



AMERICAN  
KENNEL CLUB™

**Miscellaneous  
Group**

**Breed Standards**

**Amended  
January 1, 2024**

## Miscellaneous Breeds (11)

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# Disqualifications: Miscellaneous Breeds

## **Basset Fauve de Bretagne**

Under 12" or over 16" tall  
Overshot or undershot bite  
Kinked tail

## **Dutch Shepherd**

Males under 21 inches or over 26 inches.  
Females under 20 inches or over 25 inches.  
Yellow or blue eyes.  
Drooping or hanging ears.  
Cropped or stump tail.  
Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.

## **Japanese Akitainu**

*Males under 25 inches; Females under 22½ inches.*  
*Dropped ear or ears.*  
*Butterfly nose.*  
*Overshot or undershot bite.*  
*Sickle tail or uncurled tail (when in motion).*  
*Long coat.*  
*For reds and brindles - Pinto markings, Hachiware blaze that connects to a complete white collar.*  
*For all colors - Albinism, Black mask.*  
*Extreme shyness or aggressiveness.*

## **Kai Ken**

Overshot or undershot jaw.  
Ears not pricked.  
A tail that cannot be carried up.  
Pinto, cream, or any non-brindle coat.

## **Norrbottenspets**

A stumpy or docked tail.

## **Portuguese Podengo**

Size Under 16 inches.  
Tail Curled in a circle touching the back.

## **Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka**

Height at withers over 11 inches.  
Blue or partially blue eye(s).  
A spotted or flesh colored nose.  
An overshot bite or wry mouth.  
A missing or docked tail.  
Complete lack of beard and moustache.  
Any spots, markings (except where mentioned), solid white, parti-color or merle coat color.

### **Small Munsterlander**

Greater than 22½ inches or less than 20 inches for a dog. Greater than 22 inches or less than 19 inches for a bitch.

Completely depigmented nose.

All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.

Bird of prey eye. Ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line).

A distinct roach back, pronounced swayback, crooked spine.

Malformation of the ribcage, e.g. sternum cut off.

Kinky tail, curly tail.

Solid-colored dogs.

Aggressive or overly shy dogs. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities; fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.

### **Teddy Roosevelt Terrier**

Hanging or cropped ears.

Wall eye.

Wire, Broken or long coat, hairlessness or any suggestion of a kink or Curly-Coated Retrievers.

Merle pattern or absence of white.



## **Official Standard of the Basset Fauve de Bretagne**

**History:** The Basset Fauve de Bretagne is truly an old French hound tracing back to the 1500s when Francois I had a pack of Breton hounds he hunted regularly. These dogs were Grand Fauve de Bretagnes, which sadly became extinct, but their DNA continues to run in the lines of the modern rough-coated Griffons and Bassets such as the Basset Fauve. The Grand Fauve de Bretagnes (Fawn Hound of Brittany) were larger (27.5-29.5 inches) and were introduced to the French court around 1520 by Admiral d'Anneboulde. In the pack owned by Francois I, there was a stud dog named Mirraud, who was used extensively by royalty.

Up until the French Revolution, only the aristocracy were allowed to keep hounds and hunt with them via horseback. In 1789, aristocratic privileges were abolished, allowing anyone to own and hunt a hound. Most peasants, however, did not own a horse, necessitating a shorter-legged, closer-ranging hunting companion. Thus, the Basset was developed. How the Basset breed was formed is a matter up for debate, but most likely smallest bred to smallest over an extended period of time. By the 19<sup>th</sup> century, hound packs were made up exclusively of Bassets to hunt rabbits, hare, fox, roe deer and wild boar. Though it was rumored that both the Grands and Bassets nearly became extinct during WWII, it was confirmed by leading French Fauve Expert Mme. F Corbeau of the French Club du Fauve de Bretagne that the breed remained strong in popularity by French huntsmen.

The breed still remains a popular, versatile hunting hound and family dog in France, is gaining popularity in the United States and has breed clubs in numerous countries.

**General Appearance:** The Basset Fauve de Bretagne is a small, rough-coated French scent hound developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century to hunt small game in the region of origin, Brittany, France. They adapt easily to all terrains, including the most difficult, and to all quarry. He is bold and vivacious in character; compact, tough and robust. The Basset Fauve de Bretagne possesses those characteristics which demonstrate its exceptional aptitude for hunting. A small, stocky hound, lively and speedy for its size, fauves are energetic and hardy. The Fauve temperament is mild, never sharp or timid. As well as impassioned hunters, Fauves are excellent family companions, sociable, affectionate and easygoing. When hunting, Fauves are courageous, wily and tenacious, making them very successful hunters.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** Height at the withers should be 12.5" minimum and 15.5" maximum, with a tolerance of .5" over or under for exceptional specimens. Fauves under 12" or over 16" are a disqualifying fault. To establish the proportion of a Fauve, the measurement should be from the withers to the floor for height and point of shoulder to the ischium for the length, resulting in a ratio of 1:1.2. The limbs should have sufficient bone for performance in rough terrain, without appearing either frail or overdone.

**Head:** The fauve *expression* is lively. The head is well proportioned with the back skull slightly longer than the muzzle. The *skull* is rather long, showing a pronounced occipital protuberance. Viewed from the front, the skull forms a flattened arch which diminishes in width from the rear to the superciliary arches, which are not very prominent. Too prominent



superciliary arches are a fault, as is a broad, flat skull. The *muzzle* is slightly tapered rather than being perfectly rectangular. A short or pointed muzzle is a fault. The flews cover the lower jaw but without excess. Heavy, pendulous upper lips are a fault as is unpigmented areas of the lips. Slight furnishings make up the moustache and beard. The nose is darkly pigmented, preferably black or dark brown, with well-open nostrils. Totally or partially unpigmented areas on the nose is a fault. The teeth are strong, meeting in a scissors *bite*. A level bite is tolerated. Absence of first premolars is not penalized. A bite either overshot or undershot is a disqualifying fault. The *eyes* are neither bulging nor set too deeply in the orbits. Dark brown is the preferred color with lively expression. A light eye or unpigmented edges of eyelids is a fault. Overly light eyes are a serious fault. The *ears* are finely attached, in line with the eye, just reaching the end of the nose when drawn forward, ending in a point and turned inwards. The ears are covered by finer, shorter hair than the rest of the body. Flat, high set and large ears with no fold are a fault.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The *neck* is rather short and well-muscled. *Body* - The *chest* is deep and broad with a prominent sternum. The back is short for a basset and broad. The *topline* is straight and level. The rib structure is well sprung and rather rounded. The loin is broad and muscular with moderate tuck-up toward the rear. Overly tucked up is a fault.

**Forequarters:** The limbs have good bone. The shoulder is well-laid back and set close against the chest. Elbows are in line with the body. The forearm is to be vertical. Pasterns, seen in profile, are somewhat oblique. Feet are compact with toes tight together, arched with solid nails and the pads are hard. Excessive crook in legs or foot turnout is a fault. Front dewclaws are present but may be removed.

**Hindquarters:** Hindquarters are strong and well-muscled with good bend of stifle. Seen from behind, the rear limbs are parallel, neither close nor wide. Hips are wide with thighs well-muscled. Hocks are well let down and moderately angulated, perpendicular from hock to ground. Feet are as in front. Except that they must point straight ahead. Rear dewclaws are a fault.

