



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

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GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

AMERICAN ESKIMO DOG (MINIATURE & STANDARD)

RECOGNIZED: 1910

Effective: January 2018

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The American Eskimo Dog, a loving companion dog, presents a picture of strength and agility, alertness and beauty. It is a small to medium-sized Nordic type dog, always white, or white with biscuit cream. The American Eskimo Dog is compactly built and well balanced, with good substance, and an alert smooth gait. The face is Nordic type with erect triangular shaped ears and distinctive black points (lips, nose and eye rims). The white double coat consists of a short, dense undercoat, with a longer guard hair growing through it forming the outercoat, which is straight with no curl or wave. The coat is thicker and longer around the neck and chest forming a lion-like ruff, which is more noticeable on dogs than on bitches. The rump and hind legs down to the hocks are also covered with thicker, longer hair forming the characteristic breeches. The richly plumed tail is carried loosely on the back.

TEMPERAMENT

The American Eskimo Dog is intelligent, alert, and friendly, although slightly conservative. It is never overly shy nor aggressive, and such dogs are to be severely penalized in the show ring. At home it is an excellent watchdog, sounding a warning bark to announce the arrival of any stranger. It is protective of its home and family, although it does not threaten to bite or attack people. The American Eskimo Dog learns new tasks quickly and is eager to please.

SIZE

There are three separate size divisions of the American Eskimo Dog (all measurements are heights at withers).

Toy: 22.75 cm (9 in) to and including 30.5 cm (12 in)

Miniature: Over 30.5 cm (12 in) to and including 38 cm (15 in)

Standard: Over 38 cm (15 in) to and including 48.25 cm (19 in)

There is no preference for size within each division.

Proportion: Length of back from point of shoulder to point of buttocks is slightly greater than height at withers, an approximate 1.1 to 1 ratio. *Substance:* The American Eskimo Dog is strong and compactly built with adequate bone.

COAT

The American Eskimo Dog has a stand-off, double coat consisting of a dense undercoat and a longer coat of guard hair growing through it to form the outercoat. It is straight with no curl or wave. There is a pronounced ruff around the neck, which is more noticeable on dogs than bitches. Outer part of the ear should be well covered with short, smooth hair, with longer tufts of hair growing in front of ear openings. Hair on muzzle should be short and smooth. The backs of the front legs should be well feathered, as are the rear legs down to the hock. The tail is covered profusely with long hair. THERE IS TO BE NO TRIMMING OF THE WHISKERS OR BODY COAT AND SUCH TRIMMING WILL BE SEVERELY PENALIZED. The only permissible trimming is to neaten the feet and the backs of the rear pasterns.

COLOUR

Pure white is the preferred colour, although white with biscuit cream is permissible. Presence of biscuit cream should not outweigh consideration of type, structure or temperament. The skin of the American Eskimo Dog is pink or gray.

HEAD

Expression is keen, intelligent, and alert. *Eyes* are not fully round, but slightly oval. They should be set well apart, and not slanted, prominent or bulging. Tear stain, unless severe, is not to be faulted. Presence of tear stain should not outweigh consideration of type, structure or temperament. Dark to medium brown is the preferred eye colour. Eye rims are black to dark brown. Eyelashes are white. *Ears* should conform to head size and be triangular, slightly blunt-tipped, held erect, set on high yet well apart and blend softly with the head. *Skull* is slightly crowned and softly wedge-shaped, with widest breadth between the ears. The **stop** is well defined, although not abrupt. The **muzzle** is broad, with length not exceeding the length of the skull although it may be slightly shorter. **Nose pigment** is black to dark brown. **Lips** are thin and tight, black to dark brown in colour. The **jaw** should be strong with a full complement of close-fitting teeth. The bite is scissors or pincer.

NECK

The neck is carried proudly erect, well set on medium in length and in a strong, graceful arch.

FOREQUARTERS

Forequarters are well angulated. The **shoulder** is firmly set and has adequate muscle but is not overdeveloped. The shoulder blades are well laid back and slant 45° with the horizontal. At the point of shoulder, the shoulder blade forms an approximate right angle with the upper arm. The **legs** are parallel and straight to the pasterns. The **pasterns** are strong and flexible with a slant of about 20°. Length of leg in proportion to the body. Dewclaws on the front legs may be removed at the owner's discretion; if present, they are not to be faulted. **Feet** are oval, compact, tightly knit and well padded with hair. Toes are well arched. Pads are black to dark brown, tough and deeply cushioned. Toenails are white.

BODY

The **topline** is level. The body of the American Eskimo Dog is strong and compact, but not cobby. The **chest** is deep and broad with well-sprung ribs. Depth of chest extends approximately to point of elbows. Slight tuck-up of belly just behind the ribs. The **back** is straight, broad, level, and muscular. The **loin** is strong and well muscled. The American Eskimo Dog is neither too long nor too short-coupled.

HINDQUARTERS

Hindquarters are well angulated. The lay of the pelvis is approximately 30° to the horizontal. The **upper thighs** are well developed. **Stifles** are well bent. **Hock joints** are well let down and firm. The rear **pasterns** are straight. Legs are parallel from the rear and turn neither in nor out. **Feet** are as described for the front legs. Dewclaws are not present on the hind legs.

TAIL

The tail is set moderately high and reaches approximately to the point of hock when down. It is carried loosely on the back, although it may be dropped when at rest.

GAIT

The American Eskimo Dog shall trot, not pace. The gait is agile, bold, well balanced and frictionless, with good forequarter reach and good hindquarter drive. As speed increases, the American Eskimo Dog will single-track with the legs converging toward the centre line of gravity while the back remains firm, strong and level.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Amber eye colour or pink eye rims
- Pink nose pigment or pink lip pigment

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any colour other than white or biscuit cream
- Blue eyes
- Height: Under 22.75 cm (9 in) or over 48.25 cm (19 in)



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BICHON FRISE

RECOGNIZED: 1975

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Bichon Frise originated in the Canary Islands and was formerly called the Bichon Teneriffe after the largest of this group of islands. It has been bred as a companion dog because of its friendly and affectionate nature.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Bichon Frise is a small, sturdy, white powder puff of a dog. Its dark-eyed, intelligent expression, and plumed tail carried jauntily over the back attest to its merry temperament and create an overall air of elegance and dignity.

This is a breed that has no gross or incapacitating exaggerations and therefore, there is no inherent reason for lack of balance or unsound movement.

Any deviation from the ideal described in the standard should be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Structural faults common to all breeds are as undesirable in the Bichon Frise as in any other breed, even though such faults may not be specifically mentioned in the standard.

TEMPERAMENT

Alert, gentle mannered, playful and affectionate. A cheerful attitude is the hallmark of the breed and one should settle for nothing less.

SIZE

Dogs and bitches 24.25 to 29.25 cm (9.5 to 11.5 in) are to be given primary preference. Only where the comparative superiority of a specimen outside this range clearly justifies it, should greater latitude be taken. In no case, however, should this latitude ever extend over 30.5 cm (12 in) or under 22.75 cm (9 in). The minimum limits do not apply to puppies.

COAT

The texture of the coat is of utmost importance. The undercoat is soft and dense, the outercoat of a coarser and curlier texture. The combination of the two gives a soft but substantial feel to the touch which is similar to plush or velvet and when patted, springs back.

The coat is trimmed to reveal the natural outline of the body. It is rounded off from any direction and never cut so short as to create an overly trimmed or squared-off appearance. The furnishings of the head, beard, moustache, arch of neck, ears and tail are left longer. The longer head hair is trimmed to create an overall rounded impression. The topline is trimmed to appear level. The coat is long enough to maintain the powderpuff look which is characteristic of the breed, and when bathed, brushed and trimmed, the coat stands off the body, creating an overall powder-puff appearance. A wiry coat is not desirable. A limp silky coat that lies down or a lack of undercoat are very serious faults.

COLOUR

The colour is white. There may be shadings of buff, cream or apricot around the ears or on the body. Any colour in excess of 10% of the entire coat of a mature specimen is a fault and should be penalized, but colour of the accepted shadings should not be faulted in puppies.

HEAD

The **skull** is slightly rounded, allowing for a round and forward-looking eye. The skull should be broad, not coarse, covered with a topknot of hair giving it a rounded appearance. **Muzzle:** A properly balanced head is three parts muzzle to five parts skull. This is measured from the nose to the stop and from the stop to the occiput. The stop is slightly accentuated. A line drawn between the outside corners of the eyes and to the nose will create a near equilateral triangle. There is a slight degree of chiselling under the eyes, but not so much as to result in a weak or snipey foreface. The lower jaw is strong. **Nose:** The nose is prominent and always black. **Mouth:** Lips are black, fine, never drooping. Bite is scissors. A bite that is undershot or overshot should be penalized. A crooked or out-of-line tooth is permissible; however, missing teeth are to be severely faulted. **Eyes:** Eyes are round, black or dark brown and are set in the skull to look directly forward. An overly large or bulging eye is a fault as is an almond-shaped, obliquely set eye. Halos, the black or very dark brown skin surrounding the eyes, are necessary as they accentuate the eye and enhance expression. The eye rims themselves must be black. Broken pigment or total absence of pigment on the eye rims produce a blank and staring expression, which is a definite fault. Eyes of any colour other than black or dark brown is a very serious fault and must be severely penalized. **Ears:** The ears are dropped and covered with long, flowing hair. When extended towards the nose, the leathers reach approximately halfway the length of the muzzle. They are set on slightly higher than eye level and rather forward on the skull so that when the dog is alert, they frame the face.

NECK

The arched neck is long and carried proudly behind an erect head. It blends smoothly into the shoulders. The length of neck from occiput to withers is approximately one-third the distance from forechest to buttocks.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: The shoulder blade, upper arm and forearm are approximately equal in length. The shoulders are laid back to somewhat near a 45° angle. **Upper arm:** The upper arm extends well back so the elbow is placed directly below the withers when viewed from the side. The elbows are held close to the body. **Lower arm:** Legs are of medium bone; straight, with no bow or curve in the forearm or wrist. **Pasterns:** The pasterns slope slightly from the vertical. The dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

The body from the forward most part of the chest to the point of rump is 25% longer than the height at the withers. The body from the withers to lowest point of the chest represents half the distance from withers to ground. The back from the withers to the set of tail is slightly shorter than the dog is tall. **Topline:** The topline is level except for a slight, muscular arch over the loin. **Chest:** The chest is well developed and wide enough to allow free and unrestricted movement of the front legs. The lowest point of the chest extends at least to the elbow. The forechest is well pronounced and protrudes slightly forward of the point of shoulder. The rib cage is moderately sprung and extends back to a short and muscular loin. **Abdomen:** The abdomen is well muscled, not flabby, with a moderate tuck-up. **Loin:** The loin is short and muscular. **Croup:** There is a slight, muscular arch over the loin. The croup is level.

HINDQUARTERS

Hip bone flat, not protruding, slightly muscular. **Upper/lower thigh:** The upper and lower thighs are nearly equal in length, meeting at the stifle bend. **Hocks:** The leg from hock joint to foot pad is perpendicular to the ground. **Stifle:** The stifle joint is well bent. **Feet:** The paws are tight and round with black, thick pads. The dewclaws may be removed. Nails are kept short.

TAIL

The tail is well plumed, set on level with the topline and curved gracefully over the back in line with the spine so that the hair of the tail rests on the back. The tailbone is not to touch the back. Carried in this way and extended forward towards the head it reaches at least halfway to the withers. A low tail set, a tail carried perpendicular to the back or a tail that droops behind is to be penalized. A corkscrew tail is a very serious fault.

GAIT

Movement at a trot is free, precise and effortless. In profile, the forelegs and hind legs extend equally with an easy reach and drive that maintains a steady topline. When moving, the head and neck remain somewhat erect and as speed increases there is a very slight convergence of legs toward the centre line. Moving away, the hindquarters travel with moderate width between them and the foot pads can be seen. Coming and going, movement is precise and true.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Cow hocks
- Incorrect head proportion
- Poor pigmentation
- Protruding or almond shaped eyes
- Undershot or overshot bite
- Missing teeth
- Incorrect body proportions
- Incorrect tail set or carriage
- Overly trimmed coat on adults or puppies, which does not portray a powder-puff appearance
- Aggressive or shy behaviour

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Over 30.5 cm (12 in) or under 22.75 cm (9 in)
- Yellow eyes
- Black hair in the coat
- Pink eye rims and/or nose
- Showing aggression by biting or snapping



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BOSTON TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2014

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

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 station, of “acceptable 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 be so prominent that the dog appears badly proportioned. The dog should convey an impression of determination, strength and activity, with a style of a high order; carriage easy and graceful.

