



(Affiliated with The Kennel Club, England)

(Associated with the Federation Cynologique Internationale)

STANDARDS OF THE BREEDS

GROUP 7 – NON SPORTING

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Preface and footnote amended 1 February 2019



DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Australasian Bosdog

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

Country of Origin: Australia

Group: Group 7 (Non Sporting)

General Appearance: The Australasian Bosdog is a short faced, smooth coated, thickset, medium sized dog with a powerful build showing strength and agility. An Australasian Bosdog is sound and active. Bitches generally not so grand or well developed as dogs.

Characteristics: Conveys impression of strength, activity and stamina and exhibits a trustworthy and enduring disposition.

Temperament: Loyal, fierce in appearance, but extremely outgoing and affectionate in nature. Very stable and predictable. Enjoys activity, however a lot of exercise is not necessary for health and mental stability. The breed craves human attention. Some may not tolerate aggressive overtures by other dogs.

Head And Skull: The head should be large, but not exaggerated out of proportion to the body. Broad muzzled and short faced, but the nose should be long enough for unhindered breathing. Muzzle is broad and turning up. Muzzle length from tip of nose to stop to be no less than 35mm and no more than 45mm. The forehead is flat to slightly domed. Loose folds of skin across nose, but in no way excessively wrinkled. Nostrils big and wide open. Nose any colour acceptable. Head circumference should be equal to body height or up to 15% larger for males and equal or up to 10% larger for females.

Eyes: Eyes are round, set low and wide, never bulging or sunken – preferably without visible haw. Eyes of any colour acceptable including blue.

Ears: Small to moderate size. Set wide apart. Never erect or cropped. A folding ear is preferred, rose ear acceptable.

Mouth: Broad jaw. Canines set wide apart. Well occluded incisors. Complete dentition required. Flews are relatively broad and hanging over lower jaw at each side. Teeth should not be obviously protruding. Flews should not be excessive in size and mouth should not be excessively loose.

Neck: Moderate in length; thick, deep and strong with loose skin forming dewlap on either side. Neck not so short as to give the impression that the head sits directly on the shoulders.

Forequarters: Chest wide and deep. Well laid back shoulders. Elbows held slightly away from ribs.

Shoulders broad, but not excessively so, rounded ribs. Forelegs powerful and straight, not bandy or curved, well boned, set wide apart presenting a straight front. Pasterns straight and strong.

Body: Back short and straight giving compact carriage, but not so short as to interfere with activity and agility. Bitches may have greater body length than males in order to assist natural whelping. Body shape in general is brick shaped with shoulders only slightly wider than hips.

- Body length for males should be equal to height or up to 10% longer.
- Body length for females should be between 10% and 20% longer than height.

Hindquarters: Strong and muscular. Hip width should be no more than 15% narrower than the shoulders. The legs are not markedly longer than forelegs. Hocks well angulated, neither turning inwards nor outwards. Hind legs powerfully muscled with well let down hocks, a distinct turn of stifle.

Feet: Compact, strong and straight. Short toes, well split up. Excessively splayed feet undesirable.

Tail: Thickset at root. Straight (long or short). Crank tail acceptable. Screw tails undesirable.

Gait/Movement: Free flowing moving true fore and aft with plenty of drive.

Coat: Smooth, short, tight to body.

Colour: Brindle, Fawn, Red, Tan, White. Pied of any of these colours.

Sizes:

Height: Dogs 45-50cm

Height: Bitches 44-48cm

Weight: Dogs 30-35kg

Weight: Bitches 26-29kg

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 affect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

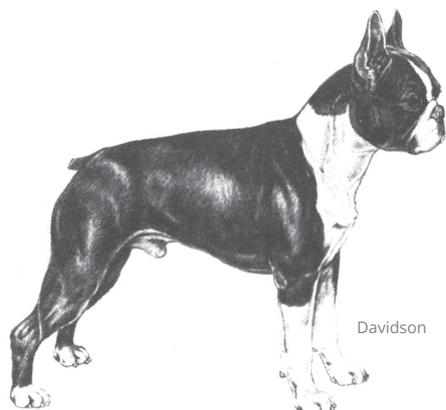
Notes: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Boston Terrier



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Body: Deep with good width of chest; shoulders sloping, back short; ribs deep and well sprung, carried well back to loins; loins short and muscular; rump curving slightly to set-on of tail; flank very slightly cut up. The body should appear short but not chunky.

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

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

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

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

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



Boston Terrier continued...