**Tail:** Carried slightly sickle-fashion of medium length, large at the base, often bristly and well-tapered at the end. In action, the tail is carried above the topline and makes regular movements from side to side. Kinked tail is a disqualification.

**Coat:** A wiry, rough, harsh, rather short coat is preferred but a smooth, harsh coat is tolerated. The coat should never be woolly or curly. The face shouldn't be too bushy. Eyebrows should be short enough to see the eyes. Mustache and beard should be moderate in length. Shown in natural coat, not overly groomed. Sculpted furnishings should be penalized. Sparse, smooth, fine or soft coats are faults. Long, woolly coat is a serious fault.

**Color:** Solid colored ranging from light fawn, golden wheaten, to red brick in hue. A few black hairs dispersed on the back, ears and tail are tolerated as is a small white star on the chest, but not desirable.

**Gait:** The movement should be free at all speeds. Front action is 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. Gives the appearance of an active hound, capable of a full day's hunting.

**Temperament:** A lively, active, outgoing, sociable temperament. Timid behavior is a fault.

**Disqualifications:**

*Under 12" or over 16" tall*

*Overshot or undershot bite*

*Kinked tail*

**Approved July 26, 2021**

**Effective June 28, 2023**



## **Official Standard of the Danish-Swedish Farmdog**

**History:** No one knows the origin of the breed with certainty, but the breed is very old. Dog skeletons found in Viking burial sites are similar to Farmdog types. In any case, typical Danish-Swedish Farmdogs have been found in all of the "old" Denmark, from Scania to Schleswig Holstein, and even Normandy. Until the 1960's, this little Farmdog could be found all over in the countryside of Denmark and southern Sweden. During the industrialization, there were fewer and fewer small farms in Denmark and Sweden. At the same time, the population of Farmdogs decreased. Fortunately, a few country folks continued the breeding of the dogs. This was however, entirely unorganized. Throughout the 1970's, some people involved with Danish Kennel Club work, became aware of this interesting little dog breed. During the 1980's, it became clear to DKK's committee for national and forgotten breeds, that it was important to save the breed. The awareness was also directed to southern Sweden as well, as this had been part of the old Danish farming country.

Until a few decades ago, the small Farmer's Dog was a natural part of Danish rural life. This little working dog had many jobs around the farm including: mouser/ratter, livestock herder, hunting dog, watchdog and family companion. The breed was so lively and trainable; it was often utilized in circuses, appearing as the clown's playmate. In more recent times, farms were closed down and families moved to the cities. The faithful little farmer's dog was suddenly not "grand" enough, and the breed became hard to find. A part of Danish dog culture was in danger of disappearing totally.

The Danish Kennel Club (DKK) and the Swedish Kennel Club (SKK) worked together in cooperation to seek out typical breed specimens and save the little farmer's dog from extinction. During the search, it turned out, fortunately, that excellent healthy specimens of this tough old breed still existed.

With its new name, Danish-Swedish Farm Dog, this funny little dog is one of the newest of the national breeds in Denmark and Sweden, although it has been proven that its ancestors go far back in history. Its origins go back to the 1700's where it could be found in Great Britain, Germany and France as well as Denmark and Sweden. Though often mistaken as a terrier, this breed is most closely related to the pinscher family.

**General Appearance:** A small, compact, lively, smooth coated, and slightly rectangular dog. Known to mature late. The Danish-Swedish Farmdog is not to appear refined or elegant. Clear differentiation between the genders is important.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** *Height* at the withers: Males 13½ to 14½ inches plus or minus 1 inch. Females 12½ to 14 inches plus or minus ½ inch. *Proportion* - The Farmdog should be slightly longer than tall. It must not give the impression of either long or short legs. The body should be slightly rectangular, a proportion of 9:10. The proportions between depth of chest and height at withers should be 1:2. *Substance* - Farmdogs develop slowly. This should be considered during judging. The breed is not fully developed until the age of 3 to 4 years, in some cases even longer for males. Fault - Elegant general appearance.



**Head:** The *Head* should be triangular and a bit small in proportion to the body. The rather broad skull creates the basis and the head is gradually narrowing towards the muzzle, which is slightly shorter than the skull. *Skull* - Rather broad and slightly rounded. *Stop* - Well defined. Cheeks pronounced without exaggeration. *Eyes* - Medium-sized, slightly rounded, neither protruding nor sunken. Attentive and kind expression. Dark eye color in dogs with black patches. Slightly lighter eye color permissible in dogs with yellow, or liver/brown patches. *Ears* - Medium-sized. Rose or button, in both cases the fold should be just above the skull. It is not unusual to see a Farmdog with one of each. Button ears - The tips should lie close to cheeks. *Fault* - Prick ears. *Muzzle* - Well-developed and gradually narrowing towards the nose, but must not give a snipey impression. Muzzle slightly shorter than the skull. Nose bridge straight. *Jaws* - strong. *Nose* - Color in accordance with the color of patches. *Bite* - Scissors bite with even and well-developed incisors. A level bite is acceptable.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck*- medium length, strong and slightly arched. No throatiness. *Fault* - Neck too long. *Body* - Compact with good substance. The body is substantial due to the deep and roomy rib cage, which has a good spring of ribs. A fully developed, compact body cannot be expected until maturity, but it is important that the proportions are correct even in young dogs. *Topline* - Strong back, slightly arched short loin, slightly rounded croup. If the tail is set too high, the croup is too flat, and this gives the impression of terrier-type. *Loin* - Short, broad, and slightly arched. *Croup* - Slightly rounded. Must not be flat. The slightly rounded croup must never be confused with a steep or sloping croup. An overly sloping croup does not facilitate the breed's free movement. *Fault* - Steep croup. *Chest* - Long, deep, and roomy with very well sprung ribs. Fore chest well defined. The front is slightly broader than the ribcage. The chest should reach to the elbow. *Fault* - Lack of depth in the chest. Narrow in front. *Ribs* - Well sprung. The rib cage must be relatively wide compared to the size of the dog. *Fault* - Flat or short rib cage. *Underline/tuck up* - Belly only slightly tucked up. The long rib cage and short loin, make for an only slightly tucked up belly. *Tail* - Not too high tail set. Long tail or naturally bobtailed. It is never docked. The tail should be carried straight with a slight curve or like a sickle. The slightly rounded croup causes the tail not to be set too high. *Fault* - curled tail or tail carried flat on back.

**Forequarters:** Upper Arm - Oblique, not too steep. Shoulder Blade - Oblique, not too steep. *Legs* - Front legs straight and parallel. Due to the wide and deep chest, the front legs are placed rather wide. *Fault* - Low on legs. *Pasterns* - Strong and springy. *Dewclaws* - Front dewclaws are present. *Feet* - Small, oval, and moderately tight-knit.

**Hindquarters:** *Legs* - Parallel and well-muscled. *Thigh* - Fairly broad. *Stifle* - Well angulated. *Hock Joint* - Well angulated. *Rear Dewclaws* - Accepted.

**Coat:** The coat is short, hard, and smooth.

**Color:** White dominating. Patches of different colors, sizes, and combinations permissible, (black, brown, agouti, yellow, and all shades of tan and fawn). Patches also on head, with or without tan markings. Flecking accepted. *Fault* - Head entirely white.