A proportionate combination of “colour” and “ideal markings” is a particularly distinctive feature of a representative specimen, and a dog with a preponderance of white on body or without the proper proportion of “acceptable colour” and white on head, should possess sufficient merit otherwise to counteract its deficiencies in these respects.

The ideal “Boston Terrier expression” displays “a high degree of intelligence,” and is 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.

SIZE

Not exceeding 11.25 kg (25 lb), divided by classes as follows: lightweight, under 6.75 kg (15 lb); middleweight, 6.75 kg (15 lb) and under 9 kg (20 lb); heavyweight, 9 kg (20 lb) and not exceeding 11.25 kg (25 lb).

COAT

Coat short, smooth, bright and fine in texture.

COLOUR

Black, seal, black brindle, brindle, all with white markings.

Description of Colours:

- Black: Self-explanatory. With white markings.
- Seal: Base colour is black with reddish brown cast over the top of the coat “only seen in bright light or sunlight.” With white markings.
- Black Brindle: Base colour being black with brown hairs distributed through the black. With white markings.
- Brindle: Base colour being brown with black hairs distributed through the brown. With white markings.

All other colours are to be disqualified including any solid colour

Description of White Markings:

Required Markings:

- White muzzle band
- White blaze between the eyes
- White fore chest

Desired Markings:

- White muzzle band
- White blaze between the eyes and over the head
- White forechest
- Full or part white collar
- Part or all of front legs white
- White on the toes of rear feet

Preferably not more than one third of the entire body should be white

Faults: Long or coarse coat; coat lacking lustre. Preponderance of white on body; without the proper proportion of “accepted colour” and white on head; or any variation detracting from the general appearance.

HEAD

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 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. **Mouth:** The jaws broad and square, with short regular teeth. Bite even or sufficiently undershot to square muzzle. 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, either cropped to conform the shape of the head, or natural bat, situated as near the corners of skull as possible. **Faults:** 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. 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, lay back; wrinkled. Eyes small or sunken; too prominent; light colour or walleye; showing too much white or haw. Ears poorly carried or in size out of proportion to head.

NECK

Of fair length, slightly arched and carrying the head gracefully; setting neatly into shoulders. **Faults:** Ewe-necked; throatiness; short and thick.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Sloping. **Elbows:** Standing neither in nor out. **Forelegs:** Set moderately wide apart and on a line with point of the shoulders; straight in bone and well muscled. Pasterns: Short and strong. **Faults:** Loose shoulders or elbows; long or weak pasterns.

BODY

Deep with good width of chest. **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. **Faults:** Flat sides; narrow chest; long or slack loins; roach back; sway back; too much cut-up in flank.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind 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. **Faults:** Hind legs too straight at stifles; hocks too prominent; splay feet.

TAIL

Set-on low; short, fine and tapering; straight or screw; devoid of fringe or coarse hair, and not carried above horizontal. **Faults:** A long or gaily carried tail; extremely gnarled or curled against body.

Note: The preferred tail should not exceed in length approximately one-quarter the distance from set-on to hock.

GAIT

The gait of the Boston Terrier is that of a sure-footed straight-gaited dog, forelegs and hind legs moving straight ahead in line with perfect rhythm, each step indicating grace with power. **Faults:** There shall be no rolling, paddling or weaving when gaited, and any crossing movement, either front or rear, is a serious fault.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any solid colour, black and tan, red, mouse colours
- All white, absence of white markings
- Eyes blue in colour or any trace of blue
- Docked tail
- Dudley nose

SCALE OF POINTS

General appearance	10
Skull	10
Eyes.....	5
Muzzle.....	10
Ears	2
Neck.....	3
Body.....	15
Elbows.....	4
Forelegs.....	5
Hind legs.....	5
Gait.....	10
Feet.....	5
Tail.....	5
Colour.....	4
Ideal markings.....	5
Coat.....	2

TOTAL **100**



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

BULLDOG

RECOGNIZED: 1889

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The perfect Bulldog must be of medium size and smooth coat; with heavy, thick-set, low-swung body, massive short-faced head, wide shoulders and sturdy limbs. The general appearance and attitude should suggest great stability, vigour and strength. The demeanour should be pacific and dignified. These attributes should be countenanced by the expression and behaviour. The “points” should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or ill-proportioned.

In comparison with specimens of different sex, due allowance should be made in favour of the bitches that do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same degree of perfection and grandeur as do the dogs.

TEMPERAMENT

The disposition should be equable and kind, resolute and courageous (not vicious or aggressive).

SIZE

Weight: The size for mature dogs is about 22.75 kg (50 lb); for mature bitches about 18.25 kg (40 lb).

COAT

The coat should be straight, short, flat, close, of fine texture, smooth and glossy (no fringe, feather or curl). The skin should be soft and loose, especially at the head, neck and shoulders.

COLOUR

The colour of coat should be uniform, pure of its kind and brilliant. The various colours found in the breed are to be preferred in the following order:

- 1) Red brindle
- 2) All other brindles
- 3) Solid white
- 4) Solid red, fawn or fallow
- 5) Piebald
- 6) Inferior qualities of all the foregoing

Note: A perfect piebald is preferable to a muddy brindle or defective solid colour. Solid black is very undesirable, but not so objectionable if occurring to a moderate degree in piebald patches. The brindles, to be perfect, should have a fine, even and equal distribution of the composite colours. In brindles and solid colours, a small white patch on the chest is not considered detrimental. In piebalds, the colour patches should be well defined, of pure colour and symmetrically distributed.

HEAD

The head and face should be covered with heavy wrinkles. The **skull** should be very large, and in circumference, in front of the ears, should measure at least the height of the dog at the shoulders. Viewed from the front, it should appear very high, from the corner of the lower jaw to the apex of the skull, and also very broad and square. Viewed at the side, the head should appear very high, and very short from the point of the nose to occiput. The forehead should be flat (not rounded or domed), neither too prominent nor overhanging the face. The cheeks should be well rounded, protruding sideways and outward beyond the eyes. The temples or frontal bones should be very well defined, broad, square and high, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes. This indentation, or stop, should be both broad and deep and extend up the middle of the forehead, dividing the head vertically, being traceable to the top of the skull. **Muzzle:** The face, measured from the front of the cheekbone to the tip of the nose, should be extremely short, the muzzle being very short, broad, turned upwards and very deep from the corner of the eye to the corner of the mouth. The chops or flews should be thick, broad, pendant and very deep, completely overhanging the lower jaw at each side. They join the underlip in front and almost or quite cover the teeth, which should be scarcely noticeable when the mouth is closed. **Nose:** Nose should be large, broad and black, its tip being set back deeply between the eyes. The distance from bottom of stop, between the eyes, to the tip of nose should be as short as possible and not exceed the length from the tip of nose to the edge of underlip. The nostrils should be wide, large and black, with a well-defined line between them. Any nose other than black is objectionable and Dudley or flesh-coloured nose absolutely disqualifies from competition. **Mouth:** The jaws should be massive, very broad, square and undershot, the lower jaw projecting considerably in front of the upper jaw and turning up. The teeth should be large and strong, with the canine teeth or tusks wide apart; the six small teeth in front, between the canines, in an even, level row. **Eyes:** Eyes seen from the front should be situated low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, and their corners should be in a straight line at right angles with the stop. They should be quite in front of the head, as wide apart as possible, provided their outer corners are within the outline of the cheeks when viewed from the front. They should be quite round in form, of moderate size neither sunken nor bulging, and in colour should be very dark. The lids should cover the white of the eyeball, when the dog is looking directly forward, and the lid should show no haw. **Ears** should be set high in the head, the front inner edge of each ear joining the outline of the skull at the top back corner of skull, so as to place them as wide apart, and as high, and as far from the eyes as possible. In size they should be small and thin. The shape termed "rose ear" is the most desirable. The rose ear folds inward at its back lower edge, the upper front edge curving over, outwards and backwards, showing part of the inside of the burr. (The ears should not be carried erect or prick-eared or buttoned and should never be cropped.)

NECK

The neck should be short, very thick, deep and strong and well arched at the back. At the throat, from jaw to chest, there should be two loose pendulous folds, forming the dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** should be muscular, very heavy, widespread and slant outward, giving stability and great power. The **elbows** should be low and stand well out and loose from the body. The **forelegs** should be short, very stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart, with well-developed calves, presenting a bowed outline, but the bones of the legs should not be curved or bandy, nor the feet brought too close together. The **feet** should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and with short stubby nails. The front feet may be straight or slightly out-turned.

BODY

The **back** should be short and strong, very broad at the shoulders and comparatively narrow at the loins. There should be a slight fall in the back, close behind the shoulders (its lowest part), whence the spine should rise to the loins (the top of which should be higher than the top of the shoulders), thence curving again more suddenly to the tail forming an arch (a very distinctive feature of the breed) termed roach back or, more correctly "wheel back." The **brisket** and **body** should be very capacious, with full sides, well-rounded ribs and very deep from the

shoulders down to its lowest part, where it joins the chest. The **chest** should be very broad, deep, and full. It should be well let down between the shoulders and forelegs, giving the dog a broad, low, short-legged appearance. The body should be well ribbed up behind with the belly tucked up and not rotund.

HINDQUARTERS

The **hind legs** should be strong and muscular and longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. **Hocks** should be slightly bent and well let down, so as to give length and strength from loins to hock. The **lower leg** should be short, straight and strong, with the **stifles** turned slightly outward and away from the body. The **hocks** are thereby made to approach each other, and the hind feet to turn outward. The **hind feet** should be pointed well outward.

TAIL

The tail may be either straight or screwed (but never curved or curly), and in any case must be short, hung low, with decided downward carriage, thick root and fine tip. If straight, the tail should be cylindrical and of uniform taper. If screwed, the bends or kinks should be well defined, and they may be abrupt and even knotty, but no portion of the member should be elevated above the base or root.

GAIT

The style and carriage are peculiar, his gait being a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic "roll." The action must, however be unrestrained, free and vigorous.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Dudley or flesh-coloured nose

SCALE OF POINTS

General Properties

Proportion and symmetry	5	
Attitude.....	3	
Expression	2	
Gait.....	3	
Size	3	
Coat.....	2	
Colour of coat.....	4	22

Head

Skull	5	
Cheeks.....	2	
Stop.....	4	
Eyes and eyelids.....	3	
Ears	5	
Wrinkle.....	5	
Nose.....	6	
Chops.....	2	
Jaws	5	
Teeth.....	2	39

Body, Legs, etc.

Neck.....	3	
Dewlap	2	
Shoulders.....	5	
Chest	3	
Ribs.....	3	
Brisket.....	2	
Belly	2	
Back	5	
Forelegs and elbows.....	4	
Hind legs.....	3	
Feet.....	3	
Tail	4	39

TOTAL **100**



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

CHINESE SHAR-PEI

RECOGNIZED: 1991

Effective: July 2016

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

It is generally accepted that the Chinese Shar-Pei originated during the Han Dynasty (202 BC-220 AD) in the village of Dah-Let near the South China Sea. These dogs were all-purpose working dogs to guard the family, farms and temples.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

An alert, dignified, active, compact dog of medium size and substance, square in profile, close-coupled, the well-proportioned head slightly but not overly large for the body. The short, harsh coat, the loose skin covering the head and body, the small ears, the “hippopotamus” muzzle shape and the high set tail impart to the Shar-Pei a unique look peculiar to him alone. The loose skin and wrinkles covering the head, neck and body are superabundant in puppies but these features may be limited to the head, neck and withers in the adult.

TEMPERAMENT

Regal, alert, intelligent, dignified, lordly, scowling, sober and snobbish, essentially independent and somewhat standoffish with strangers, but extreme in his devotion to his family. The Shar-Pei stands firmly on the ground with a calm, confident stature.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 45.75 to 50.75 cm (18 to 20 in)

Weight: 18.25 to 27.25 kg (40 to 60 lb)

The dog is usually larger and more-square bodied than the bitch but both appear well proportioned. *Proportion:* The height of the Shar-Pei from the ground to the withers is approximately equal to the length from the point of breast-bone to the point of rump.