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

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

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

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Bulldog

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General Appearance: Smooth-coated, fairly thick set, rather low in stature, broad, powerful and compact. Head, fairly large in proportion to size but no point so much in excess of others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion. Face relatively short, muzzle broad, blunt and inclined upwards although not excessively so. Dogs showing respiratory distress highly undesirable. Body fairly short, well knit, limbs stout, well muscled and in hard condition with no tendency towards obesity. Hindquarters high and strong. Bitches not so grand or well developed as dogs.

Characteristics: Conveys impression of determination, strength and activity.

Temperament: Alert, bold, loyal, dependable, courageous, fierce in appearance, but possessed of affectionate nature.

Head and Skull: Skull relatively large in circumference. Viewed from front appears high from corner of lower jaw to apex of skull; also broad and square. Cheeks well rounded and extended sideways beyond eyes. Viewed from side, head appears very high and moderately short from back to point of nose. Forehead flat with skin on and about head slightly loose and finely wrinkled without excess, neither prominent nor overhanging face. From defined stop, a furrow extending to middle of skull being traceable to apex. Face from front of cheek bone to nose, relatively short, skin may be slightly wrinkled. Muzzle short, broad, turned upwards and deep from corner of eye to corner of mouth. Nose and nostrils large, broad and black, under no circumstances liver colour, red or brown. Distance from inner corner of eye (or from centre of stop between eyes) to extreme tip of nose should not be less than distance from tip of the nose to edge of the underlip. Nostrils large wide and open, with well defined vertical straight line between. Flews (chops) thick, broad and deep, covering lower jaws at sides, but joining underlip in front. Teeth not visible. Jaws broad, strong and square, lower jaw slightly projecting in front of upper with moderate turn up. Over nose wrinkle, if present, whole or broken, must never adversely affect or obscure eyes or

nose. Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose roll are unacceptable and should be heavily penalised. Viewed from front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down centre.

Eyes: Seen from front, situated low down in skull, well away from ears. Eyes and stop in same straight line, at right angles to furrow. Wide apart, but outer corners within the outline of cheeks. Round, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, in colour very dark – almost black – showing no white when looking directly forward. Free from obvious eye problems.

Ears: Set high – i.e. front edge of each ear (as viewed from front) joins outline of skull at top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high and as far from eyes as possible. Small and thin. 'Rose ear' correct, i.e. folding inwards back, upper or front inner edge curving outwards and backwards, showing part of inside of burr.

Mouth: Jaws broad and square with six small front teeth between canines in an even row. Canines wide apart. Teeth large and strong, not seen when mouth closed. When viewed from front under jaw directly under upper jaw and parallel.

Neck: Moderate in length, thick, deep and strong. Well arched at back, with some loose, skin about throat, forming slight dewlap on each side.

Forequarters: Shoulders broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular giving appearance of being 'tacked on' body. Brisket round and deep. Well let down between forelegs. Ribs not flat-sided, but well rounded. Forelegs very stout and strong, well developed, set wide apart, thick, muscular and straight, bones of legs large and straight, not bandy nor curved and short in proportion to hindlegs, but not so short as to make back appear long, or detract from dog's activity. Elbows low and standing well away from ribs. Pasterns short, straight and strong.

Body: Chest wide, prominent and deep. Back short, strong, broad at shoulders. Slight fall to back close behind shoulders (lowest part) whence spine should rise to loins (top higher than top of shoulder), curving again more suddenly to tail, forming slight arch – a distinctive characteristic of breed. Body well ribbed up behind with belly tucked up and not pendulous.

Hindquarters: Legs large and muscular, slightly longer in proportion than forelegs. Hocks slightly bent, well let down; legs long and muscular from loins to hock. Stifles turned very slightly outwards away from body.

Feet: Fore, straight and turning very slightly outward; of medium size and moderately round. Hind, round and compact. Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.

Tail: Set on low, jutting out rather straight and then turning downwards. Round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. Moderate in length – rather short than long – thick at root, tapering quickly to a fine point. Downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at end) and never carried above back.

Bulldog continued...

Lack of tail, inverted or extremely tight tails are undesirable.

Gait/Movement: Appearing to walk with short, quick steps on tips of toes, hind feet not lifted high, appearing to skim ground, running with one or other shoulder rather advanced. Soundness of movement of the utmost importance.

Coat: Fine texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from shortness and closeness, not wiry).