**Gait:** Parallel and free

**Temperament:** Alert, friendly, attentive, and lively.

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

*Approved January 12, 2020*

*Effective July 1, 2021*



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### **Official Standard for the Dutch Shepherd**

**General Appearance:** The first impression of the Dutch Shepherd is of a medium-sized, middle-weighted, well-muscled dog of powerful and well-balanced structure. His carriage is natural and relaxed, but alert. He is a dog with lots of endurance, a lively temperament and an intelligent expression. The breed is presented in three coat types, short-, long- and rough-haired. The difference between sexes is clearly recognizable, especially in the shape of the head and build of body. 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 and welfare of the dog.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** Males should be 22½ to 24½ inches in height and females 21½ to 23½ inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of buttock, compared to the height, should be a 10 to 9 ratio. Bone structure is solid and moderate weight in correct proportion to his height, appearance well balanced, neither too light or too heavy. Males under 21 inches or over 26 inches shall be disqualified. Females under 20 inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified.

**Head:** Size should be in proportion to the body. Is wedge-shaped seen from above and in profile. The skull and muzzle are equal in length. *Expression* - should be intelligent and lively, indicating alertness, attention and readiness for activity. *Eyes* - are dark colored and medium size, set slightly oblique, almond shaped and not protruding. Dogs with distinctly yellow or blue eyes shall be disqualified. *Ears* - are medium sized, stiff, and erect. Disqualification - drooping or hanging ears. *Skull* - is flat and never rounded. The stop is moderate and distinct. *Muzzle* - The bridge of the muzzle is straight and parallel to the top of the 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* - is scissors. A level, overshot or undershot bite is a fault.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** *Neck* - is not too short, dry, without folds and gradually flowing into the body. *Topline* - There is a smooth, gentle transition from the neck to the top line of the body, in which head and neck are carried in a natural pose. The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints. *Body* - Firm, but not coarse. *Chest* - Deep and long, not narrow, ribs slightly sprung. The fore chest is fairly well developed. *Abdomen* - Slight tuck up. *Loin* - Firm and short with moderate depth, *Croup* - is slightly sloping and moderate length. *Tail* - At rest, hangs straight down or with a slight curve. Reaches to the hock. In action, carried gracefully upwards, never curled or carried sideways. Cropped or stump tail are disqualifications.

**Forequarters:** Shoulder-blades are well joined to the body and well sloping. The forelegs are powerful, of good length, well-muscled. The bone is solid but not heavy. Always generally showing a straight line, but with sufficient suppleness of pastern. The upper arm is approximately equal in length to the shoulder-blades and well angulated with the connecting bones. The elbow is well attached. Forefeet are oval, well knit, toes arched. Nails are black and pads are elastic and dark. Dewclaws are permissible.



**Hindquarters:** The hind-legs are powerful and well-muscled. The bone is solid but never heavy. Not excessively angulated. With a correctly angulated rear, a perpendicular line dropped from the point of rump will meet the top of the rear foot. The thigh and lower-thigh are of approximately equal length. The hock is perpendicular. Dewclaws - none present. The hind feet are oval and well-knit with arched toes, black nails and elastic dark pads.

**Coat:** The dog is shown in natural coat without excessive grooming. Whiskers are present in all coat-types. The **short-hair** coat is uniformly quite hard, close fitting, and not too short coat with a woolly undercoat. The ruff, breeches and tail plume are clearly visible. The **long-hair** coat is long, straight, and well fitting, harsh to the touch, without curls or waves also with a woolly undercoat. The ruff and breeches are distinct and the tail abundantly coated. The head, ears, feet and hind legs below the hocks are short and densely coated. The backsides of the forelegs show a strongly developed coat, the feathering shortening in length towards the feet. There are no fringes at the ears. The **rough-hair** coat is dense, harsh, tousled coat with a woolly, dense undercoat all over the body except for the head. The coat should be close fitting. The upper and lower lips should be well covered with hair, with beard, and two well defined, coarse rough eyebrows that are distinct but not exaggerated. Furnishings are not soft. The hair on the skull and on the cheeks is less strongly developed. In profile it seems as if the head has a more square appearance. Strongly developed breeches are desirable. The tail is covered all round with hair. The brindle color may be less pronounced because of the tousled coat. The rough hair coat should be hand-plucked on average twice a year.

**Color:** Brindle. The base color is golden or silver. Golden can vary from light sand color to chestnut red. The brindle may be black or a dark brown and is clearly present all over the body and in the ruff, breeches and tail. A small amount of white on chest or toes is permitted. Too much black is a fault, as well as heavy white markings on the chest or feet. A black mask is preferred. Disqualification - Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.

**Gait:** Dog is a trotter with free, smooth and supple movement, without exaggerated drive or stride. The Dutch Shepherd 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.

**Temperament:** The Dutch Shepherd should reflect the qualities of loyalty and reliability, alertness, and watchfulness. He is active, independent, with persistence, intelligence, prepared to be obedient, and gifted with the true shepherding temperament. The Dutch Shepherd Dog works willingly together with its owner and he deals independently with any task which is assigned to him. When herding larger flocks he must have the capacity to work together with several other dogs. He should not show fear or shyness nor viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack.

**Disqualifications:** *Males under 21 inches or over 26 inches. Females under 20 inches or over 25 inches. Yellow or blue eyes. Drooping or hanging ears. Cropped or stump tail. Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle.*

**Approved January 11, 2016**

**Effective January 1, 2017**



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## **Official Standard of the Japanese Akitainu**

**History:** The Japanese Akitainu's history parallels that of the other five existing native Japanese breeds, shifting from the brink of extinction to becoming a natural monument, a cultural symbol and a source of national pride. In the mountainous terrain of the Tōhoku region, where Akita Prefecture is located, traditional village hunters called Matagi developed the Matagiinu (Matagi Dog), a slightly larger than medium-sized dog to hunt large game. The Matagiinu is considered the ancestor of the modern-day Akitanu. Due to civil unrest in the Ōdate area, noblemen began to use their hunting dogs to guard their homes and property. Across various historical periods (Edo to Meiji and Taisho), some Akitainu were crossed with larger western breeds to yield winning results in dog fight rings. By the Meiji era, there was a push to preserve all native Japanese breeds, but the Akitainu was deemed as the most impure due to its mixing with western breeds. In 1927, Akitainu Hozonkai (AKIHO), the world's first and most influential Akitainu registry and organization, was established in the city of Ōdate, ushering in a concerted effort to restore and preserve the characteristics of the original native Akita dogs. The Akitainu was officially designated Tennen Kinen Butsu (Natural Monument) of Japan in 1931; however, continued restoration efforts were interrupted by WWII. It is believed that only 18 Akitainu existed by war's end and some were said to have been crossbred to military German Shepherd Dogs while a few pure specimens remained in remote villages in northern Japan. Japanese Akitainu breeders again began to restore the breed away from the transitional mixed Akita dogs to their native origin. Finally, with fewer external interruptions, throughout the post-war decades, breeders made great strides restoring and preserving the Akitainu. With encouragement from Japan, the first overseas AKIHO club was officially established in 1970 in the US, and with encouragement from AKIHO North America, the Japanese Akitainu Club of America was formed in 1997.