COAT

The extremely harsh coat is one of the distinguishing features of the breed. The coat is absolutely straight and offstanding on the main trunk of the body but generally lies somewhat flatter on the limbs. The coat appears healthy without being shiny or lustrous. Acceptable coat lengths may range from extremely short “horse coat” up to the “brush coat,” not to exceed 2.5 cm (1 in) in length at the withers. A soft coat, a wavy coat, a coat in excess of 2.5 cm (1 in) in length at the withers or a coat that has been trimmed is a major fault. One coat type is not to be preferred over the other. The Shar-Pei is shown in its natural state.

COLOUR

Only solid colours and sable are acceptable and are to be judged on equal basis. A solid-coloured dog may have shading, primarily darker down the back and on the ears. The shading must be variations of the same body colour (except in sables) and may include darker hairs throughout the coat. A pigmented dog may have a darker mask on the face.

HEAD

Large, slightly but not overly, proudly carried and covered with profuse wrinkles on the forehead continuing into side wrinkles framing the face. **Eyes:** Dark, small, almond-shaped and deep-set, displaying a scowling expression. In the dilute-coloured dogs, the eye colour may be lighter. **Ears:** Extremely small rather thick, equilateral triangles in shape, slightly rounded at the tips, edges of the ear may curl. Ears lie flat against the head, are set wide apart and forward on the skull, pointing toward the eyes. The ears have the ability to move. **Skull:** Flat and broad, the stop moderately defined. **Muzzle:** One of the distinct features of the breed. It is broad and full with no suggestion of snipiness. The length from nose to stop is approximately the same as from stop to occiput. **Nose:** Large and wide and darkly pigmented, preferably black but any colour nose conforming to the general coat colour of the dog is acceptable. In dilute colours, the preferred nose is self-coloured. Darkly pigmented cream Shar-Pei may have some light pigment either in the centre of their noses or on their entire nose. The lips and top of muzzle are well padded and may cause a slight bulge at the base of the nose. **Tongue, roof of mouth, gums, flews:** Solid bluish black is preferred in all coat colours except in dilute colours, which have a solid lavender pigmentation. A spotted tongue is a major fault. A solid pink tongue is a disqualification. (Tongue colours may lighten due to heat stress; care must be taken not to confuse dilute pigmentation with a pink tongue.) **Teeth:** Strong, meeting in a scissors bite. Deviation from a scissors bite is a major fault.

NECK

Medium length, full and set well into the shoulders. There are moderate to heavy folds of loose skin and abundant dewlap about the neck and throat.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Muscular, well laid back and sloping. **Forelegs:** When viewed from the front, straight, moderately spaced, with elbows close to the body. When viewed from the side, the forelegs are straight, the pasterns are strong and flexible. The bone is substantial but never heavy and is of moderate length. Removal of front dewclaws is optional. **Feet:** Moderate in size, compact and firmly set, not splayed.

BODY

Topline: The topline dips slightly behind the withers, slightly rising over the short, broad loin. **Chest:** Broad and deep with the brisket extending to the elbow and rising slightly under the loin. A level, roached or swayed topline shall be faulted. **Back:** Short and close-coupled. **Croup:** Flat, with the base of the tail set extremely high, clearly exposing an uptilted anus.

HINDQUARTERS

Muscular, strong, and moderately angulated. The metatarsi (**hocks**) are short, perpendicular to the ground and parallel to each other when viewed from the rear. Removal or rear dewclaw is optional. **Feet:** As in front.

TAIL

The high set tail is a characteristic feature of the Shar-Pei. A low tail shall be faulted. The tail is thick and round at the base, tapering to a fine point and curling over to either side of the back. The absence of a complete tail is a disqualification.

GAIT

The movement of the Shar-Pei is to be judged at a trot. The gait is free and balanced with the feet tending to converge on a centre line of gravity when the dog moves at a vigorous trot. The gait combines good forward reach and a strong drive in the hindquarters. Proper movement is essential.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

Major Faults

- Deviation from a scissors bite
- Spotted tongue
- A soft coat, a wavy coat, a coat in excess of 2.5 cm (1 in) in length at the withers or a coat that has been trimmed.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Pricked ears
- Solid pink tongue
- Absence of a complete tail
- Not a solid colour – i.e., Albino; brindle; particoloured (patches); spotted (including spots, ticked or roaning); tan-pointed pattern (including typical black-and-tan or saddled patterns or shading that has a defined pattern – i.e., distinct butterfly pattern on the chest)



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

CHOW CHOW

RECOGNIZED: 1911

Effective: July 2024

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Chow Chow is an ancient breed of Northern Chinese origin. As a working Spitz breed in its area of origin, possessing some of the characteristics associated with the molossoid classification of dogs, the Chow Chow was used to guard and hunt. Today, the Chow Chow is primarily a family companion dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A cobby, powerful dog of medium size, active and alert, with strong, muscular development and perfect balance. Body proportion is square; measured from the ground to the withers and from the point of the shoulder to the Ischium. The body depth to leg ratio is 1:1, measured from the withers to the tip of the elbow, and from the tip of the elbow to the ground. Head is broad and flat, with a short, broad and deep muzzle. The whole body is supported by straight strong legs. Tail carried well over the back. Clothed in an off-standing smooth or rough double coat. In the rough variety the head is accentuated by a ruff. Dogs to look masculine. Bitches to look feminine. When comparing the different sexes, allowance should be made for bitches who may not have as much head and substance. The Chow Chow has two distinctive traits: a solid blue-black surface of the tongue and a stilted gait. The Chow Chow is a masterpiece of beauty, dignity and untouched naturalness. The Chow Chow is not generally considered a brachycephalic breed.

TEMPERAMENT

Dignified, with keen intelligence, independent spirit, aloof and reserved with strangers. Aggressiveness or timidity is undesirable. Because of its deep-set eyes, the Chow Chow has limited peripheral vision and is best approached from the front.

SIZE

Height at the shoulder: Dogs, 45.75 to 53.25 cm (18 to 21 in); bitches, 43.25 to 50.75 cm (17 to 20 in)

In every case, consideration of overall balance and type should take precedence over size.

COAT

There are two types of coat, rough and smooth. Both are double coated. Other than trimming of the feet, no obvious trimming, sculpting, tipping of guard hairs or shaping of the coat is permitted; all of which must be penalized to the degree that the dog deviates from its natural condition.

Rough: The coat is abundant, dense, straight, and off standing; rather coarse in texture with a soft, thick, woolly undercoat. Coat and ruff generally longer in dogs, than in bitches. Tail well feathered. Texture and condition should be given greater emphasis than the length.

Smooth: Should have a harsh, dense, smooth outercoat with a woolly undercoat, but the smooth's outercoat is short and gives a sleek appearance. The Smooth Chow Chow is judged by the same standard as the rough variety with the exception of coat length.

COLOUR

There are five acceptable coat colours: red (light golden to deep mahogany), black, blue (silver blue to dark slate), cinnamon (light fawn to deep cinnamon) and cream. The colour must be clear, solid throughout, with lighter shadings on ruff, tail and breechings permitted. Red Chow Chows and cinnamon Chow Chows, and particularly puppies, may have a black or grey mask, and grey shadings that, with maturity, change to a clear coat colour. Black Chow Chows and blue Chow Chows may have silver shadings. Cream Chow Chows may have lighter or darker shadings of cream. Not in patches or particoloured. All five accepted colours are of equal merit and shall be judged on an equal basis.

HEAD

The head is large in proportion to the size of the dog. It is proudly carried, not over exaggerated as to make the dog seem top heavy, or to result in a low head carriage. **Skull:** Broad and flat; well filled under the eyes; moderate stop. Expression essentially dignified, lordly, scowling, discerning, sober, and snobbish-one of independence. Excessive loose skin is not desirable. **Muzzle** is short in comparison to length of skull but not less than one-third of head length. Broad from eyes to end of nose, and of equal depth. The lips somewhat full and overhanging, but not pendulous. **Teeth:** Strong and level, with a scissors bite; should neither be overshot, nor undershot. **Nose:** Large and broad. Red Chow Chows and black Chow Chows must have a solid black nose. Blue Chow Chows and cinnamon Chow Chows must have a solid dark blue/grey or slate-coloured nose, the darker the better. Cream Chow Chows may have a lighter coloured nose, with or without darker rim pigment at the outer edge; all of which are equally correct. **Eyes:** Dark, deep set of moderate size, and almond shaped, pupils should be visible. Regardless of coat colour, eye-rim colour should be dark in colour and completely pigmented. Due to its limited peripheral vision, the Chow Chow should always be approached from the front, not the side, when examined. **Ears:** Small, thick, slightly rounded at tip, stiffly carried with a slight forward tilt, the inner corner of the ear to be in line with the outer corner of the eye. They should be placed wide apart, on top of the skull. This all contributes to the essential dignified lordly, discerning, scowling expression, one of independence. **Tongue** being blue-black is a distinctive breed trait. The surface of the tongue must be solid blue-black, with no distinct pink spot(s) or pink streak(s). Due to the impact of environmental conditions the surface of the tongue may temporarily appear more lavender than blue-black in colour; even so, no distinct pink spot(s) or pink streak(s) should be visible. The roof of the mouth and the gum tissue should approximate black. A solid black mouth and gums are preferred.

NECK

Strong, full, set well on the shoulders nicely arched and of sufficient length to carry the head proudly, well above the top line when standing.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders muscular, slightly sloping, forelegs perfectly straight, with heavy bone and upright pasterns, placed well apart and parallel. Elbow joints set well back alongside the chest wall, elbows turning neither in nor out. Feet round, catlike with thick pads, standing well up on the toes both front and rear. Dewclaws may or may not be present.

BODY

Short, compact, close coupled, strongly muscled, broad and deep. Back short, straight, and strong. Chest broad, deep, (never narrow) and muscular, with well-sprung ribs, but not a barrel. A narrow chest is a serious fault. Loins broad, deep, and powerful, and well let down in the flank giving an overall appearance of squareness. The topline is straight, strong and level from the withers to the base of the tail.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs straight-hocked, muscular, and heavy boned. Rear and front bone approximately equal. Stifle shows little angulation, hock joints well let down, must be strong, well knit, never bowing or breaking forward or to the side. Hock joint and metatarsals to be in a straight line below the hip joint. Feet same as forequarters.

TAIL

Set well up and carried closely to the back, following the line of spine at the start.

GAIT

Completely individual to the breed; the Chow Chow's stilted gait is a distinctive breed trait. Short and stilted because of a straight stifle and straight hocks. Sound, straight moving, agile, quick and powerful, never lumbering or lacking stamina due to unsoundness. It is from the side that the unique stilted action is most easily viewed and assessed. The rear leg moves up and forward from the hip in a straight, stilted pendulum-like line, with a slight bounce in the rump, legs extend neither far forward nor backward. There should be no roll through the midsection. Viewed from the rear, the line of bone from the hip joint to pad remains straight as the dog moves. As speed increases, the hind legs incline slightly inward. Viewed from the front, the line of bone from shoulder joint to pad remain straight as the dog moves. As speed increases, the forelegs may incline slightly inward, but the front legs must not swing out in semi circles nor mince or show any evidence of hackney action. Somewhat lacking in speed, the Chow Chow has excellent endurance.

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.

- Overshot or undershot bites
- A narrow chest
- Partial or full pink eye rim pigment, regardless of coat colour

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- For red Chow Chows and black Chow Chows, a nose spotted with pink, streaked with pink, or distinctly any other colour than solid black. For blue Chow Chows and cinnamon Chow Chows, a nose spotted with pink, streaked with pink, or distinctly any other colour than solid dark blue/grey or slate. There shall be no excusal or disqualification of the cream Chow Chow for nose colour. The nose shall not be changed by the use of dye, chalk or other substance.
- Tongue red, pink or obviously spotted with red or pink
- Drop ear or ears. A drop ear is one which is stiffly carried or stiffly erect, but which breaks over at any point from its base to its tip or which lies parallel to the top of the skull.
- Other than the five acceptable colours described above, any other coat colour or any coat pattern such as, but not limited to, brindle, merle, tricolour or particoloured.



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

DALMATIAN

RECOGNIZED: 1902

Effective: January 2009

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Dalmatian is thought to be of Central European or Mediterranean origin and is known at least from the Middle Ages. Because of its affinity for horses, and capacity to travel great distances at a steady pace, it came to be used as a dog to run with and guard coaches and was known as a stable dog. Even later, the Dalmatian became popular as a dog to travel with and guard horse-drawn fire-fighting equipment especially in the United States.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Dalmatian is a distinctively spotted dog; well balanced, strong, muscular and active, free from coarseness and lumber, capable of great endurance and speed compatible to its purpose. Clean movement and the ability to cover ground efficiently at a trot are most important in this breed.