Colour: Whole or smut, (i.e. whole colour with black mask or muzzle). Only whole colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort) viz., brindles, reds with their various shades, fawns, fallows etc., white and pied (i.e. combination of white with any of the foregoing colours). Dudley, black and black with tan highly undesirable.

Size: Dogs: 25 kgs (55 lbs); bitches: 23 kgs (50 lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Canaan Dog



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

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

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

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

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

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

Mouth: Full dentition with scissor or level bite.

Neck: Muscular, of medium length.

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

Forelegs - Perfectly straight.

Shoulders - oblique and muscular.

Elbows - Close to the body.

Body: Square.

Withers, Well developed.

Back, Level.

Loins, Muscular.

Chest, Deep and of moderate breadth. Ribs well sprung.
Belly - Well tucked up.

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

Buttocks, Strong, lightly feathered.

Stifles, Well bent.

Hocks, Well let down.

Feet: Strong, round and catlike with hard pads.

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

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

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

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

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

Males can be considerably larger than females.

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Chow Chow



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Tail: Set high and carried well over the back.

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

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

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

Faults:

- Drop ears.
- Tongue splashed or patchy.
- Off black noses except in the colours specified, viz., creams, whites, blues or fawns.
- Tail not carried over the back.
- Any artificial shortening of the coat which alters the natural outline or expression of the dog should be penalised.

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

Note:

The standard of the smooth variety is identical with the above except that the coat is smooth.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Dalmatian



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

spring at the pastern joint.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

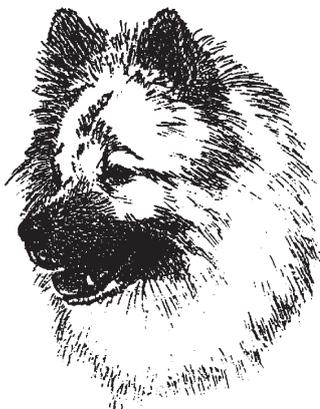
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Eurasier



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ORIGIN: Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD: 06.01.1994.

UTILISATION: Companion dog.

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

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS:

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

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

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

Stop: Barely defined.

Nose: Medium size, nose leather with black pigmentation.

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

Lips: Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation.

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

Cheeks: Hardly pronounced.

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

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

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

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

Withers: Pronounced.

Back: Firm and straight. Very well muscled.

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

Croup: Straight, broad and strong.

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

Lower Line: Slight tuck up.

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

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

Shoulders: Well muscled. Lying slightly slanted.

Upper Arm: Medium length, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to chest.

Forearm: Medium length, well muscled.

Pastern Joint: Strong.

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

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

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

Pelvis: Slightly slanting.

Upper Thigh: Medium length with strong muscle.

Stifle: Solid, angle not too open

Lower Thigh: Medium length, well muscled.

Eurasier continued...

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

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

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

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

Skin: Tight, pigmented.

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

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

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

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

Very Serious Faults:

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

French Bulldog



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

ORIGIN: France.

UTILIZATION: Companion, watch dog, pleasure dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.: Group 9 Companion and Toy Dogs.

Section 11 Small Molossian Dogs.
Without working trial.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CRANIAL REGION:

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

Stop: Deeply accentuated.

FACIAL REGION:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NECK: Short, slightly arched, without dewlap.

BODY:

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

Back: Broad and muscular.

Loin: Short and broad.

Rump: Oblique.

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

Forechest: Wide.

Belly and flanks: Drawn up without excessive tuck up.

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

LIMBS

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

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

Upperarm: Short.

Elbows: Close to the body.

Forearm: Short, straight and muscular.

Pastern joint - Pastern : Solid and short.

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

Thigh: Muscled, firm without being too rounded.

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

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

FEET:

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

Hindfeet well compact.

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

COAT

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

COLOUR:

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

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

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

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

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

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Incisors visible when mouth closed.
- Tongue visible when mouth closed.
- Stiff beating movement of the forelegs.
- Pink spots on the face, except in the case of brindled fawns with medium white patching (« caille ») and fawns with limited or predominant white patching (« fauve »).
- Excessive or insufficient weight.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

The German Spitz (Klein)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colour: All colour varieties and marking acceptable .

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

The German Spitz (Mittel)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colour: All colour varieties and marking acceptable .