**General Appearance** - The Japanese Akitainu is the largest of the native dog breeds of Japan and was originally used for hunting game in the mountainous terrain of the Tōhoku region where Akita Prefecture is located. The Japanese Akitainu is a large, sturdily built, well balanced Spitz-type dog whose head, triple coat, and curled tail are defining physical features of this unique breed. Males and females are clearly distinguishable from each other with males possessing a more robust body structure and masculine facial features, and females, a more refined body structure and feminine facial features. The moderately angulated Japanese Akitainu is exhibited naturally without trimming of whiskers, styling, or color enhancements.

**Size Proportion, Substance** - Males 25 to 27½ inches at the withers; females 22½ to 25 inches at the withers. The preferred size is the middle of the range for each sex. Weight at preferred size is approximately 65 to 75 pounds for males, 55 to 65 pounds for females. Males have a height to length ratio of 10 to 11; females have a slightly longer body length. Bone is moderate.

**Disqualification** – Males under 25 inches; females under 22½ inches.

**Head** - *Expression* is alert, spirited, and intense. The shape of the *head* is a slightly rounded octagon when viewed from the front. The fullness of the cheeks, as well as the coat on the cheeks and neck, support this shape. *Eyes* are dark brown, deep-set, almond-shaped, relatively small, and slightly raised at the outside corners. Eye rims are thick and black. The eyes should not appear too close together or too far apart. Faults – Round eyes. Light colored irises. Light colored eye rims. Droopy or loose eye rims. *Ears* are wide-set, equilaterally triangular in shape, pricked, rather small in size, and somewhat rounded at the tip. The leather is thick and slightly cupped. Ears are angled forward off the back of the head and face. From the profile view, the forward tilting ears are at a 75 to 90 degree angle to a line drawn along the bridge of the muzzle. Disqualification – Dropped ear or ears. *Skull* size is moderate and in proportion to the body. The forehead is broad and flat, preferably with a distinct furrow extending from the stop to the top of the skull. Stop is moderate. Fault – Wrinkled or loose skin on the forehead. *Muzzle* is round, full, moderate in length with a broad base tapering towards the nose. Muzzle length is 40 percent of the total head length from occiput to nose tip. It is preferred that whiskers remain intact. Fault – Overly narrow or heavy muzzle. Lips are tight and black. Fault – Loose, saggy lips. Nose is black. For white dogs, faded black and snow noses are acceptable. Black is always preferred. Disqualification – Butterfly nose. *Bite* is scissors, with a full complement of strong, substantial, evenly aligned teeth. Fault – Missing teeth, unhealthy dentition. Tongue is pink. Fault – Black or spotted tongue. Disqualification – Overshot or undershot bite.

**Neck, Topline, Body** - *Neck* is short, thick, arched, and is in proper angle and in balance with the head. Fault – Dewlap or loose skin on neck. *Topline* is straight and level to the base of the tail. *Body* is well muscled without the appearance of looseness or coarseness. Chest is well-developed reaching to the elbow; width is neither too narrow, nor too broad; depth measured from the withers to the lowest point of the chest is approximately 50 percent of the height of the dog at the withers. Ribs are moderately sprung. Tuck-up is tight and well-drawn. Back is strong and level. Loins are muscular. Tail – *Tail* is high-set with a strong, thick root well-curved over the back. Size of curled tail should be in balance with the head. The ideal tail curl forms a nearly complete circle. When let down, the tip of the guard hairs on the tail reaches almost to the hock or extends past. The following tail curls are acceptable: single and double curl. The tail may lay on top of the back or on either side. Fault – Short tail. Disqualification – Sickie tail or uncurled tail (while dog is in motion, not at rest). **Forequarters** - Shoulders are moderately sloped forward and nicely developed. Adequate or moderate bone is essential. Elbows are set close to the body and turn neither in nor out. Forelegs and feet are moderately spaced, straight, and parallel. Pasterns are slightly slanted with 15 degrees being ideal. Presence of front dew claws preferred, but not necessary. Feet are round, tight, well-knuckled, and have a firm grip, often described as cat-like. Individual toes are similar in length. The nails should be short and strong. Pads are thick. Fault – Flat or splayed feet.

**Hindquarters** - Angulation of the hindquarters is moderate. Hind legs are thick and well developed, with a powerful grip, thrust, and stance. Upper thighs are well developed. The hocks are straight when viewed from the side and rear. Feet as in forequarters. Fault – Cow or bow hocks.

**Coat** - Triple coated with the outer coat consisting of coarse, straight guard hairs that stand off the body. The two inner coats are under coats. One is thicker and somewhat soft, generally matching the coat color. The second is closest to the skin and is generally thicker and wool-like in texture and can be a different color than the guard coat. Tail guard hairs are much longer and fuller. The Japanese Akitainu should be presented in a natural state without trimming or shaping. Fault – Short, flat coat. Disqualification – Long coat.

**Color** - Coat color is as specified herein, with the three allowed colors given equal consideration – red, brindle (of varying colors) and white. All colors are rich, clear, and bright. Red and brindle



coats must possess urajiro (light cream or white underside shading).

For reds, the color should be vivid and rich. The white on the face should not be excessive.

Omotejiro is the white or cream shading found on the sides of the muzzle and cheeks. Urajiro may appear on the underside of the jaw, neck, abdomen and tail, and on the inside of the legs; the red on the legs will fade in gradient to the white. A white-tipped tail is preferred. Serious Fault – Black saddle.

For brindles, the pattern is defined as clearly marked dark fine streaks or stripes laid over a lighter background color. A brindle coat is identified as red brindle (of varying shades), black brindle, or a subtype called Shimofuri (grey/silver). Brindles may be self-masked or possess a white blaze that extends up the muzzle. The preferred brindle possesses roppaku (six points of white markings) which may be of varying degrees, on the muzzle, four paws, and tip of the tail. Urajiro for brindles may appear on the underside of the jaw, neck, abdomen, tail, and on the inside of the legs.

For reds and brindles – Faults – White blaze that extends from the muzzle to the back of the head (hachware). Excessive ticking on legs or muzzle. Serious Fault – Wide white collar marking extending completely around the neck. Disqualification - Pinto markings. Hachware blaze that connects to a complete white collar.

For whites, color should be as bright as possible. Fault – Biscuit coloring on the ears, rear legs, back, shoulders and tail on a white dog. Disqualification for all colors– Albinism. Black mask.

**Gait** - Conveys stamina through brisk, powerful, and agile movement. Dogs of this breed take efficient strides, with moderate reach and drive as the back remains level.

**Temperament** - The Japanese Akitainu is an alert, independent, dignified, and self-confident breed. They are loyal and protective of their family members. They can be reserved and aloof around non-family members, especially strangers, and some may be intolerant of other dogs, particularly dogs of the same sex. The Japanese Akitainu's outward appearance reflects its inner spirit of calm, quiet strength, and courage. Disqualification – Extreme shyness or aggressiveness.

**Summary** - The most important breed characteristics of the Japanese Akitainu are: proper head, triple coat, curled tail, moderate angulation, moderate bone, well-balanced proportions, and confident disposition. Any appearance of excessive or inadequate bone or weight that would hinder the original breed function for mountain hunting should be penalized. Form, color, movement, and temperament must all be in harmony.