TEMPERAMENT

A lively, active dog of good demeanour.

SIZE

Overall balance is of prime importance and the height of dogs ideally is 56 to 61 cm (22 to 24 in); bitches, 53.25 to 58.5 cm (21 to 23 in).

COAT

The coat should be short dense and fine, slightly glossy neither woolly nor silky.

COLOUR

The colour and markings are most important. There are two acceptable colours: white with black spots and white with liver spots. The ground colour should be pure white. Black spots should be as deep and rich as possible. Liver spots should be of a colour closer to chocolate than to tan or yellow. The spots may touch, or overlap slightly, but are preferably as round and well defined as possible, the more distinct the better; in size they should be that of a dime to a two-dollar coin, approximately 2 to 3 cm (0.75 to 1.25 in). The spots on the face, head, ears, legs, tail and extremities should be smaller than those on the body. The tail should preferably be spotted. The ears should be spotted, the more profusely the better; solid black or liver is undesirable.

HEAD

Should be of a fair length, in balance with the rest of the dog, exhibiting a moderate amount of stop, and not in one straight line from the nose to occiput bone. The top skull and muzzle should be approximately equal in length. **Skull** should be flat, rather broad between the ears and moderately well defined at the temple. It should be entirely free from permanent wrinkle. **Muzzle** should be long and powerful, never snipey; the lips clean, fitting the jaws moderately close. **Nose** in the black spotted dogs should always be black; in the liver spotted dogs, always brown. **Mouth:** The teeth should meet in a scissors bite. The incisors of the lower jaw touch very lightly the bottom

of the inner surface of the upper incisors. **Eyes:** Should be set moderately well apart and medium in size, round, bright and sparkling, with an intelligent expression. The eyes should be as dark as possible. In the black-spotted dogs, they should be black or brown; in the liver-spotted dogs brown or amber. Blue or partly blue eyes are undesirable and should be penalized. The rim around the eyes in the black-spotted dogs should be black; brown in the liver-spotted dogs. No dog should have flesh-coloured eye rims. **Ears:** Should be set on rather high, of moderate size, rather wide at the base and gradually tapering to a rounded point. They should be carried close to the head, and be thin and fine in texture.

NECK

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

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder should be well laid, not straight, and should be clean and muscular denoting speed. It should be laid flat against the body. **Legs:** The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong and heavy in bone; elbows close to the body. **Pasterns** showing a slight angle when viewed from the side and straight when viewed from the front, with a slight forward spring. **Feet:** Forefeet should be compact, with well-arched toes and tough elastic pads. Nails in the black-spotted dogs should be black and/or white; in the liver-spotted dogs, brown and/or white.

BODY

Topline should be level and may arch slightly over the loin. **Chest** should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious, **ribs** moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel hoops (which would indicate want of speed). **Loin** should be strong and muscular.

HINDQUARTERS

Upper-thigh and **lower-thigh** muscles should be clean, powerful and well defined. **Hocks** should be well let down. **Stifle** should be moderately well bent. **Feet:** As for the forefeet.

TAIL

The tail should reach the hock, being strong at the base and gradually tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should not be set on too low down and should be carried with a slight upward curve but never curled.

GAIT

The Dalmatian should have great freedom of movement; a smooth, powerful, rhythmic stride and action with good reach and drive. Viewed from behind, the hind legs should track the fore with no indication of the body moving at an angle to the point of direction. A short stride and/or a paddling action are incorrect.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Partly flesh-coloured nose
- Cow hocks
- Flat feet
- Incompletely coloured eye rims. Any eye colour other than black, brown or amber.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Patches are present at birth. A patch is a solid mass of black or liver hair. Patches are appreciably larger than normal-sized spots; they are dense, brilliant in colour and have sharply defined, smooth edges. Large colour masses formed by intermingled or overlapping spots are not patches; such masses should indicate individual spots by uneven edges and/or white hair scattered throughout.
- Tricolours
- Any colour other than liver and white, and black and white
- Undershot or more than 3.25 mm (0.125 in) overshot bite

SCALE OF POINTS

General appearance	10
Size, symmetry and substance.....	10
Head and eyes.....	10
Ears	5
Neck and shoulders.....	10
Body, back, chest and loins.....	10
Legs and feet.....	10
Gait.....	15
Tail.....	5
Coat, colour and markings	15
TOTAL	100



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

FRENCH BULLDOG

RECOGNIZED: 1907

Effective: July 2024

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The French Bulldog should have the appearance of an active, intelligent, muscular dog, of heavy bone, smooth coat, compactly built, and of medium or small structure. The points should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or poorly proportioned. In comparison to specimens of different sex, due allowance should be made in favour of the bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the dogs.

SIZE

Weight: Not to exceed 12.75 kg (28 lb); over 12.75 kg (28 lb) is a disqualification.

COAT

The skin should be soft and loose, especially at the head and shoulders, forming wrinkles. Coat moderately fine, brilliant, short and smooth. A coat other than short and smooth is a disqualification.

COLOUR

Acceptable colours and coat patterns are fawn, cream, white, fawn brindle, pied.

Fawn: Solid colour, ranging from light fawn to a dark red fawn, with or without a black mask. White markings permitted, provided that fawn predominates.

Cream: Cream is a lightly saturated low-to-medium yellow, slightly more colour than white. White markings permitted.

White: Solid colour.

Fawn Brindle: Colour pattern caused by a mixture of black hairs and fawn hairs. White markings permitted, provided that brindle predominates. Only a trace of the brindle colour pattern in the coat is required. A solid black without a trace of brindle colour pattern is a disqualification.

Pied:

- White and Fawn Brindle: A white base with brindle patches, a trace of brindle in any patch is sufficient. (The brindle pattern as defined above.)
- White and Fawn: A white base with fawn patches.
- White and Fawn with a black mask.

Ticking is acceptable but not desired. All other coat colours and patterns other than the aforementioned are a disqualification.

HEAD

The head should be large and square. The top of the **skull** should be flat but forehead slightly rounded. The stop should be well defined, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes. **Muzzle** should be broad, deep, and well laid back; the muscles of the cheeks well developed. The **nose** should be short and broad, the nostrils well open with a well-defined line between them. The nose should be black, except in the case of fawn without a black mask and cream, where a lighter colour of nose is acceptable. The flews should be thick and broad, hanging over the lower jaw at the sides, meeting the underlip in front and covering the teeth, which should not be seen when the mouth is closed. The flew edges should be black. The underjaw should be deep, square, broad, undershot and well turned up. The top skull and width of jaw should be proportionate; a narrow jaw is a serious fault. Bottom teeth should be straight and not overcrowded. **Eyes** should be wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible, round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken or bulging, and dark, brown or approaching black in colour. No haw and no white of the eye showing when looking forward. **Ears** shall be a bat ear, broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high in the head, but not too close together, and carried erect with the orifice to the front. The leather of the ear fine and soft.

NECK

The neck should be thick and well arched, with loose skin at throat.

FOREQUARTERS

The **forelegs** should be short, stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart. The **feet** should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with short nails.

BODY

The body should be short and well rounded, slightly broader at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins, the proportion slightly longer than the height. The **back** should be strong and short over the rib cage, with a slight fall close behind the shoulders, gradually rising to the loin, which is higher than the shoulder, creating a roach over the loin and rounding at the croup. The hind legs slightly visible from the front. The **chest**, broad, deep and full, well ribbed with the belly tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS

The **hind legs** should be strong and muscular, longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. **Hocks** well let down. The **feet** should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.

TAIL

The tail should be either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose.

GAIT

Correct gait is a “double-tracking” foot pattern with the front track wider than the rear track. The movement should be free and flowing. The roach or rise over the loin is visible while both standing and moving. Soundness of movement of the utmost importance.

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.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Other than bat ears
- All coat colours and patterns other than those specifically described under the colour section
- All eye colours other than dark, brown or approaching black
- The nose and edges of the flews other than black (except in the case of fawn without a black mask and cream)
- A coat other than short and smooth
- Harelip
- Any cosmetic alteration
- Over 12.75 kg (28 lb) in weight

SCALE OF POINTS

General Properties

Proportion and symmetry	5	
Expression	5	
Gait.....	4	
Colour	4	
Coat.....	2	20

Head

Skull	6	
Cheeks and chops	2	
Stop.....	5	
Ears	8	
Eyes.....	4	
Wrinkles	4	
Nose.....	3	
Jaws	6	
Teeth.....	2	40

Body, legs, etc.

Shoulders.....	5	
Back	5	
Neck.....	4	
Chest	3	
Ribs.....	4	
Brisket.....	3	
Belly	2	
Forelegs.....	4	
Hind legs.....	3	
Feet.....	3	
Tail.....	4	40

TOTAL **100**



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

GERMAN PINSCHER

RECOGNIZED: 1999

Effective: January 2015

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

Origin

Germany

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Pinscher is smooth-coated, of medium size, with elegant and flowing outlines, well balanced, yet strongly built, with well distributed muscle development and of square construction, like the Schnauzer; compared with the latter, the Pinscher with his smooth, short coat appears more elegant and light. The trot is done in diagonal sequence.

TEMPERAMENT

Alert temperament, attentiveness, good-natured, inclined to play, devoted to its master, unbribable watchfulness, yet without being a constant barker. Its short coat makes it easy to keep the dog in the house. Its highly developed sense-organs, intelligence, learning ability, fearless attitude, endurance and resistance to sickness give the Pinscher the pre-requisites to be an excellent watch and companion dog.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 45 to 50 cm (17.75 to 19.75 in)

COLOUR

Solid coloured: brown in various shades to stag red. Bicoloured: black with red or brown (tan) markings. Red/tan markings desired as dark and as rich as possible; they must be sharply marked. These markings are distributed as follows: above the eyes, at the throat, on the forechest as two triangles distinctly separated from each other, on the pasterns (metacarpal bone), on the feet, at the inner side of the hindquarters and at the anus. No other colours accepted.

HEAD

Strong and elongated, without distinctly pronounced occipital bone. Its total length (from the tip of the nose to the occiput) compared with the length of the back (from the withers to the tail-set) results in a ratio of approximately 1:2. The nasal bridge (topline of the muzzle) runs parallel to the extended line of the unwrinkled, flat forehead. The **stop** is slightly, but distinctly marked. Cheek muscles are strong, but never causing any disturbing "cheekiness." The deep muzzle ends in a blunt wedge. The **nose** is full, black, in corresponding shades in red and brown coloured dogs. The **lips** are well-fitting and darkly pigmented. **Dentition:** Complete scissors bite, **jaws** fitting correctly; teeth strong and very white. **Ears:** Cropped ears set on high, symmetrically shaped, carried erect. Uncropped ear set on high, forming a "V" with a folding pleat; or small, evenly erect ear. **Eyes:** Dark, medium-sized, oval-shaped and directed forward. Eye rims well fitting, therefore no haw (conjunctiva) visible.

NECK

Elegantly arched, with strong set-on to the body; nape well arched, neither too short nor too stout. The skin of the throat is tight without any folds or dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder blades well laid back and slanting, well angulated with the upper arm; with flat, yet strong muscles. **Forelegs** are straight viewed from all sides, supporting the body well. The **elbows** are close-fitting to the chest.

BODY

Chest moderately wide, flat-ribbed and oval in cross-section; **brisket** reaching beyond the level of elbows; the **forechest** is very pronounced by the sternum (prosternum) protruding beyond the point of the shoulder (joint of shoulder blade with upper arm), by the point of shoulder itself and by the upper arm. The lower part of the chest rises slightly backwards merging with the moderate tuck-up of the belly. The distance between the last rib and the haunch is short, thereby giving the Pinscher a compact short-coupled appearance. The total length of the trunk corresponds approximately to the height at the withers. The **back** is short and slightly sloping. The **topline** is not totally straight, but shows a very slight, gently flowing line caused by the strong first vertebra of the withers, the back and the slightly rounded rump (croup) to the set-on of the tail.

HINDQUARTERS

The **upper thighs** are slanted and strongly muscled. **Hocks** (metatarsal joint) distinctly angulated. **Feet**: Short, round, compact, with tightly bunched and well-knuckled toes (cat-feet). Dark nails. Hard, resistant pads.

