. White Markings: White markings are not required but when present do not dominate. Ticking may be present in white markings. White on the head does not predominate, and the eyes are fully surrounded by color and pigment. Red merles and reds have red (liver) pigmentation on the eye rims. Blue merles and blacks have black pigmentation on the eye rims. Ears fully covered by color are preferred. Severe Fault - White markings covering over 25 percent of an ear. White markings may be in any combination and are restricted to: the muzzle,



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

cheeks, crown, blaze on head, the neck in a partial or full collar, chest, belly, front legs, hind legs up the hock and may extend in a thin outline of the stifle. A small amount of white extending from the underline may be visible from the side, not to exceed one inch above the elbow. The hairline of a white collar does not exceed the withers at the skin. If a natural undocked tail is present, the tip of the tail may have white. Disqualifications - Other than recognized colors. White body splashes, which means any conspicuous, isolated spot or patch of white on the area between withers and tail, on back, or sides between elbows and back of hindquarters.

Gait: Smooth, free, and easy; exhibiting agility of movement with a well-balanced, ground-covering stride. Fore and hind legs move straight and parallel with the center line of the body; as speed increases, the feet, both front and rear, converge toward the center line of gravity of the dog, while the back remains firm and level. When traveling at a trot the head is carried in a natural position with neck extended forward and head nearly level or slightly above the topline. He must be agile and able to turn direction or alter gait instantly.

Temperament: The Miniature American Shepherd is intelligent, primarily a working dog of strong herding and guardian instincts. An exceptional companion, he is versatile and easily trained, performing his assigned tasks with great style and enthusiasm. Although reserved with strangers, he does not exhibit shyness. He is a resilient and persistent worker, who adjusts his demeanor and arousal appropriately to the task at hand. With his family he is protective, good natured, devoted and loyal.

Disqualifications: *Under 14 inches and over 18 inches for dogs; under 13 inches and over 17 inches for bitches. The minimum heights set forth in this breed standard shall not apply to dogs or bitches under six months of age. Over 50 percent un-pigmented nose leather. Undershot or overshot bite. Other than recognized colors. White body splashes, which means any conspicuous, isolated spot or patch of white on the area between withers and tail, on back, or sides between elbows and back of hindquarters.*

Effective June 27, 2012



Official Standard of the Norrbottenspets

General Appearance: The Norrbottenspets is a small, spitz-type hound of Nordic origin that uses sight, scent, and hearing to hunt forest game and then holds the game at bay and calls the hunter with high-pitched vocalizations. To navigate the rough terrain and climate of Scandinavian forests and hold large dangerous game, like moose, Norrbottenspets are extremely agile, rugged, and weatherproof with a fearless attitude, while at the same time kind and affectionate companions at fireside and home. Norrbottenspets exhibit no extremes in physical characteristics because they must do all things well. The ideal Norrbottenspets is a compact, well-muscled, yet agile dog standing no greater than 18½ inches at the withers. The ideal Norrbottenspets has brown, almond shaped eyes, slightly over medium size upright ears, an unaltered and naturally presented close-fitting double coat of white with a red or yellow mask and spots, a loosely curled tail with the tip touching the hip, bold movement, and a self-confident and daring demeanor. Norrbottenspets are never nervous, shy, or aggressive. Norrbottenspets vocalize when excited. Sexual dimorphism is clearly apparent in Norrbottenspets.

Norrbottenspets are presented on the ground or on a ramp for examination by a judge.

Size, Proportion, Substance: *Size* - The desired height for males is 17 to 18½ inches; females, 15½ to 17½ inches. Noticeably over size or under size is a fault. *Proportion* - Males are slightly rectangular; females are a little longer. The depth of the chest should be one-half the height at the withers. *Substance* - Norrbottenspets are compactly built without being bulky. They have sinewy, well-developed muscles and are without extremes in angulation or physical features. Bone dimension gives rugged yet graceful proportions. Sexual dimorphism is clearly apparent, with females appearing feminine yet durable.