### **Disqualifications**

*Males under 25 inches; Females under 22½ inches.*

*Dropped ear or ears.*

*Butterfly nose.*

*Overshot or undershot bite.*

*Sickle tail or uncurled tail (when in motion).*

*Long coat.*

*For reds and brindles - Pinto markings, Hachware blaze that connects to a complete white collar.*

*For all colors – Albinism, Black mask.*

*Extreme shyness or aggressiveness.*

**Approved April 11, 2022**

**Effective January 1, 2023**



## **STANDARD OF THE KAI KEN**

**History:** The Kai Ken is one of the six native Japanese breeds. The breed was discovered in 1929 in the mountainous regions of Kai province near Mount Fuji. In 1931, The Kai Ken Aigokai was formed and is the oldest and largest Kai Ken registry. Due to the breed's hunting prowess and agility, it was traditionally used to hunt a wide range of game from pheasants to bear.

The Kai was recognized in 1934 by the Japanese Kennel Club. Because of the language barrier, there is very limited information on the breed, but it is believed that the first Kai Kens were brought to the United States in the 1950s by US servicemen in the military. A pair was also sent to Salt Lake City. It is not known what happened to these dogs or if there are any surviving offspring. The next known arrival of the breed was in 1990 when a four-year-old male was brought over and, shortly after that, three female puppies. In 1991, six more puppies were brought over and in the following year, one more male puppy was imported. These dogs made up the genetic pool; for all the American bred Kai Ken; they are the foundation of the Kai we have today.

There were originally two types of Kai Kens from two great foundation studs. KAIKURO willed the "shishi-inu-gata" type, which is thicker, stockier dogs with a more bear-type face. DAIRO, famed for his deer hunting, is credited for the thinner, longer bodies with foxier faces called the "shika-inu-gata" type. Each dog gave strength, speed, agility, and quick thinking to its descendants as evidenced in the breed today. Currently in Japan, the Kai is regarded very highly by the Japanese people, they do not distinguish the two types anymore, and no one type is preferred over the other. The Japanese describe the Kai as a trustworthy guardian, extremely devoted to his master, and they say a Kai will lay down its life to protect its master. They are very loved and protected in their native country and is considered a natural treasure in Japan.

**General Appearance:** The Kai Ken is a medium-sized, brindle, spitz-type dog: well balanced and sturdily built. Its conformation points to the agility and nimbleness required for a dog living and working in steep mountains: particularly the strength of the hocks, the balanced center of gravity, the springiness of the round, catlike feet. The Kai Ken Aigokai (Kai Ken Preservation Society in Japan, the registry for nearly all Kai in the country of origin.) describes two body types: the rangier "deer type" and the broader "boar type" to be given equal consideration. While these types are not kept separate, they can still be detected in the breed as a small degree of range notable in the tuck up and substance of frame, distinct from the sexual dimorphism. All Kai should appear alert and keen, ready for action, and capable of climbing and balancing on ledges, leaping fallen logs, and weaving their way through thick cover, regardless of type.

**Size, Proportion, Substance:** Kai are 10 percent longer than tall, with a height at withers to length of body of 10:11. The height at the withers averages 17 inches for females to 19¾ inches for males, with an allowance of an inch and a quarter above or below. Kai are well balanced dogs, with good bone and agile limbs. Faults: heights over 18¼ inches for females, 21 inches for males, and below 15¾ inches for females and 18½ inches for males.

**Head:** *Expression* - Showing sexual dimorphism, and an unadorned, unsophisticated air known as "soboku," coupled with composed boldness. Soboku might be further described as



straightforward-ness and honesty. Alert and keen, Kai should express a sense of wildness (called “yaseimi”); rustic and natural as opposed to appearing “cute” or highly-refined. *Eye* shape is triangular, but not as extreme as the other native Japanese breeds. Eye rims should be black in color, the iris dark brown. Gaze strong and confident. *Ears* - Firmly pricked, moderately thick, triangular in form and angled forward parallel to the line of the neck. Spacing between the ears is even. The ears are slightly larger than those of the other Japanese breeds. *Skull* - Forehead slightly furrowed, wide falling to a moderate stop. The length of the muzzle, measured from stop to the end of the nose is equal to the length of the skull, from occiput to stop. The skull and muzzle are parallel to each other when viewed from the side. Cheeks are well-developed. *Muzzle* is pointed, moderately thick. Lips tight and pigmented black. Nose - black, nasal bridge straight. Teeth are strong with a scissors *bite*. The mouth and tongue is generally spotted, with pigmented areas increasing as the dog matures. Faults - Lack of sexual dimorphism; light colored nose, lips or eye rims; light colored eyes; missing teeth; snipy muzzle, roman nose. Disqualifying faults - overshot or undershot jaw, ears not pricked.

**Neck, Topline and Body:** The Kai Ken is a medium sized dog. *Neck* has appropriate thickness and length without looseness, powerful and muscular. Chest is deep and oval. From the side, the lowest point of the chest is just behind the elbow, the forechest is well developed, the sternum should not be excessively pointed. Ribs are moderately sprung. Tuck up - the belly should be slightly (in boar type) to moderately (reflecting deer type) tucked up. Back - Well-developed withers, inclining slightly downward to a firm, level back. Loin is short, broad, and muscular. *Tail* is set on high, thick, and strong - either sickle, sword or curled when the dog is at ease and feeling confident, roughly reaching the hock when let down. The Kai has an expressive, flexible tail that lends balance when running, climbing, or swimming. Disqualifying Fault - a tail that cannot be carried up.

**Forequarters:** Shoulders are moderately sloping, well developed. The point of the shoulder forms a roughly 105 to 110 degrees angle with the upper arm bone. Forelegs are robust, straight, and parallel, with strong, moderately short, sloping pasterns. The shoulder blade and upper arm are roughly equal in length. The arm lies close to the ribs but is still very mobile, with the elbow moving close to the body. Feet - Toes well arched and tightly knit; pads thick and elastic, nails hard and preferably dark in color. All four feet should grip well, as the Kai is known specifically for climbing ability.

**Hindquarters:** Hips are powerful and tight. Legs - Robust, firm while providing for excellent leaping ability and speed. Thighs - the upper thigh is a little longer than the second thigh. Hock Joint forms a 145 degree to 150 degree angle. Hocks are especially well-developed, tough and elastic, parallel to each other, perpendicular to the ground.

**Coat:** The Kai has a medium length, double coat. The outer guard hair coat is coarse and should stand off from the body with a soft, dense and thick undercoat. Kai Ken should have a mane. The hair on the head, legs, and ears is shorter than the coat on the body while the coat on the tail is somewhat longer and stands open in a brush. Kai should be presented in a natural state. Fault - long or wooly coat, lack of breed characteristic mane.

**Color:** The Japanese nickname for the Kai Ken is the Tora Inu, or Tiger Dog, so black stripes on a red ground are required. The function of the brindle coat is camouflage in the field, as ambush and flushing is a feature of Kai hunt style. The breed identifies three coat colors, given equal





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consideration: black brindle, medium brindle and red brindle. All densities of brindle have a relatively even distribution of clear but soft stripes like a charcoal drawing. The color behind the stripes is a rich red to deep mahogany. Pigment should be strong. A small white blaze is allowed on the forechest, between the front legs and on the belly but white should never blend up into the body coat or produce socks. Faults - Faded coloration, socks. Disqualifying Fault - Pinto, cream, or any non-brindle coat.