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

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

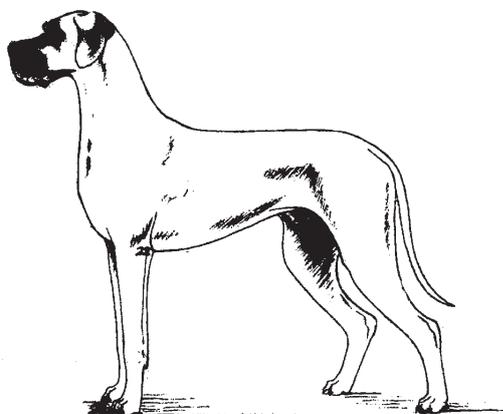
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Great Dane



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

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

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

Temperament: Kindly without nervousness, friendly and outgoing.

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

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

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

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

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

neck well defined.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colour:

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

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

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

Blacks: black is black.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Japanese Spitz



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

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, bold and lively.

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

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

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

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

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

Neck: Strong and of moderate length.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colour: Pure white.

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Karelian Bear Dog



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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Komi dog, also called the dog of Zyrians, is considered to be the origin of the breed. However, the basic stock dogs originated from the Lagoda's Karelia, Olonets and Russian Karelia, where they were used for all different types of game hunting. The breeding was started in 1936 with the goal to create a sturdy dog which barks at big game. Then it was agreed that the name of the breed is Karelian Bear Dog. The first standard was established in 1945. The first dogs were registered in 1946. Today the breed is common in Finland.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized spitz with dense coat. Robust conformation with strong built.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body is only slightly longer than the height at the withers. The depth of the body is about the half of the height at the withers. The ratio between muzzle and skull is approximately 2 : 3. The length of the skull is about the same as its breadth and depth.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Eager hunter; very independent, yet works co-operatively to game, marking game by barking. The senses, especially of smell, are sharp, thus the breed is suitable for big game hunting. Very good sense of direction. Balanced, courageous and persistent. Highly developed spirit for game. Very self-confident, may be territorial towards other males, never aggressive towards people. Slightly reserved.

HEAD: Viewed from the front triangular in shape, not very long.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broad; viewed from the front and in profile slightly convex. Broadest between the ears. The frontal furrow is barely visible. The superciliary ridges are only slightly developed.

Stop: Not very pronounced, rather long, arched gradually towards the skull.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, black in colour.

Muzzle: Deep, tapering only slightly towards the nose. The nasal bridge is straight.

Lips: Rather thin and tight.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are very strong. The teeth are well developed and symmetrical; 42 teeth, according to the dentition formula. Close fitting scissors bite.

Cheeks: The zygomatic arches are well developed.

Eyes: Rather small, slightly oval. Brown of different shades. The expression is alert and fiery.

Ears: Erect, set rather high, medium sized with slightly rounded tips.

NECK: Muscular; of medium length, arched and covered with profuse hair.

BODY

Withers: Clearly defined, especially in males. Back: Level and muscular.

Loin: Short and muscular.

Croup: Broad, strong and slightly sloping.

Chest: Spacious, not very broad, rather long, reaching approximately to the elbows. The ribs are slightly sprung; the forechest clearly visible, yet not protruding.

Under line and belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: High set, of medium length, curved over the back, the tip of the tail touching the body on either side or on the back. A natural bobtail is permitted and is of equal value to a natural long tail.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful with strong bone. Viewed from the front straight and parallel. The upper arm and the shoulder are equal in length, the forearm is slightly longer.

Shoulder: Relatively oblique, muscular. Upper arm: Slightly oblique and strong.

Elbow: Pointing straight backwards, placed on the vertical line drawn from the point of shoulder.

Forearm: Strong and vertical.

Metacarpus (pastern): Of medium length, slightly oblique, flexible. Forefeet: Tight, well arched, roundish and pointing forward. Pads springy, the sides covered with dense hair.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong and muscular, viewed from behind straight and parallel.

Thigh: Broad and long with strong muscles.

Stifle (Knee): Pointing forward, moderate angulation. The front line of the hind leg has smooth angulations.

Lower thigh: Long and muscular.

Hock joint: Low set; angulation clearly defined. Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Short, strong and vertical.

Hind feet: Tight, slightly longer and less arched than the front feet. Pads elastic, the sides covered with dense hair.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Light, effortless, covering a lot of ground. Changes easily from trot to gallop, which is the most natural gait. The legs move parallel.

SKIN: Tight overall without wrinkles.

COAT

Hair: Outer coat harsh and straight. On the neck, back and

Karelian Bear Dog continued...

backside of the upper thighs longer than elsewhere. Undercoat soft and dense.