Head: The *head* is strong, clean cut, and evenly tapering towards the nose when viewed from above and from the side. Sexual dimorphism should be clearly visible in the structure of the head. *Expression* - Norrbottenspets appear calm, keen, and attentive, with the head carried high and a fearless attitude. *Eyes* - The eyes are medium sized, almond-shaped, and obliquely set. Irises are dark brown and eye rims are pigmented. *Ears* - The ears are high set and erect, slightly over medium size in proportion to the head, with hard leather and slightly rounded tips. *Skull* - The skull is relatively broad with the forehead slightly arched and the top of the skull rather flat. The superciliary arches are well marked, the nosebridge is straight, and the cheeks are defined. The stop is evident but only slightly marked. *Muzzle* - The muzzle is half the length of head or somewhat shorter, clearly tapering towards the tip of nose, but never snipy. The planes of the muzzle and skull are parallel. *Nose* - The nose is black. A flesh colored or liver brown nose is a fault. *Lips* - The lips are thin, tightly fitting, and pigmented. *Teeth* - Well developed jaws and teeth meet in a scissors *bite*. Missing teeth except for the first premolar are a fault. **Neck, Topline, and Body:** *Neck* - The neck is moderately long in proportion to the body, dry and muscular, with a slight arch and good reach. *Topline* - The withers are defined with the back and loin level and the croup slightly sloping. *Body* - The depth of the body is half the total height at withers. *Chest* - The chest is long, oval in shape, and of normal width, with well-developed last ribs. The forechest is well developed and well defined. The lowest part of the ribcage is in line with the elbow or just below it and merges softly into the bellyline. *Tuck up* - The bellyline is only slightly tucked up. *Back* - The back is short, level, and springy with strong muscles. *Loin* - The loin is short and broad. *Croup* - The croup is moderately long and broad, slightly sloping, with well-developed and hard muscles. *Tail* - The tail is rather high set and carried in a high



curve, loosely curled with the tip of tail touching the side of upper thigh when in motion. When stretched, the length of the tail should not reach below the hock. A stumpy tail or a docked tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters: The forequarters are neither narrow nor broad, with legs straight and parallel, and without extremes in angulation. **Shoulder Blades** - The shoulder blades are long, broad and muscular, forming well defined and developed withers. The shoulder blades are close fitting to the chest and set obliquely, with great freedom of movement. **Upper Arm** - The upper arm is the same length as the shoulder blade and forms a right angle with the shoulder blade. The upper arm is strong and well developed, lying close to the chest but with great freedom of movement. The upper arm abducts, extends laterally away from the body, forming up to a 90 degree angle with the midline of the chest. **Elbow** - The elbow turns neither in nor out. **Forearm** - The forearm is straight with strong bones and lean but flexible muscles. **Pasterns** - The pasterns are strong and slightly sloping. **Dewclaws** - Foreleg dewclaws are present and functional. **Feet** - The feet are small and strong, pointing straight forward. The toes are well arched and tightly knit with well-developed and hard pads.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters are without extremes in angulation and mirror the angulation of the forequarters. The hindquarters stand parallel when viewed from behind. **Upper thigh** - The upper thigh is proportionately long with strong muscles and forms a right angle with the pelvis. **Stifle** - The stifle is strong. **Second thigh** - The second thigh is well muscled and forms a marked angle with the upper thigh. **Hock** - The hock joint is strong. **Pasterns** - The rear pasterns are rather long, dry, and elastic. **Dewclaws** - Rear dewclaws are absent. **Feet** - Feet are as described above.

Coat: The Norrbottenspets is double coated. **Topcoat** - The topcoat is hard, short, and straight, rather close lying with different lengths: shortest on the nose bridge, the top of skull, the ears and the front of the legs; longest on the neck, the backside of the thighs and the underside of tail. An erect coat is a serious fault. **Undercoat** - The undercoat is fine and dense. **Grooming** - The Norrbottenspets is shown naturally with no trimming or fluffing of the coat. A dog exhibiting an erect coat instead of a rather close lying coat, whether the erect coat has been produced by grooming or by a naturally occurring coat fault is to be penalized as to be effectively eliminated from competition.

Color: The Norrbottenspets has a base color of pure white overlaid with a colored mask covering the sides of the head and the ears and with well-defined and well-distributed body patches. The ideal overlay color is any nuance of red or yellow. Patches on the body are fairly big.

Gait: The gait of the Norrbottenspets is smooth and free with strong drive, covering lots of ground. The topline remains firm in motion and the hind legs travel parallel. Individuals with great lateral freedom of movement in the forequarters typical of the breed can exhibit looseness in the foreleg movement that should not be penalized.