**Gait:** The Kai should be gaited in the ring on a loose lead at a brisk trot. Movement nimble, light and elastic, with single-track strides of moderate length. The topline remains level and firm, reach and drive are moderate and efficient. Weight should be balanced and responsive.

**Temperament:** The Kai is a dog of exceptional astuteness and sensitivity. They are a natural hunter with a strong prey drive and while an independent thinker, they are extremely devoted to their owner and it is from the depth of this relationship that a Kai dog's cooperation and workability springs. With strangers the Kai tends to be reserved, but friendly and affectionate with those they know. Keen and alert, the Kai Ken has a strong homing instinct and propensity toward loyalty to one master for life.

**Disqualifying faults:**

*Overshot or undershot jaw.*

*Ears not pricked.*

*A tail that cannot be carried up.*

*Pinto, cream, or any non-brindle coat.*

**Approved November 9, 2021**

**Effective June 29, 2022**

## 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.*

**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 (Vicus, Mochica, Chancay, Chancay, under Tiahuanacoid influence, Chimu); in many cases the hairless dog has replaced the puma, the snake or the falcon; this in particular and in a more evident way in the Chancay culture. As we can gather from the reproductions, the hairless dog appears during the pre-Inca 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



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**



### **Standard of the Portuguese Podengo**

**History:** A primitive type dog, its probable origin lies in the ancient prick-eared dogs brought by the Phoenicians and Romans to the Iberian Peninsula in Classic Antiquity. This rustic breed adapted itself to the Portuguese geography and climate, resulting in what is nowadays the primary pack hunting dog in Portugal for large (boar/stag) and small (rabbit) game.

The **GRANDE**, the largest of the Podengos, was developed for deer and wild boar hunting. It will exhaust and hold down the prey and await the hunter's gun. The Grande is now very rare in its home country.

The **MEDIO**, or middle size, was developed for rabbit chasing, flushing, hunting and retrieval. Its hunting style includes catlike stalking and, similar to the Ibizan Hound, it often jumps above the prey before landing on or near it to flush it out of dense brush, rock crevices or burrows. It will dig if necessary, to flush prey.

**General Appearance:** Well-proportioned muscled, sound with moderate bone. (Grande size heavier body and 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 – 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 or drooping hound ears. Ears should, at minimum, lift at the base.

**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. Flexible. *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 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:** Preferred: 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: black or shades of brown/red, 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 or drooping hound ears. Silky or soft coat. Brindle and solid white.

**Disqualifications:**

*Size – Under 16 inches.*

*Tail – Curled in a circle touching the back.*

**Approved August 17, 2019**

**Effective date October 22, 2019**



## **Official Standard of the Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka**

**History** – After World War II, small dogs with silky hair were brought to Leningrad. These dogs did not have any pedigrees. The Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka was created by a group of enthusiasts whose goal was to create a small companion dog which would be ideal for apartment living. The Leningrad group of decorative dog breeders recognized the colored lapdog as a breed group in the early 1950s. By the end of the 50s, through careful and rigorous selection, mainly by phenotype, and later by the quality of the offspring, a true breed type was obtained, which received the status of a breed group by the Russian Kynological Federation. Additional small breeds were introduced such as Maltese, Shih Tzu and Bolognese, among others, to improve the coat and create a non-shedding breed. The breeders were restricted to solid colors other than white, however allowing silver or tan point markings. Due to the lack of availability of suitable grooming products the breed was developed as a non-shedding dog to maintain the long curly coat. The first entry of a Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka was added to the Russian Kynological Federation in 1958. The official standard was accepted in 1966 by the All-Union Cytological Council and the breed made their first appearance at exhibition in 1967.

**General Appearance** - Developed to be the ultimate house pet and companion, the Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka is a small, sturdy, balanced dog, slightly longer than tall. The breed appears disheveled due to the wavy or curly coat. He moves gracefully with the tail carried over the back. He is friendly to all and shows no sign of aggression. He is sweet, loving, intelligent and willing to please.

**Size, Proportion, Substance** - The body is slightly (not more than 15 percent) longer than the height at the withers, just off-square, measured from the point of shoulder to the ischium. The height is up to 10¼ inches. Height at withers over 11 inches is a disqualification. He is moderately boned. The ideal weight for males and females is 7 to 9 pounds.

**Head** - The *expression* is sweet, alert, and intelligent. *Eyes* are dark brown. Lighter brown color is allowed in brown, fawn and cream dogs. Blue or partially blue eye(s) are a disqualification. The eyes are of medium size, rounded, and set on the frontal plane. Eyelids are tight. Eye rims are black or match the coat color. Cheeks are slightly rounded. *Ears* are moderate size, V shaped with slightly rounded tips, set moderately high, lay close to the skull and carried dropped. When alert, the ears lift at the base. The *head* is in proportion to the body. The *skull* is slightly prominent and slightly rounded, with a well defined stop. The *muzzle* is short, slightly more than one third of the length of the head, slightly tapered to the nose. The nasal bridge is straight and wide at the base. Lower jaw is moderately wide. The nose is small, vertical in profile, with nostrils that are well opened. The nose is solid black or matches the coat color. All shades of solid brown pigmentation are allowed in brown dogs. A spotted or flesh-colored nose is a



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disqualification. The lips are tight, with edges that are black or similar to the coat color. A scissors *bite* is preferred; a level bite or a slightly undershot bite is tolerated. A complete set of incisors and canines is desired. An overshot bite or wry mouth is a disqualification.

**Neck, Topline, Body** - The *neck* is average length, sloping, dry, and well-muscled. The *topline* is level with a strong, broad, well-muscled back. The *body* is compact with a deep chest that is moderately broad and oval shaped with the brisket extending to the elbow. Ribs are well sprung. The underline is moderately tucked up. The loin is short and slightly arched. The croup is rounded, medium length, rather broad, slightly sloping, and muscular. The *tail* is medium length, set at moderate height, and curls over the back so the tip is close to the back. The tail is completely covered by coat. The tail may not be docked. A missing or docked tail is a disqualification.

**Forequarters** - Legs are straight, parallel, and moderately wide when viewed from the front. The shoulder blades are well muscled, and their angulation with the shoulders is 100 to 110 degrees. The forelegs are straight and parallel, with elbows tight to the body. The length from the withers to the elbows is equal to the length from the elbows to the ground. Pasterns are strong and nearly upright. Dew claws may be removed. The feet are small and round with arched, tight toes. Pads and nails are dark.

**Hindquarters** - The hind legs are straight and parallel. The hocks are strong, and moderately angulated, medium in length. They are set moderately wide when viewed from the rear. The rear pasterns are medium length and upright. Dew claws may be removed. The feet are a little smaller than the forefeet, oval shaped, with arched, tight toes. Pads and nails are dark.

**Coat** - The coat is long, dense, thick, soft, and supple, with a well-developed undercoat. The coat forms large curls (preferred) or may be very wavy. The head has a well-developed beard and moustache. Complete lack of a beard and moustache is a disqualification. The coat is never deliberately parted. Hair on top of the head may fall naturally or be held up with a small bow on the top of the head. Feet may be neatened. No other trimming of the coat is allowed.