Colour: Black, may be dull or with nuances of brown. Most individuals have clearly defined white markings on the head, neck, chest, belly and the legs.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 54–60 cm, females 49–55 cm. Ideal height: males 57 cm and females 52 cm.

Weight: Ideal weight males 25– 28 kg and females 17–20 kg.

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

- Light in bone.
- Narrow skull.
- Strongly bulging forehead.
- Snipey muzzle.
- Missing teeth (excluding the PM1 and M3).
- Yellow eyes.
- Soft or bat ears.
- Dewlap.
- Too deep or barrel shaped ribcage.
- Upright shoulders.
- Insufficiently angulated hocks and flat feet.
- Predominantly white colour with black markings or some so called wolf hair.
- Heavy ticking in white areas.
- Wavy coat.
- Straight or insufficiently curved tail.
- Slightly timid.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Blue eyes.
- Ears hanging or semi-drop.
- Other colours than described in the standard.

N. B.:

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Keeshond



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

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

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

Eyes: Dark with well-defined spectacles.

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

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

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

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

Feet: Round and cat-like with black nails.

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

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

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

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

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

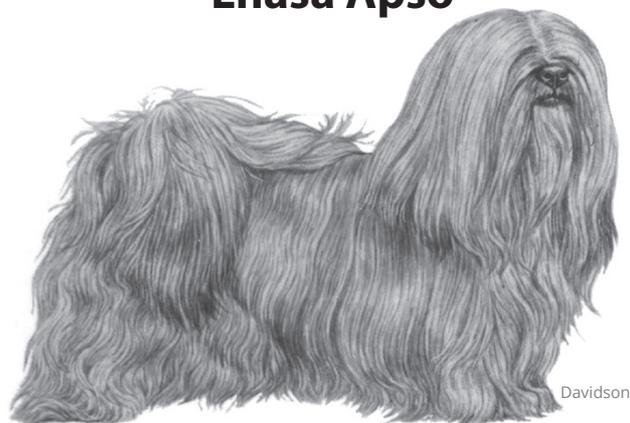
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Lhasa Apso



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Standard)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Size: 38 cm (15 in) and over.

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Miniature)



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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Poodle (Toy)



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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Schipperke



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS: Intelligent, lively and alert.

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

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

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

Mouth: Teeth strong and level.

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

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

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

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

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

Tail: Customarily docked.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Shar Pei



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

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

CHARACTERISTICS: Loose skin, frowning expression, harsh bristly coat

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

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

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

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

MOUTH-Tongue, roof of mouth, gums and flews: solid bluish:black is preferred. Solid pink tongue undesirable. Dogs with self:coloured pigment and amber to light brown eyes would be expected to have a lavender tongue. Teeth strong, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Padding of lower lip should not be so excessive so as to interfere with the bite.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SIZE:

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

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

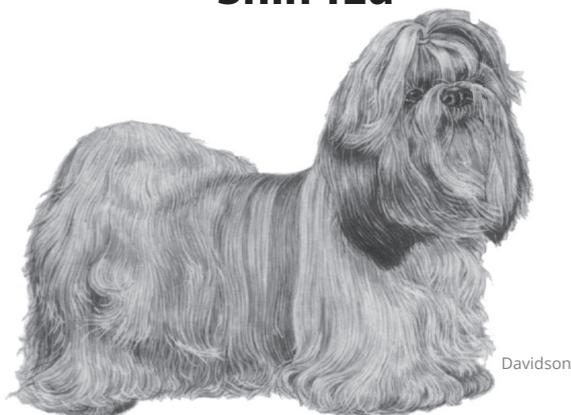
NOTE : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Shih Tzu



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

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Sturdy, abundantly but not excessively coated dog with distinctly arrogant carriage and 'chrysanthemum-like' face.

Characteristics: Intelligent, active and alert.

Temperament: Friendly and independent.

Head and Skull: Head broad, round, wide between eyes. Shock-headed with good beard and whiskers, hair growing upwards on the muzzle giving a distinctly 'chrysanthemum-like' effect. Not affecting the dog's ability to see. Muzzle of ample width, square, short, not wrinkled; flat and hairy. Nose black but dark liver in liver or liver marked dogs and about one inch from tip to definite stop. Nose level or slightly tip-tilted. Top of nose leather should be on a line with or slightly below lower eye rim. Wide-open nostrils. Down-pointed nose highly undesirable, as are pinched nostrils. Pigmentation of muzzle as unbroken as possible.