Temperament: Norrbottenspets are calm, keen, and attentive with a kind disposition; self-confident, they carry their heads high with a fearless attitude. Dogs that vocalize in the ring due to excitement should not be penalized. Norrbottenspets are never nervous, shy, or aggressive.

Disqualification: *A stumpy or docked tail.*



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUB™

Approved January 1, 2013
Effective January 1, 2014



Official Standard of the Peruvian Inca Orchid

Brief Historical Summary: 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 the blacks by the president of Peru, Don Ramón Castilla. On the other hand, other researchers 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 civilizations (Vicús, Mochica, Chancay, Chancay, under Tiahuanacoid influence, Chimú); 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 archeological periods, i.e. between the years 300 BC and the years 1400 AD.

General Appearance: The Peruvian Inca Orchid/ Peruvian Hairless Dog is a sight hound. Going by his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength and harmony without ever appearing coarse. The fundamental characteristic of the breed is the absence of hair all over the body in the hairless variety. The minority are the coated examples which are an important part of this breed's genetic makeup. Another particular feature is that the dentition is nearly always incomplete hairless examples.

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

Behavior/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 presence of strangers.

HEAD: Of lupoid conformation. *Cranial Region: Skull* - Mesocephalic. Orthoid, i.e. the upper axis of the skull and muzzle are parallel; a slight divergence is accepted. Seen from above, the skull is broad and the head tapers toward the nose. The superciliary arches are moderately developed. The occipital crest is hardly marked. Stop - Cranial-facial depression barely marked (approximately 140 degrees). *Facial Region:* Nose - The color of the nose must be in harmony with the different colors of the skin. *Muzzle* - Seen in profile, the nasal bridge is straight. Lips - Moderately tight to the gums. Jaws/Teeth - Scissor *bite*. Incomplete dentition in the hairless variety is normal. The lower jaw is only slightly developed. The coated variety should have full dentition. 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 nor too wide apart. The color can vary from black, going through all shades of brown up to yellow, in harmony with the skin color. In any case, both eyes must be of the same color. The color of the eye rims may go from black to pink in subjects with light colored face. The light pink colors are permitted 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 erect position, the axes of the ears form a variable angle near 90 degrees. In the coated variety the ears are semi-prick when the dog is attentive, and can be laid back when relaxed.



Neck: Upper line - Curved (convex). Length - Approximately the same length as the head. Shape - Near to a truncated cone shape, supple, with good musculature. Skin - Fine, smooth and elastic. Really close to the subcutaneous tissues. No dewlap.

Body: Mesomorph. Topline - Straight, although certain subjects show a dorsal-lumbar convexity which disappears at croup level. Withers - Barely accentuated. Back - **Topline** straight, with well developed back muscles often forming all along the back a muscular bi-convexity which extends to the lumbar region.

Lumbar region - Strong and well muscled. Its length reaches approximately one-fifth of the height at the withers. Croup - Its upper profile is slightly convex. Its slant compared with the horizontal is about 40 degrees. Its solid and well muscled conformation assures a good impulsion. Chest - Seen from the front, the chest must have a good amplitude, but without excess; comes 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 percent the height at the withers. 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.

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.

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 between 100 and 120 degrees. Seen in profile, the angle formed by the pastern and the vertical will be from 15 to 20 degrees. Forefeet - They 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.

Hindquarters: The muscles are rounded and elastic. The curve of the buttocks is well marked. The coxal-femoral angle varies between 120 and 130 degrees, and the femoral-tibial angle must be of 140 degrees. Seen from behind, the hindquarters must be vertical. Dewclaws must be eliminated. Hind feet - As the forefeet.

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.

Skin: The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, but can form a few rounded almost concentric lines on the head and round the eyes and the cheeks.

Coat: The hairless examples must have exposed skin in the place of the coat (hair). Short hair on the head and vestiges of hair on the lower tail and feet are acceptable. A few hairs may appear on the face and body. Shaving or any other form of hair removal is not permitted. In the coated variety the coat may be short or medium length with feathering present at the neck, ears and body.

Color: In the hairless variety the skin can be of any color and can either be uniform or with unpigmented areas. In the coated variety all colors are accepted.