**Color** - All colors are permitted except solid white, spotted, parti-color or merle. Small white markings on the toes and forechest are permitted. A solid white, spotted, parti-color or merle coat color is a disqualification.

**Gait** - The movement is smooth and flowing with good reach in front and strong rear drive.

**Temperament** - The Russian Tsvetnaya Bolonka is even-tempered, intelligent, friendly to all, and should never be shy or show aggression of any kind.

### **Disqualifications**

*Height at withers over 11 inches.*

*Blue or partially blue eye(s).*

*A spotted or flesh colored nose.*

*An overshot bite or wry mouth.*

*A missing or docked tail.*

*Complete lack of beard and moustache.*

*Any spots, markings (except where mentioned), solid white, parti-color or merle coat color.*

**Approved June 17, 2021**

**Effective January 1, 2023**



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## **Official Standard of the Small Munsterlander**

**General Appearance** - The Small Munsterlander has a strong and harmonious build of medium size, showing balanced proportions with a lot of quality and elegance. Distinguished head. In upright posture the dog displays flowing outlines with horizontally carried tail. Its front legs are well feathered, the hind legs with breeches, the tail has a distinct flag. Its glossy coat should be straight or slightly wavy, dense and not too long. Its movement is harmonious and far reaching. The overall appearance of the breed must always show its utility as a hunting dog.

**Size Proportion, Substance** - Size - Height of dogs, measured at the withers, 20½ to 22 inches. Severe fault if measurement is between 22 to 22½ inches or 20 to 20½ inches. Disqualifying fault if greater than 22½ inches or less than 20 inches. Height of bitches, measured at the withers, 20 to 21 inches. Severe fault if measurement is between 21 to 22 inches or 19 to 20 inches. Disqualifying fault if greater than 22 inches or less than 19 inches. Proportion - The length of the body, measured from the prosternum to the point of the buttock, should exceed the height at the withers. The goal is a ratio 1 to 1.1. The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers. The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop is equal to the length of the muzzle from the stop to the nose. Serious deviations from the correct proportions of body, neck and height and withers is a severe fault. Substance - The substance is strong. Clumsy, big-boned conformation is a severe fault.

**Head** - The expression of the head is part of the type. Skull is distinguished, lean, flat to slightly arched. Stop is only slightly pronounced but distinctly recognizable. Nose is solid brown. More than 50 percent of the nose flesh-colored or spotted is a severe fault. Completely depigmented nose is disqualifying. Muzzle is powerful, long, and straight. Pointed muzzle or dished nose bridge are severe faults. Lips are short, tight closing, well pigmented – solid brown. Teeth are large, white with regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. 42 teeth according to the dentition formula. All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1 are disqualifying. Jaws are powerful. Cheeks are strong and well-muscled. Eyes are of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. As dark brown as possible. Eyelids tight fitting to the eyeballs, covering the haws. Eyes too light or light-yellow hawk eyes are severe faults. Bird of prey eye, ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line) are disqualifying. Ears are broad, set on high, lying close to the head tapering towards the tips, ear leather should not reach beyond the corner of the mouth. Short smooth coat on the ears or too long and curled fringes on the ears are severe faults.

**Neck, Topline, Body** - Neck length in balance with the general appearance; gradually widening towards the body. The nape line is slightly arched and very muscular. Tight fitting throat skin. Topline slightly sloping in a straight line. Withers are pronounced. Back is firm, well-muscled. The spinal processes should be covered by the musculature. A distinct roach back, pronounced swayback, crooked spine are all disqualifying. Loins are short, broad, and muscular. Croup is long and broad, not short slanting, only slightly sloping towards the tail, well-muscled with a broad pelvis. Chest is rather deep than broad, the breastbone reaching as far backwards as possible. Ribs well arched. Serious lack of depth of chest or too flat sided brisket or barrel shaped brisket are severe faults. Malformation of the ribcage, e.g. sternum cut off is



disqualifying. Underline and belly have light tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; lean. Tail is set on high, with long flag following the topline, strong at the base, then tapering. Of medium length to the hock. Carried downwards in repose, horizontally and not too high above the level of the topline with a slight sweep when in action. In the lower third it may be curved slightly upwards. Kinky tail, curled tail are all disqualifying.

**Forequarters** - The general appearance is viewed from the front straight and rather parallel, viewed from the side legs set well under the body. The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers. Shoulders - the shoulder blades lying close to the body, strongly muscled. Shoulder and upper arm forming a good angle of approximately 110 degrees. Upper arm is as long as possible, well-muscled. Elbows are close to the body, neither turning in nor out. Elbows heavily turning out or in is a severe fault. The upper arm forming a good angle with the forearm. The forearm has strong bones, perpendicular to the ground. Carpal joint is strong. Pasterns are very slightly sloping. Steep pasterns are a severe fault. Front feet round and arched with well-knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads. Excessive hair extending beyond the toes is undesirable. Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out. Splayed toes or flat feet are severe faults.

**Hindquarters** - The general appearance of the hindquarters viewed from the rear is straight and parallel with correct angulation in stifles and hocks. Strong bones. Upper thigh is long, broad, muscular, forming a good angle with the pelvis. Stifle is strong, upper and lower thigh forming a good angle. Lower thigh is long, muscular and sinewy. Hock joint is strong. Metatarsus is short and perpendicular to the ground. Hind feet are round and arched with well-knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads, not too heavy coat. Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out. Strongly cow hocked or barrel legged, in stance as well as in movement is a severe fault. Splayed toes or flat feet are severe faults.

**Coat** - The hair is dense, of medium length, not or only slightly wavy, close lying, water-repellent. The outlines of the body may not be hidden by too long coat. By its density it should provide as good a protection against weather, unfavorable terrain conditions and injuries as possible. Short smooth coat on the ears is faulty. Forelegs feathered, hindlegs with breeching down to the hocks, tail with a long flag and white tip. Abundant coat on the fore chest is undesirable. A curly coat is a serious fault.

**Color** - The color is brown-white or brown roan with brown patches, brown mantle or brown ticking; blaze permitted. Tan colored markings on the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus, and on the ears, tail and legs are permissible. These tan markings are called "Jungklaus markings". Solid colored dog is disqualifying.

**Gait** - The gait is ground covering, with good drive and appropriate reach, straight forward and parallel coming and going, with well upstanding posture.

**Temperament** - The Small Munsterlander is intelligent and capable of learning, full of temperament but even, with steady character; its attitude towards people is alert and friendly



(suitable for family life), with good social behavior and keeps close contact with his master (team spirit); with passionate, persevering predatory instinct, versatile hunting aptitudes and strong nerves and keenness for game. The dog must have the natural abilities required to hunt in close cooperation with its handler in the field, forest, and water (versatility), and to retrieve game to the hunter. Aggressive or overly shy dogs is disqualifying. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities; fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness is disqualifying.

**Faults** - Any departure of the foregoing points must 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.

### **Disqualifications**

Greater than 22½ inches or less than 20 inches for a dog. Greater than 22 inches or less than 19 inches for a bitch.

Completely depigmented nose.