TAIL

Set on high and carried upright. Docked or undocked. If docked, to approximately three joints (caudal vertebrae).

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Too heavy or too light in substance
- Too low or too high on the legs
- Heavy, rounded skull
- Small Doberman-like head
- Wrinkles on the forehead
- Low set or badly cropped ears
- Light eyes, too small or too large
- Strongly protruding cheek bones
- Loose skin at throat
- Pincer bite, undershot or overshot mouth
- Short, snipey or narrow muzzle
- Back too long and weak; distinct roach (wheel) back or hollow back
- Elbows turned out
- Cow hocks
- Steep or bow-legged hindquarters
- Trace (black line extending from nape to tail), dark saddle and all pale colour shadings

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



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

JAPANESE AKITA

RECOGNIZED: 2024

Effective: January 2020

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

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

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

During World War II (1939-1945), it was common to use dogs as a source of fur for military garments. The police ordered the capture and confiscation of all dogs other than German Shepherd Dogs used for military purposes. Some fanciers tried to circumvent the order by crossbreeding their dogs with German Shepherd Dogs. When World War II ended, Akitas had been drastically reduced in number and existed as three distinct types; 1) Matagi Akitas; 2) fighting Akitas; and 3) Shepherd Akitas. This created a very confusing situation in the breed.

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

GENERAL APPEARANCE

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

TEMPERAMENT

The temperament is composed, faithful, docile and receptive.

SIZE

Height at the withers: Dogs, 67 cm (26.25 in); bitches, 61 cm (24 in)

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

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

COAT

Outercoat harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense; the withers and the rump are covered with slightly longer hair; the hair on tail is longer than on the rest of the body.

COLOUR

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

HEAD

Skull: The size is in proportion to the body. The forehead is broad, with distinct furrow. No wrinkle. **Stop:** Defined. **Nose:** Large and black. Slight and diffuse lack of pigment accepted in white dogs only, but black is always preferred. **Muzzle:** Moderately long and strong with broad base, tapering but not pointed. Nasal bridge straight. **Jaws/teeth:** Teeth strong with scissors bite. **Lips:** Tight. **Cheeks:** Moderately developed. **Eyes:** Relatively small, almost triangular in shape due to the rising of the outer eye corner, set moderately apart, dark brown: the darker, the better. **Ears:** Relatively small, thick, triangular, slightly rounded at tips, set moderately apart, pricked and inclining forward.

NECK

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

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Moderately sloping and developed. **Elbows:** Tight. **Forearms:** Straight and heavy-boned.

BODY

Back: Straight and strong. **Loin:** Broad and muscular. **Chest:** Deep, forechest well developed, ribs moderately well sprung. **Belly:** Well drawn up.

HINDQUARTERS

Well developed, strong and moderately angulated. **Feet:** Thick, round, arched and tight.

TAIL

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

GAIT

Resilient and powerful movement.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Bitchy dogs, doggy bitches
- Undershot or overshot mouth
- Missing teeth
- Blue or black spotted tongue
- Iris light in colour
- Short tail
- Shyness

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Ears not pricked
- Hanging tail
- Long hair (shaggy)
- Black mask
- Markings on white ground

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.



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

JAPANESE SPITZ

RECOGNIZED: 1992

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Covered with profuse clear white long hair, with pointed muzzle, triangular pricked ears feathering tail over back. The conformation tough and flexible, and both forequarters and hindquarters well proportioned. An overall appearance noble and in harmony with balance and beauty. The ideal ratio of height at withers to length of body is 10:11.

TEMPERAMENT

The temperament is intelligent, cheerful and courageous. Keen in sense and very alert.

SIZE

Height: Dogs, 30 cm (11.75 in); bitches slightly smaller. There is a tolerance of 3 cm (1.25 in) shorter or taller.

COAT

The outer straight and standoff. Undercoat short, soft and dense. On face, ears, front of forearms and from hind feet to hocks are short-haired, and body covered with abundant long hair. Neck, shoulders, forechest covered with mane and frill. The tail has profuse feathering.

COLOUR

White.

HEAD

Moderately sized in harmony with body and without coarseness. The **skull** moderately broad and round, and rear part broadest. The stop defined, cheeks rounded, but forehead not too raised. The **muzzle** pointed, not thick, not too long, and well balanced with skull. The lips tight and preferably black. The **nose** small, round and black. The **teeth** white and strong with scissors bite. **Eyes:** Moderately large, almond-shaped, set slightly oblique, and not too apart, dark in colour. Black eye rims desirable. **Ears:** Set on high, small, triangular, pricked, facing forward, and distance between ears moderately narrow. **Neck:** Moderately long; muscular.

FOREQUARTERS

The shoulders well sloping, and forearms straight. The elbows set close to the body, and pasterns slightly inclining.

BODY

The withers high, back straight and short. The loins broad, and croup slightly arched. The chest wide and deep, ribs well sprung. The belly moderately drawn up.

HINDQUARTERS

The hind legs are muscular, and joints of stifle and hock moderately bent. The rear pasterns vertical, and hind legs parallel when viewed from behind.

FEET

Small, round tightly closed and cat-feet. The pads thick and dark in colour. The nails hard and black or dark colour desirable.

TAIL

Set on high, moderately long, carried over back.

GAIT

Light and active. The smooth movement desirable.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

Major Faults

- Monorchid, cryptorchid
- Not pricked ears
- Not curled tail
- Extremely overshot or undershot

Minor Faults

- Too short coat

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



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

KEESHOND

RECOGNIZED: 1929

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Keeshond is a handsome dog, well balanced and short-coupled in body, attracting attention not only by his alert carriage and intelligent expression, but also by his luxurious coat, his richly plumed tail, well curled over his back, and by his fox-like face and head with small pointed ears. His coat is very thick round the neck, forepart of the shoulders and chest, forming a lion-like mane. His rump and hind legs, down to the hocks, are thickly coated forming the characteristic “trousers.” His head, ears and lower legs are covered with thick short hair.

SIZE

The ideal height of fully matured dogs (over two years old), measured from top of withers to the ground is: dogs, 45.75 cm (18 in); bitches, 43.25 cm (17 in). However, size consideration should not outweigh that of type. When dogs are judged equal in type, the dog nearest the ideal height is to be preferred. Length of back from withers to rump should equal height as measured above.

COAT

The body should be abundantly covered with long, straight, harsh hair standing well out from a thick, downy undercoat. The hair on the legs should be smooth and short, except for a feathering on the front legs and “trousers,” as previously described, on the hind legs. The hair on the tail should be profuse, forming a rich plume. Head, including muzzle, skull and ears, should be covered with smooth, soft, short hair – velvety in texture on the ears. Coat must not part down the back.

COLOUR

The colour should be a mixture of grey and black. The undercoat should be very pale grey or cream (not tawny). The hair of the outercoat is black tipped, the length of the black tips producing the characteristic shading of colour. The colour may vary from light to dark, but any pronounced deviation from the grey colour is not permissible. The plume of the tail should be very light grey when curled on back and the tip of the tail should be black. Legs and feet should be cream. Ears should be very dark, almost black.

Shoulder line markings (light grey) should be well defined. The colour of the ruff and “trousers” is generally lighter than that of the body. “Spectacles” and shadings, as later described, are characteristic of the breed and must be present to some degree. There should be no pronounced white markings.

Faults: Silky, wavy or curly coats. Part in coat down the back. Entirely black or white or any other solid colour; any pronounced deviation from the grey colour.

HEAD

Expression is largely dependent on the distinctive characteristic called “spectacles” – a delicately pencilled line slanting slightly upward from the outer corner of each eye to the lower corner of the ear, coupled with distinct markings and shading forming short but expressive eyebrows. Markings (or shadings) on face and head must

present a pleasing appearance, imparting to the dog an alert and intelligent expression. **Skull:** The head should be well proportioned to the body, wedge-shaped when viewed from above. Not only in muzzle, but the whole head should give this impression when the ears are drawn back by covering the nape of the neck and the ears with one hand. Head in profile should exhibit a definite stop. The **muzzle** should be dark in colour and of medium length, neither coarse nor snipey, and well proportioned to the skull. The **mouth** should be neither overshot nor undershot. Lips should be black and closely meeting, not thick, coarse or sagging and with no wrinkle at the corner of the mouth. The **teeth** should be white, sound and strong (but discolouration from distemper not to be penalized severely); upper teeth should just overlap the lower teeth. **Eyes** should be dark brown in colour, of medium size, rather oblique in shape and not set too wide apart. **Ears** should be small, triangular in shape, mounted high on the head and carried erect; dark in colour and covered with thick, velvety, short hair. Size should be proportionate to the head – length approximating the distance from outer corner of the eye to the nearest edge of the ear.

Faults: Absence of “spectacles.” Apple head, or absence of stop. Overshot or undershot. Protruding round eyes or eyes light in colour. Ears not carried erect when at attention.

NECK

The neck should be moderately long, well shaped and well set on shoulders; covered with a profuse mane, sweeping from under the jaw and covering the whole of the front part of the shoulders and chest, as well as the top part of the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs should be straight seen from any angle, and well feathered.

Faults: Black markings below the knee, pencilling excepted.

BODY

The body should be compact with a short straight back sloping slightly downward towards the hindquarters deep and strong of chest, well ribbed, barrel well rounded, belly moderately tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs should be profusely feathered down to the hocks – not below, with hocks only slightly bent. Legs must be of good bone and cream in colour. The feet should be compact, well rounded, cat-like, and cream in colour. Toes are nicely arched, with black nails.

Faults: White foot or feet.

TAIL

The tail should be set on high, moderately long, and well feathered, tightly curled over back. It should lie flat and close to the body with a very light grey plume on top where curled, but the tip of the tail should be black. The tail should form a part of the “silhouette” of the dog’s body, rather than give the appearance of an appendage.

Faults: Tail not lying close to the back.

GAIT

Dogs should show boldly and keep tails curled over the back. They should move cleanly and briskly; and the movement should be straight and sharp (not a lope like a German Shepherd Dog).

Faults: Tail not carried over back when moving.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose.

SCALE OF POINTS

General Conformation and Appearance 20 20

Head

Shape 6
Eyes 5
Ears 5
Teeth 4 20

Body

Chest, back, and loin 10
Tail 10
Neck and shoulders 8
Legs 4
Feet 3 35
Coat 15 15
Colour and Markings 10 10

TOTAL **100**



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

LHASA APSO

RECOGNIZED: 1975

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

Beyond the northern boundary of India, where Mt. Everest stands like a guardian sentinel, is the land of Tibet. A country of huge mountains, deep valleys, windswept plateaus, warm summers and cold winters, it is the home of the Lhasa Apso. It is an ancient breed and genealogical tables show them to be in existence as far back as 800 BC. Having been bred for centuries as a special indoor sentinel, the Lhasa Apso has never lost this characteristic of keen watchfulness.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Lhasa Apso is a medium small, exotic, very hardy breed with a well-developed body, strong loins, good quarters and thighs. The long, straight, hard, dense coat enhances the beauty of the breed and completely covers the dog.

TEMPERAMENT

Gay and assertive but chary of strangers.

SIZE

Ideal height: Dogs, 24.5 to 28 cm (10 to 11 in), with up to 29.25 cm (11.5 in) permissible; bitches slightly smaller. Lhasa Apsos over 29.25 cm (11.5 in) are to be disqualified. Body length from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttocks should be slightly longer than the height at the withers. A well-balanced type is to be preferred.

COAT

The adult coat is heavy, straight, hard, not woolly or silky, of good length and dense. The coat should be parted from the nose to the root of the tail. The head should have heavy furnishings with a good fall over the eyes. Good whiskers and beard. In obedience, the hair may be tied back from the eyes. Ears should be heavily furnished. Legs should be well furnished. Tail should be well furnished. Feet should be surrounded with hair. The pads have hair between them which may be trimmed. Forequarters, hindquarters and neck are heavily furnished.

COLOUR

All colours and mixtures of colours considered equal.