Size and Weight: There are three sizes in the males and females. **Small** - from 9¾ to 15¾ inches (25 to 40 centimeters). **Medium** - from 15¾ to 19¾ inches (40 to 50 centimeters). **Large** - from 19¾ to 25¾ inches (50 to 65 centimeters). The weight is in relation to the size of the males and



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM

females. **Small** - from 8½ to 17½ pounds (4 to 8 kilograms). **Medium** - from 17½ to 26½ pounds (8 to 12 kilograms). **Large** - from 26½ to 55 pounds (12 to 25 kilograms).

Faults: Deviated jaw. Albinism. Aggressiveness. Presence of dewclaws on the hindquarters.

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

Note of interest: It has been checked that the internal and external temperature of these dogs is exactly the same as that of 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 (hair) by natural ventilation.

Effective January 1, 2011



Official Standard of the Portuguese Podengo

General Appearance: Well-proportioned muscled, sound with moderate bone. Lean 4-sided pyramid shaped head with prick ears. Tail - sickle-shaped. Over emphasis on any one feature should be strongly avoided. The Medio and Grande come in two coat textures, smooth and wire. The Podengo is a hunting dog; scars from honorable wounds shall not be considered a fault.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The *proportions* of the Grande and Medio are almost square. Strong in build, heavier bone present in larger size dogs. Body length from prosternum to point of buttocks is approximately 10 percent longer than the height at the withers. **Grande** - 22 to 28 inches at the withers, 44 to 66 pounds. **Medio** - 16 to 22 inches at the withers, 35 to 44 pounds. Disqualification – Over 28 inches, under 16 inches.

Head: The *head* is lean with a flat or slightly arched *skull*. Shaped like a 4-sided pyramid, tapering towards a slightly protruding nose tip. Occipital bone is moderately defined. The stop is moderately defined. The planes of the skull and muzzle diverge, cheeks lean and oblique (not parallel). **Muzzle** – The muzzle is straight in profile; slightly shorter than the skull; broader at the base than at the tip. Lips are close fitting, thin, firm, and well pigmented. Teeth – Large strong teeth should meet in a scissors *bite*. Nose – The nose is tapered and prominent at the tip. It is always darker in color than the color of the coat. **Eyes** – Almond shaped, very expressive, moderate in size, not prominent, set obliquely, color varies according to coat color from honey to brown. Fault – Eyes of two different colors. **Ears** – The ears are triangular in shape with their length greater than their width at the base. They are carried erect. Highly mobile, the ear can point forward, sideways, or be folded backward, according to mood. The lowest point of the base is at level of the eye. Fault – Rounded, bent ears. Disqualification – hanging ears.

Neck, Topline and Body: **Neck** – The neck is straight, strong and well-muscled. It transitions smoothly from head to body and is free from throatiness. **Topline** – The top line is typical of larger sight hound straight or slightly arched. **Body** – Well-proportioned body slightly longer than height at withers. Ribs moderately well sprung and well carried back. The chest reaches down to the elbow, medium width. The croup is straight or slightly sloping, broad and muscular. There is a slight tuck up.

Forequarters: The shoulder is long, inclined, and strong, angulation is moderate. The forelegs are straight, lean and well-muscled, with elbows held parallel to the body. The pastern joint is not prominent and the pasterns are short and strong. Presence or absence of front dew claws immaterial. The wrists are very elastic and flexible.

Hindquarters: Well-muscled and clean. Upper thigh long, of medium width, muscular. Moderately angulated. The rear pasterns are strong, short and straight and there are no dewclaws. Feet - Oval, neither cat footed nor hare footed. Toes long, slightly arched, nails strong and preferably dark. Pads firm. Tail - The tail is set moderately high, thick at the base tapering to a fine point, and at rest it falls in a slight curve between the buttocks. When the dog is in motion it rises to the horizontal and is slightly curved or it may go up to vertical in a sickle shape. The hair is fringed on the underside of the wire coat tail. Disqualification - Curled in ring touching the back.

Coat: There are two types of coat: Smooth coat which is short and very dense with undercoat present. Wire coat which is rough and harsh, not as dense as the Smooth coat, and without undercoat. The Wire coat produces a distinct beard. The coat is to be shown in a natural state, the face and feet may be trimmed, but no other trimming or shaving is to be condoned. The coat does



AMERICAN
KENNEL CLUBSM

transition as the new coat grows in the old coat dies and comes out in large sections starting at the base of the neck, down the center of the back and then down the sides of the body. The coat is not to be penalized in this state of change. Fault - Silky or soft coat.