Eyes: Large, dark, round, placed well apart but not prominent. Warm expression. In liver or liver-marked dogs, lighter eye colour permissible. No white of eye showing.

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

Mouth: Wide, slightly undershot or level. Lips level.

Neck: Well proportioned, nicely arched. Sufficient length to carry head proudly.

Forequarters: Shoulders well laid back. Legs short and muscular with ample bone, as straight as possible, consistent with broad chest being well let down.

Body: Longer between withers and root of tail than height of withers, well coupled and sturdy, chest broad and deep, shoulders firm, back level.

Hindquarters: Legs short and muscular with ample bone. Straight when viewed from the rear. Thighs well rounded and muscular.

Feet: Rounded, firm and well padded. Well covered with hair.

Tail: Heavily plumed, carried gaily well over back. Set on high. Height approximately level with that of skull to give a balanced outline.

Gait/Movement: Arrogant, smooth-flowing, front legs reaching well forward, strong rear action and showing full pad.

Coat: Outer coat long, dense, not curly, with moderate undercoat, not woolly. Slight wave permitted. Hair not affecting the dog's ability to see. Length of coat should not restrict movement.

Colour: All colours except merle permissible, white blaze on forehead and white tip to tail highly desirable in parti-colours.

Size: Height at withers not more than 27 cms (10 1/2 ins), type and breed characteristics of the utmost importance and on no account to be sacrificed to size alone. Weight: 4.5–8 kgs (10–18 lbs). Ideal weight 4.5–7.5 kgs (10–16 lbs).

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Tibetan Spaniel



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

Gait: Quick moving, straight, free, positive.

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

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

Colour: All colours and mixture of colours allowed.

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

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

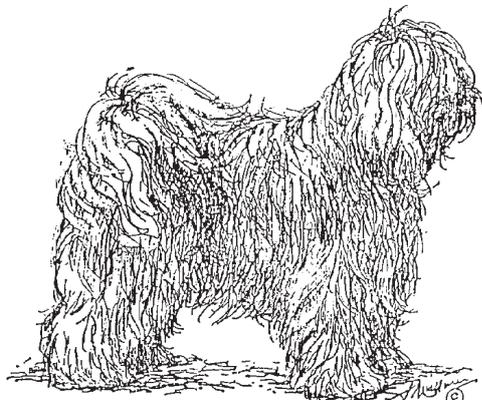
Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Tibetan Terrier



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

Official Breed Standard

Xoloitzcuintle



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

Translation: Federación Canófila Mexicana, A.C. Original version: (ES). Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

Origin: Mexico.

Date of publication of the official valid Standard: 08.10.2012.

Utilization:

Standard Size	Watchdog
Intermediate Size	Watchdog
Miniature Size	Companion Dog

FCI-Classification:

Group	5 Spitz and Primitive Types.
Section	6 Primitive Type
	Without working trial

Preamble: The gene that produces the absence of hair is dominant. Nevertheless, some puppies are born with a coat. The hairless to hairless breeding will produce the least numbers of coated dogs therefore this has been preferred. It has been proven that this breeding maintains and improves the quality of the breed.

For providing genetic diversity, well-constructed coated Xoloitzcuintles, with excellent type, conformation, standard accepted colours and coat, may be used for breeding purposes. The breeding between two coated Xoloitzcuintles is not permitted. Xoloitzcuintle coated breeding stock must be the offspring of registered parents with at least three generations of hairless to hairless breeding. The coated variety must be evaluated as a true breed at dog shows, to be able to be bred to hairless dogs only.

Brief Historical Summary: Their origin dates far back in history. The meat of the Xoloitzcuintle or Xoloitzcuintli in Nahuatl language, Xoloitzcuintle in Spanish was considered a delicacy in pre Hispanic Mexico, eaten by the indigenous Mexicans in special ceremonies as a ritual to their beliefs and was regarded as a representative of the god "Xolotl", from which its name obviously originates.

Its task was to guide the souls of the dead to their eternal destination. Therefore the dog became scarce, reaching a point of near extinction. The Federación Canófila Mexicana (Mexican Kennel Club) rescued this native breed and has used the Xoloitzcuintle on its logo since 1940. The hairless variety of the breed is also known by the name "perro pelón mexicano" (Mexican Hairless Dog). The coated variety was known by the natives as "itzcuintle".