HEAD

Skull narrow, falling away from behind the eyebrow ridges to a marked degree. Cranium almost flat, not domed or apple-shaped. Viewed from the front, the top of the cranium is narrower than the width at the level of the eyes. The foreface is straight. **Muzzle:** The length from the tip of the nose to the inside corner of the eye to be roughly 3.75 cm (1.5 in) or the length from the tip of the nose to the inside corner of the eye to be roughly one-third of the total length from the tip of the nose to the back of the skull. A square muzzle is objectionable. **Nose:** Black. The tip of the nose is level with or very slightly below the lower eye rim when viewed from the front. **Mouth:**

Bite: reverse scissors (upper incisors just touching the inner face of the lower incisors). Full dentition. Incisors (6) to be in a straight line. Acceptable bite: level (the front incisors of the upper and lower jaw meeting edge to edge). Undesirable bite: overshot. Excessively undershot (more than 3.25 mm [0.125 in]). The teeth must not show when the mouth is closed. Lips black. **Eyes:** Dark brown. Not large and full or small or sunken. The iris should be of reasonable size, no white showing at the base or top of the eye. The eyes are frontally placed in an oval-shaped black rim. **Ears:** Pendant. The ears should be well set back on the skull at eye level (not level with the topline of the skull). The leather should hang close to the head and in an adult dog should reach the level of the lower jaw.

NECK

Well set on the shoulders. Long enough to carry the head well, creating an impression of elegance. Slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Strong, muscular, well laid back. The *upper arm* should not be “terrier straight,” allowing for the desired width and depth of the chest. **Lower arm:** The forelegs should not be bowed. From the front when the dog is standing, the legs should be straight parallel, elbows well under the body. The forelimbs support a good share of the body weight when the dog is standing or when moving at a slow pace. The *pasterns* should be straight and firm when viewed from the front. Slight deviation from the perpendicular when viewed from the side. **Feet:** Short, round and compact with good pads turning neither in nor out. Ideally, nails are black. In particoloured or light-coloured coats, light nails and pads are permitted. Dewclaws permissible.

BODY

Topline: Level. **Chest:** Well ribbed up – i.e., the ribs should extend well back along the body. The slightly curved ribs should not extend below the elbows. **Loin:** Too long a loin adds excess length to the back and results in a loss of strength to the forepart of the body. If the loin is too short there will be a loss of flexibility. The loin should be firmly muscled. **Croup:** The angle formed by the pelvis and the backbone should not be more than 30° from the horizontal. This angulation gives power for the forward propulsion. **Abdomen:** Tucked up to a shallower depth at the loin.

HINDQUARTERS

Strongly muscled and in balance with the forequarters. **Hocks:** When viewed from the rear at a stance, should be strong, straight, and parallel, turning neither in nor out. When viewed from the side, they should be perpendicular to the ground and not stretched out beyond the rump of the dog. **Stifle bend:** The stifle is moderately bent. **Feet:** Same as in forequarters.

TAIL

Set high. Carried forward close to the back with the tip draped on either side of the body. The tail should not rise vertically. A kink in the end is permissible. A low carriage of the tail is a serious fault.

GAIT

An easy-moving free-flowing trot is the normal pace of the Lhasa Apso. This trot shows the character of his movement at its best and is what should be aimed for. The pads should be seen as the dog moves away indicating a strong hind drive that is balanced by a good reach of the forelegs. Moving too quickly in the ring throws the dog off gait and should be avoided.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Lhasa Apsos over 29.25 cm (11.5 in)



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

LOWCHEN

RECOGNIZED: 1995

Effective: January 2018

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Strongly built, active, well-balanced and alert little dog whose presentation (i.e., coat and tail clipped in traditional lion clip) gives the “little lion” appearance.

SIZE

Height at the withers: 25 to 33 cm (9.75 to 13 in)

COAT

Fairly long and wavy but not curly. Fine and silky. Clipped in the traditional lion clip.

COLOUR

Any colour or combination of colours permissible.

HEAD

Short. **Skull:** Wide in proportion, flat between the ears, head carried proud and high. Well-defined stop. Short, strong muzzle. **Eyes:** Round, large and intelligent, dark in colour. Unbroken pigmentation of eye rims, pigment to be in accordance with coat colour. **Ears:** Pendant, long and well fringed, set on level with the eye, close hanging. **Mouth:** Jaws strong, with perfect, regular and complete scissors bite – i.e., the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaw. **Nose:** Black or brown according to coat colour.

NECK

Good length, proudly arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs straight and fine boned. Shoulder well laid back.

BODY

Short, strong, well proportioned. Level topline. Ribs well sprung, strong loin with moderate tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

Hind legs well muscled with good turn of stifle; straight when viewed from the rear. **Feet:** Small, round.

TAIL

Of medium length, clipped with a tuft of hair to resemble a plume. Carried gaily on the move.

GAIT

Free, parallel movement fore and aft; no hackneyed action.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

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



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

POODLE (MINIATURE & STANDARD)

RECOGNIZED: 1916

Effective: January 2005

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

For show purposes, there are three varieties of the Poodle breed: Standard, Miniature and Toy.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The breed probably dates back to the late Roman period but certainly the variety we know as the Standard Poodle was well established across the whole of Europe by the 16th century. The Miniature and Toy varieties developed in the next 200 years or so. The Poodle is the world's oldest water retriever, circus performer and truffle hunter. The ubiquitous Poodle is such a versatile dog, he can be all things to all people.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

That of a very active, gay, intelligent, smart and elegant-looking dog, squarely built, well proportioned carrying himself proudly. Properly clipped in the traditional fashion and carefully groomed, the Poodle has about him an air of distinction and dignity peculiar to himself.

TEMPERAMENT

The Poodle is known for his intelligence, his lively, mischievous sense of humour, and his willingness to please. The Poodle is a people-oriented breed that refuses to be ignored.

SIZE

Within the size limitations there is no preferred size.

Standard Poodle: The Standard Poodle is over 38 cm (15 in) at the highest point at the shoulder. Any Poodle 38 cm (15 in) or less in height shall be excused from competition as a Standard Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog then has the same status as a disqualified dog.

Miniature Poodle: The Miniature Poodle is 38 cm (15 in) or under at the highest point at the shoulder, with a minimum height in excess of 25.5 cm (10 in). Any Poodle that is over 38 cm (15 in) or under 25.5 cm (10 in) at the highest point at the shoulder shall be excused from competition as a Miniature Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog then has the same status as a disqualified dog.

Toy Poodle: The Toy Poodle is 25.5 cm (10 in) or under at the highest point at the shoulder. Any Poodle that is more than 25.5 cm (10 in) at the highest point at the shoulder shall be excused from competition as a Toy Poodle. If excused at three shows for this reason, the dog then has the same status as a disqualified dog.

COAT

Curly Poodles: Dense, naturally harsh texture throughout, frizzy or curly.

Corded Poodles: All hair hanging in tight even cords of varying lengths.

CLIP

A Poodle under 12 months may be shown in the “Puppy” Clip. In all regular classes, Poodles 12 months or over must be shown in the “English Saddle” or “Continental” Clip. A Poodle shown in competitive classes in any other clip shall be disqualified. However, the Brood Bitch and Stud Dog may be shown in any clip.

Puppy Clip: A Poodle under a year old may be shown in the Puppy Clip with the coat long. The face, throat, feet, and base of the tail are shaved. The entire shaven foot is visible. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. In order to give a neat appearance and a smooth unbroken line, shaping of the coat is permissible.

English Saddle Clip: In the English Saddle Clip, the face, throat, feet, forelegs, and base of tail are shaved, leaving bracelets on the forelegs, and a pompon on the end of the tail. The hindquarters are covered with a short blanket of hair except for a curved shaved area on each flank and two shaved bands on each hind leg at the stifle and hock joints. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven foreleg above the bracelets are visible. The rest of the body may be shaped in order to ensure overall balance.

Continental Clip: In the Continental clip, the face, throat, feet, and base of the tail are shaved. The hindquarters are shaved with pompons (optional) on the hips. The legs are shaved leaving bracelets on the forelegs and rear legs. There is a pompon on the end of the tail. The entire shaven foot and a portion of the shaven foreleg above the bracelets are visible. The rest of the body may be shaped to ensure overall balance.

In all three clips, the hair of the topknot may be left free, or shaped, or held in place by elastic bands used only on the skull.

COLOUR

Any solid colour. The coat is an even solid colour at the skin. In the blues, greys, silvers, browns, café-au-laits, apricots, and creams, the coat may show varying shades of the same colour. This is frequently present in the somewhat darker feathering of the ears and in the tipping of the ruff. *Note:* The tan-point pattern expressed in light and dark shades of the same colour is to be discouraged. While clear colours are definitely preferred, such natural variations in the shading of the coat are not to be considered faults. Brown and café-au-lait Poodles may have brown-coloured noses, eye rims and lips, dark toenails and dark amber eyes. Black, blue, grey, silver, cream, and white Poodles have black noses, eye rims and lips, and black or self-coloured toenails, and very dark eyes. In the apricots, while the foregoing colour is preferred, brown noses, eye rims and lips and dark amber eyes are permitted, but not desirable. Particoloured Poodles shall be disqualified. Particoloured is at least two definite colours appearing in clearly defined markings at the skin. The skin is pliable, tight, and not mottled.

HEAD

Skull should be slightly full and moderately peaked with a slight but definite stop. Cheekbones and muscles flat. Length from occiput to stop about the same as the length of muzzle. Viewed from the side, the plane of the top of the skull should extend parallel to the plane of the top of the muzzle. **Muzzle:** Long straight and fine, but strong, without lippiness. Moderate chiselling under the eyes. The chin definite enough to preclude snipiness. **Teeth:** (42) white and strong. Tight scissors or level bite. **Nose:** Sharp with well-defined nostrils. Eyes: Oval-shaped, very dark, tight eyelids; happy, alert and full of fire and intelligence. **Ears** hanging close to the head set at or slightly below eye level. The ear leather is long, wide and thickly feathered.

NECK

Well proportioned, arched, strong and long enough permitting the head to be carried high with dignity. Skin snug at the throat.

FOREQUARTERS

Forelegs straight, parallel when viewed from the front. When viewed from the side, the whole forelimb assembly should be placed well back on the body with a perpendicular line falling through the rear point of the scapula, the elbow at the deepest point of the brisket, and the back of the pastern. The angle of the scapula from the vertical

should approach 45° and the angle between the scapula and humerus should approximate 90°. The pasterns are strong. **Shoulders:** Strong and smoothly muscled. The shoulder blade (scapula) is well laid back and is about the same length as the forearm (humerus).

BODY

The **chest** deep, oval and moderately wide with a prominent breast bone. The **ribs** well sprung. To ensure the desirable squarely built appearance, the length of the body measured from the breastbone (prosternum) to the pinbone (ischiatric tuberosity) approximates the height from the highest point at the shoulders to the ground. However, the leg length is 55% of the height of the dog. The **back** short and strong and very slightly hollowed immediately behind the withers. The **loin** short, broad and muscular. Bone in proportion to the size of the dog.

HINDQUARTERS

Straight and parallel when viewed from the rear. When viewed from the side, muscular with width in the region of the stifles, which are well bent. Pelvis (set at 30° from the horizontal) and femur are about equal in length; hock to heel short and perpendicular to the ground. When standing, the rear toes are only slightly behind the point of the rump. Pin bone protruding behind and below the set on of tail to give a well-defined buttock. The angulation of the hindquarters balances that of the forequarters. **Feet:** Rather small and oval in shape. Toes well arched and close with webbing. Pads thick and firm. Nails short but not excessively short. The front feet may turn out slightly and the rear feet should turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed.

TAIL

Set on high, carried up, and may be docked. The tail set is distinctly ahead of the pinbone. Never curled nor carried over the back.

GAIT

A straight, smooth, forward trot, light and effortless, verging on the single track, showing balanced reach and drive; pasterns, hocks and feet showing a light springing action. Head and tail carried high. It is imperative that all three varieties be moved in the ring fully and decidedly to show correct gait.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

Major faults

Any distinct deviation from the desired characteristics described in the breed standard with particular attention to the following:

- Temperament: Shyness, viciousness
- Bad mouth: Undershot, overshot, wry mouth, missing teeth, weak underjaw
- Eyes: Round, protruding, large, very light, entropion, ectropion
- Muzzle: Down-faced, dish-faced, Roman nose, snipiness
- Neck: Ewe neck
- Forequarters: Steep shoulder, forelimb assembly too far forward
- Tail: Set low, snap tail
- Hindquarters: Cow hocks, sickle hocks, over-angulation
- Feet: flat, spread, thin pads no webbing, cat feet
- Gait: hackney, choppy, side winding, lumbering

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Particolours
- Unorthodox clip
- Size: A Poodle over or under the height limits who has been excused at three shows for this reason.