Color: Yellow & white or fawn & white of any shade or primarily white with patches of any shade of yellow or fawn. The following colors are also acceptable, but they are not preferred: tones of black or brown, with white patches or white with patches of black or brown. Fault - Brindle and solid white.

Gait: Side gait is of a typical larger sight hound balanced front and rear. Front action is straight and reaching moderately forward. Going away, the hind legs are parallel and have moderate drive. Convergence of the front and rear legs towards their center of gravity is proportional to the speed of their movement, giving the appearance of an active agile hound, capable of a full day's hunting.

Temperament: They are an intelligent, independent, affectionate, alert breed, however they can be wary with strangers and this should not be considered a fault in the judging process.

Faults: Eyes of two different colors. Rounded, bent ears. Silky or soft coat. Brindle and solid white.

Disqualifications: *Size – Over 28 inches. Under 16 inches. Hanging ears. Tail – Curled in a circle touching the back.*

Approved January 6, 2010

Effective date January 1, 2014



Official Standard of the Pumi

General Appearance: The Pumi is a medium-sized alert, intelligent, energetic, and agile Hungarian herding breed, originating in the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries from the ancestral Puli, and used to herd cattle, sheep, and swine. He is characterized by his square outline, curly coat, circular tail, and long head with semi-erect ears, and whimsical expression. The Pumi originated in Hungary where pastures were small and the livestock were driven to local fields for grazing. He is a versatile stock dog, equally adept at gathering, driving and keeping the stock within boundaries as directed by the shepherd, working very close to the livestock, and using his voice and quick movement to keep the stock under control.

Size, Proportion, Substance - The Pumi is square, with the height at the withers equal to the distance from prosternum to buttocks. The bone is medium and the body is dry, lithe and muscular, with an off-standing, curly coat. **Size** - Dogs are from 16 to 18½ inches, bitches from 15 to 17½ inches. Disqualification - Height ½ inch above or below the desired range. Weight - Ideal weight in dogs is 27 to 29 pounds and in bitches 22 to 24 pounds.

Head: Long, with the muzzle 40 to 50 percent of the length of the head. The planes are parallel with a slight stop. **Expression** is lively and intelligent. **Eyes** are medium sized, dark brown, deep set, and oval, set moderately wide apart and slightly oblique. The pigment is dark and complete with tightly-fitting eye rims. **Ears** are set on high, of medium size, and carried two-thirds erect with the tips pointing somewhat towards the sides. The ears are covered with hair, enhancing their whimsical expression. The ears are mobile and alert, moving quickly in reaction to any stimulation. Disqualifications - Ears prick or hanging.

Skull is long, moderate in width, with a very slight rounding at the sides and back, but flat when viewed from the side. The occiput is not apparent. **Muzzle** is strong, tapering to a blunt end at the nose, which is always black in all coat colors. Lips are tight and darkly pigmented, as are the gums. Jaws are strong, with a full complement of well-developed, white teeth that form a scissors **bite**.

Neck, Topline and Body: **Neck** is of medium length, slightly arched, and well-muscled. The skin at the throat is tight, dry, and without dewlap. Withers pronounced and forming the highest point of the body.

Body - The body is smooth and tight with hard, but not bulging muscles, and particularly lean. The back is short, straight, and taut. The loin is short, straight, and firmly coupled. The croup is not too long, slightly sloped, and of medium breadth. The chest is deep, fairly narrow, and extends well back to a moderate tuck-up. The ribs are slightly sprung with a deep brisket reaching to the elbows. The forechest is not pronounced. The depth of the chest is slightly less than 50 percent of the height at the withers. **Tail** - set high, it arches over the back forming a full circle from base to tip, sitting just on top of the topline. In repose it may hang down. Docking is not permitted nor is a naturally short tail (stump).

Forequarters: Shoulders - The shoulders are moderately angulated, with long, well-knit shoulder blades and an upper arm matching in length. The angle formed between the shoulder blade and upper arm should be 100 to 110 degrees. The elbows are tucked firmly against the brisket. The legs are long and straight, with medium bone. The pastern is very slightly sloped. The feet are tight, and round with well-knit toes - a cat foot, with well-cushioned pads. The nails are strong and preferably black or nearly black.