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Xoloitzcuintle is an ancient natural primitive dog, modelled by evolution, going by the general conformation, it is a very attractive slim and elegant dog, moderate in all aspects, that express speed, harmony and strength without appearing coarse, possess a clean cut outline, it has a well-proportioned body, chest is ample, ribs well sprung, limbs and tail are long. There are two varieties in the breed, hairless and coated, both identical in conformation except for coat and dentition.

Hairless variety: The most important characteristic is the complete or almost complete lack of any hair in the body, with a smooth and soft skin. The particular feature is that the dentition is nearly always incomplete, associated to the congenital hairless gene.

Coated variety: A very attractive, completely short coated dog. Coat should be tight, flat and smooth with no undercoat. The coated variety should have the same harmonious proportions as the hairless variety in conformation, the dentition must be complete (42 teeth) normally developed and in a normal position.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

The body, measured from the point of shoulder to the point of buttock and from the highest point of the withers to the ground, is slightly longer than high: approximately 10:9. Females may be slightly longer than males due to their reproductive function. The skull and the muzzle are approximately of equal length.

There are three sizes in the breed, all lean and sturdy, well-muscled, with a spacious ribcage and moderate bone, the outline is rectangular and the distance from the elbow to the ground is equal to or slightly greater than the distance from the withers to the elbow.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT

The Xoloitzcuintle is a silent and calm dog, cheerful, alert and intelligent, he might be suspicious toward strangers, he is a good watchdog and an excellent companion. He is never aggressive. The coated variety should be equal in every aspect.

HEAD

Cranial Region:

Skull: Broad and strong, wedge-shaped. Seen from above it is wide and elegant; tapering towards the muzzle with an occipital protuberance that is not well-defined. The skull and muzzle planes are almost parallel.

Stop: Slight, but well defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: The nose should be dark in dark-coloured dogs. It can be brown or pinkish in bronze-coloured dogs, spotted in spotted dogs.

Muzzle: Seen from the side, the muzzle is straight and the upper and lower jaws are square and very strong. The tongue is generally pink but may have black markings, spots or marks, which is a common characteristic of the breed. The tongue is always inside the mouth, a paralyzed tongue hanging outside the mouth is disqualifying.

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Lips: Tight and close fitting.

Jaws/Teeth: Both varieties: with strong jaws. The incisors should close perfectly in a scissor bite with the superior incisors overlapping; the interior surface of the superior incisors touching the external surface of the lower incisors, set square to the jaw. A level bite, edge to edge, is also permitted.

Hairless variety: Complete set of incisors is preferred.

The absence of a few incisors, canines, molars, pre-molars or rotated teeth should not be penalized, as many dogs do not have deep roots. Genetically, the absence of hair is closely linked to the absence of teeth.

Coated variety: Full dentition (42 teeth), a scissor or pincer bite is required, normally developed and normally positioned teeth.

Cheeks: Slightly developed.

Eyes: Medium size, almond-shaped, with an alert and very intelligent expression. The colour varies according to the skin/coat colour in black, brown, hazel, amber or yellow tones. Darker colours are preferred and both eyes should match. The eyelids should be wellpigmented black, brown or grey in dark-coloured dogs. Lightcoloured or pink eyelids are tolerated in light-coloured dogs but this is not a desirable colour.

Ears: In both varieties the ears are long, large, expressive and very elegant and of fine texture; they are reminiscent of "bat" ears. They should be held erect when alert. In the alert position their axis should be 50 – 80 degrees from horizontal. Both ears should be in the same position, when alert. Droopy or cropped ears are disqualifying.

Neck: In both varieties the neck is carried high, smooth and dry. Slightly arched. Proportionately long. Slim, flexible, well-muscled and very elegant. The skin on the neck is firm, elastic and closefitting, without dewlap. Puppies show folds which disappear with age.

BODY

Strongly built.

Topline: Perfectly straight and level.

Back: Short, strong and firm.

Loin: Strong and muscular.

Croup: Profile should be slightly convex with an inclination of approximately 40 degrees to the horizontal.

Chest: Seen in profile it is long and deep, descending to the elbows. The ribs are well sprung, not exaggerated, nor flat. Seen from the front the upper chest is of good breadth. The point of the sternum should not protrude.

Underline and belly: Graceful line. Abdomen muscled and moderately tucked up.