All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.

Bird of prey eye. Ectropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line).

A distinct roach back, pronounced swayback, crooked spine

Malformation of the ribcage, e.g. sternum cut off.

Kinky tail, curly tail.

Solid-colored dogs.

Aggressive or overly shy dogs. Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities; fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.

***Approved August 11, 2020***

***Effective December 30, 2020***



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### **STANDARD OF THE TEDDY ROOSEVELT TERRIER**

**History:** The Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is a small-sized American hunting terrier. While they are lower-set with shorter legs, more muscular, and have heavier bone density than their cousin, the American Rat Terrier, they share a common early history. Descended from the terriers brought over to the United States by English miners and other working-class immigrants, their ancestors probably included the old English Black and Tan, the Smooth-Coated Fox Terrier, the Standard Manchester, the Old Bull Terrier, the now extinct English White Terrier, the Wry-Legged Terrier, and the American Bench-Legged Feist. Other possible dogs which may be in the ancestry are the Turnspit, the Beagle, and the Italian Greyhound or Whippet.

Teddies haven't always been known by their Presidential name; they have been called the "Type B" Rat Terrier, the Short-legged Rat Terrier or the Bench-Legged Feist in years past. It wasn't until 1999 that they became known as the Teddy Roosevelt Terrier in honor of the much-loved 26th President of the United States. He was an avid Hunter, Sportsman and Preservationist, and his affinity for his family's hunting feist, which rid the White House of vermin, caused him to coin the name Rat Terrier and drew attention to the usefulness of these tenacious hunters.

**General Appearance:** The Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is a low-set rectangular shaped small hunting terrier; strongly built, giving the appearance of agility and balance. Originally bred for ratting and farm work, this multipurpose companion is capable of hunting rodents and vermin above or below ground and treeing small game but is not a spanned breed. This is a working terrier and must have the agility, speed, and strength to do the work for which he was developed. They are a slow maturing breed, not reaching full maturity until 2 to 3 years of age. They are a devoted companion but can be reserved with strangers.

**Size Proportion, Substance:** *Size* - At least 8 inches, not to exceed 14 inches. A properly *proportioned* Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is longer than tall with an approximate height to length ratio of 7:10, exhibiting an overall balance front to rear. Height is measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the shoulder blade and length measured vertically from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks. *Substance* - Substantial bone for a small breed; not course or fine. A well muscled dog, shown in good physical working condition.

**Head:** The *head* is proportionate to the size of the body. The expression should be kind and intelligent yet lively and alert. The *eyes* are oval in shape, somewhat small and set obliquely. Eye color ranges from light to dark and corresponds with coat color. Disqualification - Wall eye. The *ears* are V-shaped and set at the outside edges of the skull. Ears are carried erect, semi-erect, tipped or button, without preference but should be matching in carriage. Non-matching ear carriage should be penalized to the degree of variation but ear carriage in dogs under one year of age should not be penalized. Disqualification - Hanging or cropped ears. The *skull* is broad, slightly domed and tapers slightly toward the muzzle. The stop is moderate but distinct. The *muzzle* is filled-out under the eyes, chiseled and tapers slightly from stop to the nose, without appearing snipey. When viewed from the side, the muzzle and skull should be of equal length. The nose is self-colored, corresponding with the body color and is completely pigmented. The



lips are clean, dry and tight, without flews; fully pigmented and matches nose color. The jaws are powerful with well-muscled cheeks, hinged well back. Scissor *bite* is preferred. Teeth are well developed, strong and evenly spaced. Whiskers must not be trimmed or removed. Honorable scars or broken/missing teeth resulting from field work are not to be penalized.

**Neck, Topline, Body:** The *neck* is clean, moderately long, slightly arched, tapering slightly from the shoulders to the head and is well set. The line of the back is strong and level. The loin is short, slightly arched and muscular. The croup is slightly sloping with the tail set on at the end of the croup. The *tail* may be docked, natural bobtail or natural full tail without preference. The natural tail is thick at the base and tapers toward the tip. Tail carriage is dependent upon attitude, from an upward curve to straight out behind. Viewed from the front, the chest between the forelegs is well filled in on either side of a prominent sternum and is of moderate width with a pronounced forechest. The ribs extend well back and are well sprung, forming a broad, strong back, then curving down and inward to form a deep body. The brisket extends to just below the elbow. The underline of the rib cage curves gradually into a waist.

**Forequarters:** Forechest should be well developed with a pronounced sternum. Shoulders should be strong and muscular but without heaviness; length of the Shoulder Blade is slightly longer than the upper arm. Elbows are close to the body, being neither loose nor tied and falling directly beneath the highest point of the shoulder blade. The forearms are short, slightly curved and well boned; forearms do not appear straight, the distance between the wrists is slightly narrower than the distance between the elbows; toes point forward. Pasterns are strong, short and nearly vertical. Leg length from elbow to ground is approximately one third the height from withers to ground. The feet are compact, oval in shape, turning neither in nor out; pads are thick with strong nails. The front dewclaws may be removed.

**Hindquarters:** Hindquarters are strong and flexible with well muscled thighs; the length of the upper thigh is somewhat longer than the lower thigh. The hindquarters and forequarters are in balance. Stifles are well bent and hocks are well let down. Pasterns are short, strong and perpendicular to the ground; when viewed from the rear are parallel. Rear declaws are removed. The feet are compact, similar in shape and slightly smaller than the front; the two middle toes longer than outer toes, toes neither turn in or out; thick pads and strong nails.

**Coat:** The coat is short, dense, medium-hard to smooth, with sheen. Whiskers must not be trimmed or removed. Disqualification - Wire, broken coat, long coat, hairlessness, or any suggestion of kink or curl.

**Color:** Any bi-color or tri-color, without preference, but must always have some white, which may be of any size and located anywhere on the dog. Ticking in any white portion is acceptable as long as white is predominant. Disqualification - Merle pattern or absence of white.

**Gait:** A lively, effortless ground covering trot that displays an air of agility and power. Forelegs reach well and extend forward without too much lift and in unison with the strong driving power of the rear quarters. The front legs do not move in exact parallels but incline slightly inward to compensate for the shortness of leg and width of chest. Viewed from any position, legs turn



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neither in nor out, nor do feet cross or interfere with each other. As speed increases, feet converge toward the centerline, but do not single-track.

**Temperament:** The Teddy Roosevelt Terrier is kind and intelligent, yet lively and alert; easily trained without heavy hand. This affectionate, intuitive breed has a strong protective nature and well-developed pack instincts and will vocally announce the presence of any strange animal or human. This non-sparring breed is generally inquisitive of new dogs without being belligerent. He thrives on human companionship and will enthusiastically share any activity with his owner but can be reserved with strangers; submissiveness is not a fault. His class clown mentality and eagerness to please make this long-lived terrier an amazing companion.

**Faults:** Any departure from the foregoing points shall be considered a fault and the seriousness of the fault shall be in exact proportion to its degree; any fault that interferes with the health and welfare of the dog or his ability to perform his traditional work should be faulted to a higher degree.

### **Disqualifications**

Hanging or cropped ears.

Wall eye.

Wire, broken or long coat, hairlessness or any suggestion of kink or curl.

Merle pattern or absence of white.

***Effective July 3, 2019***