Hindquarters: The hindquarters are well-developed and muscular, and in balance with the forequarters having moderate angulation. The upper thigh is thick and strong, with a long, strong second thigh. The hocks are short, vertical, and parallel to each other. A vertical line can be drawn from the ischium down to the ground just in front of the rear toes when viewed from the side. Rear dewclaws, if any, may be removed. Hind feet same as the forefeet.

Coat: The coat is a combination of wavy and curly hair, forming corkscrews or curls all over the body, and is never smooth or corded. The coat consists of an even mixture of harsh hair and softer undercoat. The coat stands out from the body approximately 1½ to 3 inches and is prepared using a combination of stripping and trimming. The eyes and the foreface are free of long hair. The hair on the underside of the tail ranges from ½ inch at its shortest to 3 to 5 inches and has little undercoat. In order to achieve the characteristic corkscrews and curls in the coat, the hair is allowed to dry naturally. *The coat must never appear fluffed and blown dry, obscuring the characteristic curls.*

Color: Black, white, or any shades of gray. Shades of fawn from pale cream to red, with some black or gray shading desirable. The grays are born black and fade to various shades of gray. In any of the colors, an intermixture of some gray, black or white hairs is acceptable as long as the overall appearance of a solid color is maintained. A white mark on the chest less than 1 inch at the longest dimension is permissible, as are white toe tips. Skin pigmentation is dark, with the coat colors intense and solid, although there may be lighter or darker shadings on head and legs. Disqualification - Any multiple-color pattern or patches, e.g., black and tan pattern, piebald, parti-colored.

Gait: The gait is light and spirited, energetic and efficient, with moderate reach and drive, enabling them to change direction instantly. Head and tail are carried up. From the front and rear, the legs travel in a straight line in the same planes, and tend to converge toward a median line of travel as speed increases.

Temperament: Lively, alert, intelligent, bold, and ready for duty, yet reserved with strangers, the Pumi assesses each new situation.

Faults: Any deviation from the foregoing should be considered a fault, the seriousness of the fault depending upon the extent of the deviation. Additional emphasis should be given to those characteristics that distinguish the Pumi from the Puli: head, ears, tail, and coat.

Disqualifications: *Height ½ inch above or below the desired range. Ears prick or hanging. Any multiple-color pattern or patches, e.g., black and tan pattern, piebald, parti-colored.*

Effective January 1, 2011



Official Standard of the Sloughi

General Appearance: The Sloughi is a medium-large, short-haired, smooth-coated, athletic sighthound developed in North Africa (in the area including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya) to hunt game such as hare, fox, jackal, gazelle, and wild pigs. It is an ancient breed, treasured in North Africa for its hunting skills, speed, agility, and endurance over long distances. It is a robust, but elegant and racy, pursuit dog with no exaggeration of length of body or limbs, muscle development, angulation, nor curve of loin. The Sloughi is not a fragile dog, but is also a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof, and the expression of the dark eyes is gentle and melancholy.

The Sloughi's head is long and elegant with drop ears. The body and legs show defined bony structure and strong, lean muscles. The skeletal structure is sturdy. The topline is essentially horizontal blending into a bony, gently sloping croup. The tail is long and carried low with an upward curve at the end.

Size, Proportion, Substance: A male Sloughi is very slightly taller, measured from the top of the withers to the ground, than it is long, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. A female's body may be slightly longer, proportionally, than that of the male. Males are typically larger than females. Height at the withers for males is normally 26 to 29 inches. For females it is normally 24 to 27 inches. Somewhat taller Sloughis are allowed.

Head: In profile, the *head* is long and refined with a deep and sturdy character. From above, it has the shape of a long wedge, tapering from the cranial area to the tip of the nose. **Expression** -The expression is gentle, slightly sad, and melancholy. **Eyes** - The eyes are large, dark, well set in their sockets, and oval to almond-shaped. The eye color is shades of dark brown to dark amber. The eye rims are pigmented.