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

SCHIPPERKE

RECOGNIZED: 1909

Effective: January 2016

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Schipperke is thought to have originated in the Flemish province of Belgium from the native black sheepdogs now believed to be extinct, the Leuvenaar, from which the Groenendael Belgian Sheepdog has also probably evolved. The Schipperke may lay claim to being one of the oldest purebreds in Europe, for in 1690 a show for the Schipperkes of the Guild workmen was held in the Grand Place of Brussels. The Schipperke is an excellent and faithful little watchdog, a hunter of moles and other vermin. He seeks the company of horses, can be used to hunt, and is a good rabbit dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Schipperke should have a short, thick-set cobby body with hindquarters slightly lighter than the foreparts. The head is fox-like and the expression is questioning, sharp and lively, not mean or wild. The distinctive black coat, ruff and tailless rump give a unique silhouette to the small dog. A natural tail should not interfere with prized silhouette.

TEMPERAMENT

The Schipperke is active, agile, indefatigable and continually occupied with what is going on around him, careful of things that are given him to guard, very kind with children, and suspicious of strangers. He knows the ways of the household, is always curious to what is going on behind closed doors, or about any object that has been moved, betraying his impressions by his sharp bark and upstanding ruff.

SIZE

Weight: 5.5 to 8.25 kg (12 to 18 lb)

COAT AND COLOUR

The coat must be black, abundant, and slightly harsh to the touch, short on the ears, front of the legs and on the hocks, fairly short on the body, but longer around the neck, beginning back of the ears and forming a ruff and cape, which give the appearance of the withers being higher than the hindquarters, and a jabot extending down between the front legs. The coat is longer on the rear where it forms a culotte, the points turning inward. The undercoat is dense and short on the body, very dense around the neck making the ruff stand out. The culotte should be as long as the ruff.

HEAD

Skull: Fairly wide, narrowing at the eyes, when the ears are up in the alert position, the correct skull in profile will appear flat. **Muzzle:** Tapering, not too much stop. The length of the muzzle from tip to stop is equal to the length of the skull from the stop to the occiput. **Nose:** Small and black. **Mouth:** Teeth strong and even, a level or scissors bite is acceptable. **Eyes:** Very dark brown, small, oval rather than round, neither sunken nor prominent. **Ears:** Very

erect, small, triangular, placed high, strong enough not to be capable of being lowered except in line with the body.

NECK

Strong and full, slightly arched.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulder: Muscular and sloping. **Legs:** Straight, well under the body, with bone in proportion to the body.

Pasterns: Straight. Dewclaws may be removed.

BODY

Back: Strong, short, straight, and level. **Chest:** Broad and deep in the brisket, ribs well sprung, broad behind the shoulders. **Loin:** Muscular and well drawn up from the brisket but not to such an extent as to cause a weak and leggy appearance of the hindquarters. **Croup:** Slightly sloping, rump well rounded.

HINDQUARTERS

Lighter than the foreparts but muscular and powerful. **Thighs:** Muscular and powerful. **Hocks:** Well defined. Metatarsus short. **Feet:** Small, round, and tight (not splayed), nails straight, strong, and short. Dewclaws may be removed.

TAIL

Docked to no more than 2.5 cm (1 in) in length or any type of natural tail.

GAIT

Unrestricted, free and vigorous. The Schipperke is tireless and quick to move in any direction. In a correctly proportioned and angulated Schipperke at a trot, the feet and legs converge as seen from the front or the rear, and each hind foot falls on or ahead of the print of the forefoot.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Any colour other than solid black
- Drop or semi-erect ears
- Overshot or undershot mouth

SCALE OF POINTS

Head, nose, eyes, and teeth.....	20
Ears	10
Neck, shoulders, and chest.....	10
Back and loins	5
Forelegs.....	5
Hind legs.....	5
Feet.....	5
Hindquarters.....	10
Coat and colour.....	20
General appearance	10

TOTAL **100**



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

SHIBA INU

RECOGNIZED: 1992

Effective: January 2025

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Shiba was developed in Japan, and is the smallest of the native Japanese breeds. Developed as a hunting dog for boar, rabbit, grouse and other small game in dense undergrowth, the Shiba needed strength, agility and a coarse thick coat, as well as courage and tenacity. While still retaining these hunting skills, the Shiba is now primarily an excellent companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Shiba is a small dog of Spitz type, just off-square, well balanced and muscular, with erect ears, dark slanted eyes, tapered muzzle, and coarse standoff coat. Dogs and bitches display both strength and elegance, neither coarse nor fine, while retaining obvious differences. The overall impression conveys a spirited boldness, good nature, alertness and agility.

TEMPERAMENT

Spirited boldness, good nature, and independence characterize the Shiba temperament. Extremely lively and fun-loving with their families. While sometimes aloof with strangers, aggression to humans or extreme shyness to be severely penalized. Shibas may not tolerate other dogs' intrusions, and will display aggression if challenged.

SIZE

Ideal Height: Dogs, 39.5 cm (15.5 in); bitches, 36.75 cm (14.5 in). For the purposes of judging, dogs under 38 cm (15 in) and over 42 cm (16.5 in); females under 34 cm (13.5 in) and over 38 cm (15 in) shall be disqualified.

COAT

Double-coated, with the outercoat harsh and straight, and undercoat soft and dense. Guard hair approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) on body, 4 to 5 cm (1.5 to 2 in) on withers. Hair short and even on face, ears and legs. Hair on tail slightly longer and forms a bristle, not a plume. **Serious fault:** Long or woolly coat.

COLOUR

Red, sesame, black and tan. These are the only acceptable colours, and are to be given equal consideration. Colour is clear and intense, with undercoat of cream, buff or grey. "Urajiro" (creamy white ventral colour) is required on all three allowed colours, in these areas: side of muzzle, cheeks, inside ears, on underjaw and upper throat, inside of legs, on abdomen, around vent, ventral side of tail. Cream does not extend over nasal bridge. Cream spots above eyes, on tip of tail and on forechest permitted but not required. White markings known as socks permitted but not desirable. Spots of colour in the urajiro are highly undesirable. "Reverse mask" (all cream/white face) is a fault.

Red: Light red to deep orange red.

Sesame: Red with black-tipped hairs scattered evenly on body and sometimes head, with no concentration in any one area. A widow's peak may be seen on the forehead, leaving the bridge and muzzle red.

Black and tan: Black has rusty cast, not blue, and extends over the entire dog. Clearly defined tan markings located over the eye, sides of muzzle, "bowtie" pattern on forechest, outside of forelegs from carpus to toes, outside of hind legs from stifle down to toes, leaving black on rear of pasterns. Black pencilling on toes permitted. Tan may be found inside of ears and underside of tail.

HEAD

Skull: Broad and flat with slight furrow, cheek muscles well developed, and stop moderate. **Muzzle:** Full and round, tapering slightly to black nose, being 40% of total head length. The nasal bridge straight, lower jaw strong. The lips tight and black. **Teeth:** Large, strong with scissors bite. Missing teeth to be faulted, but with the molars (M3) not taken into consideration. Five or more missing teeth a disqualification. **Eyes:** Small, triangular, set well apart and oblique (slanting up at outside corner). Dark brown in colour, with black eye rims. **Ears:** Small, thick, triangular, well-furred, inclining forward and firmly pricked.

NECK

Thick and muscular, blends into shoulders. No dewlap.

FOREQUARTERS

The **shoulders** moderately sloping, well developed. The **elbows** set close to body, and forearms straight. The **pasterns** slightly inclining. **Feet** are cat-like with well-arched toes fitting tightly together and thick pads. The nails hard and darker colour desirable.

BODY

Body is tight-skinned and well muscled. Height to length ratio of 10 to 11, measured from withers to ground, and point of shoulder to point of buttock. Bitches may be slightly longer. Chest depth from withers to elbow one-half or slightly less of total height. The **chest** deep, ribs moderately sprung. **Back** straight and short, the **loins** broad and muscular, the **abdomen** firm and well tucked-up.

HINDQUARTERS

The upper thighs long, and lower thighs short and well developed, with a wide natural stance. Angulation in balance with the forequarters. The hock joint strong. Feet as in front.

TAIL

Set on high, thick and carried vigorously curled or curved as a sickle over back. The tip nearly reaching hocks when let down.

GAIT

Light, quick and elastic. Forward reach and rear drive are moderate. Viewed from the front or rear, there is a tendency to single-track. Topline remains level and firm.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Light eye colour
- Level or extremely overshot bite
- One to four missing teeth
- Reverse mask
- Long or woolly coat is a serious fault.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Dogs under 38 cm (15 in) and over 42 cm (16.5 in); females under 34 cm (13.5 in) and over 38 cm (15 in)
- Coat colours other than described
- Ears not pricked
- Tail not carried over back
- Five or more missing teeth, but with the molars (M3) not taken into consideration
- Undershot bite



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

SHIH TZU

RECOGNIZED: 1952

Effective: January 2004

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Shih Tzu was developed in the palaces of China from Tibetan Temple dogs crossed with other Chinese breeds. It was originally bred to be a companion and that remains its sole purpose today. Sturdy and surprisingly hardy, they are well-suited to both city and country living.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Shih Tzu is an abundantly coated dog with a distinctly oriental appearance. It is a solid, sound little dog that is rather heavy for its size.

TEMPERAMENT

Shih Tzu are distinctly arrogant with a character all their own. They are exceptionally good-natured, affectionate and intelligent. They are full of life and have an air of importance that cannot be denied.

SIZE

The Shih Tzu is not a toy dog. This is a smaller type of dog with good bone and substance. Height at withers approximately 22.75 to 26.75 cm (9 to 10.5 in). Breed type and balance always to be main consideration.

COAT

A luxurious, long, flowing coat with an undercoat. May be slightly wavy but never curly. The coat may be parted from the root of the tail to the back of the skull. The hair on the head may be tied up to form a topknot. A bow or ribbon to be optional. Coat may be trimmed so as not to interfere with the movement of the dog.

COLOUR

All colours are acceptable providing they have black noses, lips and eye rims. The exceptions are the livers and blues, which have pigmentation that complements that particular colour.

HEAD

Skull: Round, broad and wide between the eyes with a definite stop. The **muzzle** is short, square and about one-fifth of the total length of the skull. The muzzle is approximately 2.5 cm (1 in) from the stop to the tip of the nose. The upward sweep of the front part of the muzzle should place the nose level with the bottom of the eye. The placement of the muzzle is directly responsible for the nose placement, which may be slightly tilted or level. The **nose** leather should be broad and the nostrils well open. **Eyes** should be large, dark and round except in livers and blues where the lighter colour is permissible. The eyes should be well set in the skull and the expression should be warm and irresistible. **Ears:** Leathers drooping, set just below the crown of the head and so heavily coated that they appear to blend with hair of the neck. Mouth is slightly undershot or level, the bottom jaw is wide and strong. **Teeth** should not be visible when the mouth is closed.

NECK

The neck must be in balance with the body length and must also complement the high tail set and carriage.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Well developed, muscular and well set to allow freedom of movement. The **upper arm** well laid back thus allowing for the desired width and depth forming a good forechest. The **legs** straight, well boned, set well under the body and fitting closely to the chest. **Feet:** Moderate size and well padded.

BODY

This is not a square dog. The length of back from the withers to the tail set to be slightly longer than the height from the withers to the ground. Taking into consideration the forechest as well as the area behind the tail, the Shih Tzu should appear rectangular in outline. The **body** should be deep, sturdy and well coupled with a good spring of rib. There should be little or no tuck-up of the underline. A good **forechest** is essential to both the movement and balance of the Shih Tzu. The **topline** should be level both standing and moving.

HINDQUARTERS

Strong, muscled, well angulated and in balance with forequarters. **Hocks:** Short, sturdy and turning neither in nor out. **Feet:** Moderate and well padded.

TAIL

Well feathered, set high and carried gaily over the back in a loose curve with the tip just touching the back.