Tail: Long, thin and may have some tufts of hair, tapering from the base to the tip in the hairless variety, and completely covered with short hair in the coated variety. In movement, it is carried up in a curve, never touching the back. When resting, it should hang with a slight curve at the end. Sometimes it is placed between the legs due to cold temperatures. The tail should nearly reach the hock. The tail set should be an extension of the croup when the dog is at rest.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

Shoulder: Flat and muscled with good scapula-humeral angulation which allows a long, free and elegant stride.

Elbow: Strong and firm. They fit close to the chest, never turned outwards.

Forearm: Forelegs seen from the front are straight and perpendicular to the ground.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Firm and almost perpendicular.

Forefeet: Of medium length (hare's foot) with toes arched and close together, may have short coarse hairs in the Hairless variety, and be covered with short hair in the Coated variety. Nails are black in darkcoloured dogs, and lighter in bronze or blond dogs. The nails should be trimmed. The foot pads are strong and very resistant to any terrain. The inter-digital membranes are well-developed. Dewclaws should not be present on all four limbs except in countries where it is illegal to remove them.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: The hindquarters should be strong and wellmuscled. Seen from behind they are perfectly straight and parallel and never close. The angle of the pelvis to the upper thigh joint, stifle and hock, are adequately open to permit both free and strong movement of the legs.

Thigh: Well-muscled.

Stifle (Knee): With a moderate bend.

Hock joint: Cow hocks are highly undesirable.

Hind feet: As forefeet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT

The dog should move freely with a long, elegant, springy step; the trot is quick and flowing with head and tail carried high. Hindquarters with free and strong movement.

SKIN:

Hairless Variety: Due to the total absence of hair, the skin of this breed is of great importance. It is smooth, sensitive to touch and feels warmer because of direct heat emission due to the lack of hair; however its body temperature is the same as in other dogs with hair. The difference with haired breeds, which disperse body heat through natural ventilation, is that the skin requires more care from exposure to the sun and elements due to its lack of natural protection. Accidental scars are not penalized. The dog tends to sweat through its feet (foot pads and inter-digital membranes), which is why it seldom pants, except in extreme heat. It should be free of obvious skin problems.

Coated Variety: The skin of the coated variety is smooth and must be completely covered with hair.

COAT

Hair:

Hairless variety: The characteristic of this breed is the total lack of hair on the body (hairless or nude dog) although there are some short, coarse thick hairs of any colour on the forehead and back of the neck that should never be longer than 2.5 centimetres and should never form a long, soft topknot. It is common to find coarse hair on the feet and on the end of the tail; however its absence should not be penalized.

Coated Variety: This variety has hair all over its body. It can be expected to have very little hair on its belly and inside the rear legs.

The hair should be short, flat, preferably smooth and with no undercoat.

Colour:

Hairless variety: Solid, uniform, dark coloured skin is preferred. The range includes black, blackish grey, slate grey, dark grey, reddish, liver, bronze or blond. There may also be spots of any colour, including white markings.

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Coated Variety: Solid, uniform, dark colours are preferred. The range includes black, blackish grey, slate grey, dark grey, reddish, liver, bronze or blond. There may also be spots of any colour, including white markings.

SIZE:

There are three sizes for males as well as females.

Standard variety	From 46 to 60 centimetres, tolerance of +2 cms in top quality dogs.
Intermediate variety	From 36 to 45 centimetres.
Miniature variety	From 25 to 35 centimetres.

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.

- Very broad head.
- Slack, loose or wrinkled skin in adult dogs.
- Loose, slack or wrinkled skin on the neck in adult dogs.
- Excessive dewlap.
- Light coloured, round or protruding eyes.
- Sunken (lordosis) or arched (xifosis) back.
- Steep croup.
- Excessively cow hocked.
- Tail tightly curled over the back.
- Short tail.
- Flat feet.

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Long narrow body with short legs.

VERY SERIOUS FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Atypical dogs.
- Blindness or deafness.
- Any Hairless or Coated Xoloitzcuintle with prognathism or enognathism.
- Deviated jaw (very wry mouth).
- Dogs with a poor bite, denoted by poor positioning of the jaws.
- Paralyzed tongue (Outside the mouth).
- Blue eyes or different coloured eyes (Heterocromia).
- Cropped or droopy ears.
- Docked tail, short tail.
- Hair on any part of the hairless varieties body, except slight hair on the head, ears, neck, feet and tail.
- Hair other than short or smooth in the coated variety.
- Albinism.
- Merle colour. Also any other colour not mentioned in the standard, i.e. black and tan, brindle, white, sable etc.
- Dogs over 62 cms or under 25 cms.

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

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