Ears -The ears are set at about the level of the eye and droop close to the head when the animal is at rest. The ears are of medium size, triangular in shape, and slightly rounded at the tips. Disqualifications are ears erect, or small and folding backwards in a "rose ear." **Skull** - Viewed from above, the cranial area is rather broad, measuring approximately 4 to 5 inches between the ears, and is rounded at the back and curves harmoniously on the sides. In profile, the top part of the cranial area is flat, the brows are scarcely projecting, the frontal groove is hardly marked, and the occipital crest is barely visible. **Stop** - The stop is barely pronounced. **Muzzle** - The muzzle has the shape of an elongated wedge and forms about half the total length of the head. The jaws are strong and regular. **Planes** - The profile is straight, with the lines of the muzzle and skull approximately parallel. **Nose** - The nose is black and strong, not pinched. The planes of the nose and the muzzle are almost the same. The nose leather, not being supported by the skeletal structure, is slightly inclined down towards the tip. **Lips** - The lips are thin and supple, black or dark brown, and completely pigmented. **Flews** - The lips just cover the lower jaw. The corner of the mouth is very slightly visible. **Bite** - A scissor bite is preferable; a level bite is allowed. An overshot or undershot jaw is a disqualification. **Teeth** - Full Dentition; the teeth are healthy and strong.

Neck, Topline and Body: **Neck** - The neck is long and springs well up from the shoulders. It is slightly arched at the crest. Its length is similar to that of the head. It should be elegant and powerful. The skin is fine, tight, with no dewlap and the hair is very smooth. **Topline** - The topline of a Sloughi is level (horizontal) or essentially level between the withers and the hip bones; the hip bones may be slightly higher than the withers. The withers are apparent. **Body** - **Chest** - The chest is not too wide and almost, but not quite, reaches the level of the elbow. **Ribs** - The ribs are flat, long, and slightly curved in the posterior third of the chest. **Underline** - The underline starts as a straight line at the sternum and rises up in a smooth curve to the belly. **Tuck-up** - The belly is well tucked up. **Back** - The back is short, almost level (horizontal) between the withers and the hip bones. **Loin** - The loin is short, lean, wide, and slightly arched. **Croup** - The croup is bony and oblique with apparent hip bones that project above the line of the back to the same height as, or slightly higher than, the withers. **Tail** - The tail is long enough to reach the point of the hocks, thin, set in line with the croup, and carried low, at or below the line of the back, with a



typical upward curve at the tip when in the resting position. When excited, the upward-curved part of a Sloughi's tail may rise above the line of the back.

Forequarters: Angulation - Well open. Shoulders - Shoulder Blades - The shoulder blades are long. Legs - The forelegs are straight, bony, and muscular. The forelegs appear long. Pasterns - The pasterns are slightly sloping, supple, and strong. Dewclaws - Dewclaws are present, but may be removed. Feet - The feet are lean and have the shape of an elongated oval. In many lightly-built Sloughis, the foot is shaped like a hare-foot. Toes - The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails - The nails are black or pigmented.

Hindquarters: Angulation - Open angulation, stifle and hock well open. Legs - When showing, the hind legs should be left in their natural, upright position so that the level (horizontal) line of the back remains apparent. Upper Thigh - The upper thigh is lean, flat, and muscular and, at rest, is nearly vertical. Second Thigh - The second thigh is long and well muscled. Hocks (Rear Pastern) - Hocks are strong and well bent without closed angles. The rear pasterns are also strong. The tendons are well chiseled. Dewclaws - No rear dewclaws. Feet - The feet are lean and have the shape of an elongated oval. Toes - The toes are pointed forward with the middle two toes distinctly longer than the others. Nails - The nails are black or pigmented.

Coat: The coat of the Sloughi is always smooth. The hair is short, tight, and fine all over the body. The Sloughi is presented in natural condition. Disqualifications are coat other than short, tight, and smooth and/or feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs.

Color: The coat colors are all shades of light sand (cream) to mahogany red fawn, with or without brindling or with or without black markings such as black mask, black ears, dark overlay, and black mantle, with no invasive white markings. Small to medium white marks on the chest or toes are allowed as is white, anywhere on the body, due to aging or scars. Disqualifications are color not in accordance with the standard and/or solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.

Gait: The Sloughi has a supple, smooth, and effortless gait with long strides, covering plenty of ground. The tail is held low, the head at a moderate angle to the body.

Temperament: The Sloughi is a dog with class and grace. The attitude is noble and somewhat aloof.

Summary of Disqualifications: *Ears erect, or small and folding backwards in a "rose ear." An overshot or undershot jaw. Coat too long and/or feathering on the ears, tail, and/or legs. Color not in accordance with the standard and/or solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the forechest.*

Effective January 1, 2011