GAIT

Should be smooth and flowing with the head and tail held high. Extension both front and rear. Front legs should move out of the coat in a straight line, feet turning neither in nor out. Rear legs show strong rear action displaying full pads on the move. The Shih Tzu has a distinct swagger when on the move that is enhanced by his air of importance.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Temperament: Any deviation from the above-mentioned temperament to be considered very undesirable.
- Size: Lack of proper bone and substance
- Coat and colour: Excessive trimming, sparse or woolly coats, missing pigmentation
- Head: Narrow head, lack of stop, pink on nose or eye rims, small or light-coloured eyes, eye white showing, missing canines or incisors, lack of strength of underjaw, pinched nostrils, wry mouths, tongue showing when the mouth is closed. Wrinkles like a Peke.
- Neck: Too short in that it does not complement the carriage and outline of the Shih Tzu.
- Forequarters: Excessive legginess and crooked legs
- Body: Lack of forechest, narrow, weedy bodies with no bone and substance, high in rear standing or moving, Shih Tzu not adhering to the correct rectangular outline
- Hindquarters: Slipping stifles and luxating hocks, cow hocks
- Tail: Tails flat on back, pig tails, tails not carried gaily or happily, tails carried sickle-like without tip touching back.
- Gait: Lack of reach and drive, bouncing gait, inability to move with tail or head held high

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Scissors or overshot bites
- One or two blue eyes



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

TIBETAN SPANIEL

RECOGNIZED: 1978

Effective: January 2014

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Tibetan Spaniel is a little companion dog related to the Pekingese, the Pug and the Japanese Spaniel. His origins cannot be traced.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Presentation: In the show ring it is essential that the Tibetan Spaniel be presented in an unaltered condition with the coat lying naturally, with no teasing, parting or stylizing of the hair. Specimens where the coat has been altered by trimming, clipping or by artificial means shall be so severely penalized as to be effectively eliminated from competition. Dogs with such a long coat that there is no rectangle of daylight showing beneath or so profuse that it obstructs the natural outline, are to be severely penalized. Whiskers are not to be removed. Hair growing between the pads on the underside of the feet may be removed for safety and cleanliness. Dewclaws may be removed.

TEMPERAMENT

Gay and assertive, highly intelligent, aloof with strangers.

SIZE

Height: About 25.5 cm (10 in)

Weight: 4 to 6.75 kg (9 to 15 lb) being ideal

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.

HEAD

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. Black **nose** preferred. 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 the muzzle. **Teeth** must not show when mouth is closed. **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.

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

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

BODY

Level back. Slightly longer from the point of shoulder to root of tail than the height at withers. Well ribbed with good depth.

HINDQUARTERS

Well made and strong, hocks well let down and straight when viewed from behind. Stifle well developed, showing moderate angulation. Hare-footed, small and neat with feathering between toes often extending beyond the feet. White markings allowed.

TAIL

Set high, richly plumed and carried in a gay curl over the back when moving. Should not be penalized from dropping tail when standing.

GAIT

Quick moving, straight, free, positive.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed’s traditional purpose.

- Large full eyes
- Broad flat muzzle
- Very domed or flat wide skull
- Long, plain down face, without stop, accentuated stop
- Pointed, weak or wrinkled muzzle, overshot mouth
- 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.



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

TIBETAN TERRIER

RECOGNIZED: 1974

Effective: January 2018

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

The Tibetan Terrier was bred for centuries in the monasteries in the high Himalayas where they were loved and used by the monks and lamas as mascots, good luck charms and watchdogs. The dense coat allowed survival in the extreme climatic conditions. The compact size and unique foot structure permitted movement over snow and terrain inaccessible to man.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A profusely coated dog of sturdy build, square in proportion, with the tail curled over the back. The facial hair covers the eyes and muzzle, providing protection from the elements. The large round feet, with no discernible arch, produce a snowshoe effect while providing traction for traversing and climbing in extreme terrain.

TEMPERAMENT

The Tibetan Terrier is intelligent, sensitive, loyal, devoted and affectionate. The breed may be reserved but extreme shyness is a fault.

SIZE

Height: 35.5 to 40.75 cm (14 to 16 in)

Weight: 8.25 to 13.5 kg (18 to 30 lb)

The weight must be proportionate to the height, maintaining a sturdy, compact build.

COAT

Double coat. The undercoat, fine wool. The topcoat profuse, fine, but not silky or woolly, either straight or wavy. The coat is long but should not hang to the ground.

COLOUR

Any colour or combination of colours including white.

HEAD

Skull: Of medium length and width, not coarse, slightly domed, narrowing slightly from ear to eye. There shall be a distinct but not exaggerated stop. The cheekbones curved but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. The length from the eye to tip of the nose should be equal to that from the eye to the occiput. **Muzzle:** The jaws between the canines should form a distinct curve. The lower jaw should carry a small but not over-exaggerated amount of beard. The head should be well furnished with long hair falling forward over the eyes. **Nose:** Black. **Mouth:** A tight scissors bite, a tight reverse scissors bite or a level bite are equally acceptable. A slight undershot bite is acceptable. **Eyes:** Large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken; should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark. **Ears:** Pendant, not too close to the head, V-shaped, not too large; heavily feathered.

NECK

The neck is well set on the shoulders, slightly arched and carried erect.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders: Sloping, strongly muscled, flat and well laid back. The **forelegs** should be straight when viewed from front or side. In motion the **elbows** should move close to the body and parallel to the line of travel. **Pasterns** are short and slightly sloping. **Feet** should turn neither in nor out and must be large, round and heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on his pads; the foot has no arch.

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

Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters. **Thighs:** Broad with well-bent stifles. **Hocks:** Well let down, turning neither in nor out. Both front and hind feet are structurally the same.

TAIL

Medium in 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.

GAIT

When in motion the legs and feet should move parallel to the line of travel with the hind legs tracking the fore. A dog with the correct foot moves with elasticity and drive indicating great agility and endurance.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- Extreme shyness
- Weak, snipey foreface
- Overshot or very undershot bite or wry mouth
- Lack of double coat in adults



GROUP VI: NON-SPORTING DOGS

XOLOITZCUINTLI (MINIATURE & STANDARD)

RECOGNIZED: 2014

Effective: January 2018

The breed standard outlines the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed, and ensures that a dog can carry out its original purpose. Breeders and judges should be mindful to prioritize dogs that are healthy and sound in both mind and body.

ORIGIN & PURPOSE

One of the world's oldest and rarest breeds, the Xoloitzcuintli (pronounced show-low-eets-queent-lee) can be called the first dog of the Americas. The name is derived from the Aztec god Xolotl and the Aztec word for dog Itzcuintli. Highly prized for their curative and mystical powers, a reputation that persists to this day, the Xolo held a place of special religious significance for many ancient cultures. Clay and ceramic effigies of Xolo's date back over 3000 years and have been discovered in the tombs of the Toltec, Mayan, Zapoteca and Colima Indians.

There are three sizes: Toy, Miniature and Standard. The miniature and standard Xolos were first registered in Mexico in 1955. Before then, the breed was kept alive by secluded Indian tribes in remote parts of Mexico and South America. The Countess Lascelle De Premio Real was primarily responsible for the re-establishment of this almost extinct native breed, which is now designated as the official dog of Mexico.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A dog of clean and graceful outline, equally combining elegance and strength. There are two varieties: coated and hairless. In the **hairless variety**, the principle characteristic is the total or almost total absence of hair. In the **coated variety**, the hair should be short, dense and flat. In conformation, the Xolo is lean and well proportioned, somewhat like a Manchester Terrier

TEMPERAMENT

A calm, cheerful dog, quiet and tranquil, attentive and alert, somewhat aloof towards strangers. Barking and growling only under provocation.

SIZE

Height at the withers, as follows:

Toy: From 25 cm (9.75 in), up to and including 35 cm (13.75 in)

Miniature: Over 35 cm (13.75 in), up to and including 46 cm (18 in)

Standard: Over 46 cm (18 in), up to and including 58 cm (22.75 in)

Length of body, measuring from point of shoulders to end of rump, in proportion to height at withers, equals 10:9, thus slightly longer than high. Bitches may be slightly longer than dogs. Xolos with long narrow bodies and short limbs to be severely faulted. Medium bone is desirable; however, bone type should be in proportion to the overall size of the dog. The larger the dog the more bone acceptable, remembering that the breed exhibits an overall view of elegance and strength.

COAT

The principle characteristic of the hairless variety is the absence of hair in general, but the presence of a tuft of short coarse, and not very dense hair on the head and nape is acceptable. It is also common to have similar hair on the feet and tail. Hair on areas other than the head, nape, feet and tail is a serious fault. Skin is smooth, firm, sensitive to the touch and seems to radiate heat. Scars caused by accidents should not be penalized.

In the coated variety the hair is short, dense and lies flat on the body, completely covering all areas of the dog. Long soft or wavy hair in either variety is a serious fault.

COLOUR

Colours may range from black to grey, red, liver, bronze to golden yellow. Particolours occur, including white patches. Solid colours and darker shades are preferred.

HEAD

Expression is thoughtful and intelligent, showing distinctive brow wrinkles when at attention. The expression is of a vivacious animal, conveying the noble and faithful character of this breed. **Eyes** should be almond-shaped and of medium size, neither sunken nor protruding. Both eyes are the same colour, which varies from yellow to black, the darker being preferred. The eye rims are dark on dark-coloured dogs and may be lighter on light-coloured dogs. **Ears** are large, expressive and elegant, set medium high and carried erect when alert. The ear leather is to have a thin and delicate texture. Ears not standing erect at one year of age is a fault. Cropping is prohibited. **Skull** is wedge-shaped. **Stop** is not pronounced. The **muzzle** is slightly longer than the skull, with strong upper and lower jaws. The jaw line blends smoothly into the muzzle. The **nose** is black on dark-coloured dogs and may be lighter on light-coloured dogs. Lips are thin and tight; cheeks are barely developed. The **bite** is a tight scissors bite. Overshot or undershot is a serious fault. In the hairless variety the absence of premolars is to be expected and the absence of molars is not to be penalized. A complete set of incisors is preferred but lack thereof not to be penalized. In the coated variety full dentition is required. Moderate wrinkling on the heads of adults is acceptable.

NECK

The neck is long and slightly arched, blending smoothly into the shoulders. The skin is without wrinkles or dewlap, though in young dogs under one year of age wrinkled skin may still be present.

FOREQUARTERS

Seen from the front, the **front legs** are straight, vertical, in good proportion and of good length in relation to the body. The **shoulders** are flat and muscular, the length of shoulder blade and upper arm are also of good length and proportion in relation to the body. The moderate angulation of shoulder blade and upper arm permits free and reaching movement. The strong elbows fit close to the chest wall, never turned outward (elbowing out). The **feet** are hare-feet, webbed with tight well arched toes. Pads are firm and elastic. Nails are short and black on dark coloured dogs and may be light on light coloured dogs. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet may have a small bristly hair, and neither toe in nor out.

BODY

The body is well developed and strongly built. From the front the forechest is adequately broad but the tip of the sternum does not protrude. The **brisket** reaches the point of the elbow, **ribs** are well sprung but not barrel-shaped. The **topline** shows not very well defined withers, a straight level and firm back and loin, strong and muscular having a slight arch. The **croup** is gently rounded, muscular and relatively broad. The **underline** is elegant, beginning under the chest and following the muscular tucked-up belly in a rising line.

HINDQUARTERS

Seen from the back, the **hind legs** are straight and parallel with strong well-muscled thighs, standing wide rather than close. **Stifles:** Moderately bent, hocks straight, turning neither in nor out, with well let down angulation of

proportionate degree to permit free strong driving movement of the hindquarters. **Feet** and nails are the same as front. Dewclaws may be removed. Cow hocks are a serious fault.

TAIL

The tail is long and thin and may have some bristly hair. Set on low, reaching to the hock, and tapering towards the tip. In movement it is carried high, curved, never curled over the back. In repose, it hangs down in a slight curve.

GAIT

The Xolo has a long, elegant, springy step, a free and effortless fast trot, with a double-tracking movement. The legs converge towards a centre line as speed increases but do not single-track. Head and tail are carried high.

FAULTS

Any departure from the aforementioned ideals shall be considered faulty to the degree in which it interferes with the health and well-being of the dog and the breed's traditional purpose.

- In hairless variety, hair on parts not mentioned in the above
- In the coated variety, patches of hair missing
- Long, soft, wavy hair
- Skin slack forming folds
- Dewlaps
- Albinism
- Head very broad
- Too nervous or aggressive dogs
- Eyes very light in colour
- Body very long and narrow with short legs
- Short tail

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- Cropped or drop ears
- Height dogs or bitches under 25 cm (9.75 in) or over 58 cm (22.75 in)
- Docked tail
- Long, soft topknot as with a Chinese Crested Dog
- Absence of one or more testicles

