

Special Breed Specific Instructions (BSI)

**regarding exaggerations
in pedigree dogs**

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Introduction

The task of a dog show judge is to preserve the characteristics of each breed within the frames of the approved breed standard. This must never be done at the expense of soundness. It is the responsibility of the judge to be acquainted with the breed standard as well as health issues which exaggerations can cause for the individual dog and for the development of the breed as a whole.

A breed standard does never describe exaggerations but the wording of breed typical characteristics can mislead judges and breeders to such interpretations that specimen with extreme type will be preferred at shows and in breeding.

A judge shall evaluate the exhibits as a result of previous generations of breeding and must be particularly observant towards trends of exaggerations which in a time perspective may threaten soundness and health. It is the trends towards exaggerations which must be identified and observed before they have given rise to problems. The dog show judge is in an excellent position to prevent unsound breeding by avoiding to award dogs of extreme type highly.

The Breed Specific Instructions identify areas of risk and aim at preventing possible future problems. The BSI document is a complement to the breed standard and

aims at reminding the show judge and to alert his/her awareness about the risks of exaggerations.

These instructions are the result of an inventory made possible through extensive collaboration between dog show judges, breed clubs, veterinary surgeons and health insurance statistics.

This inventory constitutes the basis for the selection of the high profile breeds and for the written directions for each individual breed.

The first edition of the BSI was applied in practice and evaluated during 2009 at all the shows arranged by the regional kennel clubs affiliated to the Swedish Kennel Club (SKK).

The basis for the revised edition presented below is made up by:

1. The initial selection done by ten Scandinavian all-rounders 2006 and the continuous correspondence with them
2. The continuous dialogue with the breed clubs in question during 2007-2010
3. The veterinary medical expertise involved and the insurance statistics from 1995-2006
4. The consensual result from the general dog show judges conference 2007

5. The evaluations of the BSI by the judges 2009 at all the SKK shows

The revised document focuses 46 out of approximately 300 recognised F.C.I breeds in Sweden. The compound information from the five areas motivates the listing of these specific breeds which have been assessed as being at risk for a negative development due to exaggerations of type characteristics.

The evaluation of the level of risk for the individual breed is included in the text.

A continuous follow up based on new data in the five areas above will update the list and initiate changes of the breeds. The BSI will be integrated in the Swedish show system and the routines worked out during the trial period will be applied.

Application

Prior to each judging appointment, it is the responsibility of the judge to familiarise himself/herself with these specific instructions for the breed he/she has been invited to judge.

It is of utmost importance that judges continue to judge positively and, as previously, select winners of correct type and overall quality even though there is an increased demand of raised attention regarding exaggerations, health and soundness. A dog that is obviously healthy and sound is however not an excellent breeding result if it is not of excellent type!

The BSI shall not be comprehended as an addition to the lists of faults (including disqualifying faults) you find in many breed standards. The intention is to raise the awareness of the judges regarding exaggerations and soundness. As previously, the judge must evaluate what he sees and deviations must be judged on its degree of imperfection, and no faults are linked to a certain award. Exaggerations in conformation and faults which have an affect on the dog's health are certainly more serious than cosmetic failings however.

Judges are requested to consider health aspects to a higher degree than previously, particularly when considering awarding CK (certificate quality). - Jud-

ges should as always give "Disqualified" (award no prize) to dogs with manifest abnormalities and defects.

Frequently existing faults, not linked with health concerns and exaggeration of breed points in individual breeds, have not been listed here routinely, but must naturally also be noted when judging.

The judge is asked to give his written critique in a positive form and also point out when risk areas show soundness, but it is important to be precise and open about relevant health matters if this has affected the evaluation and/or placing of the dog.

Judges are encouraged to observe and point out in the written critique such exaggerations in general presentation and handling that can be harmful or unethical in relation to health and function and also circumstances that can unfavourably detract from the serious goals of exhibiting dogs.

The judge is expected to fill out the special evaluation form (see pages 29-30) where the occurrence of the BSI notes for the breeds can be accounted for and the judge's own reflections and comments can be stated. The judge is also invited to give suggestions about other breeds that should be considered to benefit from the BSI survey.

Requirements for all dogs

Breathing

All dogs should be able to breathe without difficulty, also when moving.

Eyes

All dogs should have clear eyes without any signs of discomfort.

Skin

All dogs should have healthy skin without signs of irritation.

Teeth

All dogs should have healthy teeth and a bite according to the breed standard. Incorrectly placed teeth that injure the upper gums or palate is a disqualifying fault.

Condition

No dogs should be overweight.

Coat

The coat should not be so extensive as to create discomfort or impede movement.

Movement

All dogs should be able to move naturally without visible effort or discomfort.

Temperament

All dogs should have good temperament suitable for life in present society. Breed specific behaviour must be noted and allowed, but excessive shyness or sharpness of temperament is never acceptable. Nota bene: aggressive dogs and dogs showing signs of panic and/or fear should always be awarded “Disqualified” (no prize).

The brachycephalic breeds which are represented in the FCI group 2 and 9 constitute a specific breed type which expresses itself in various anatomic changes of varying degrees in the nose, jaws, eyes, skin and thorax. Exaggerations of these type characteristics comprise serious health risks.

The chondrodystrophic breeds which are represented in all the FCI groups except 7, 8 and 10 have type characteristics comprising serious risks of disturbing movement and ground clearance of body if exaggerated.

FCI Group I

Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

Ardennes Cattle Dog	Collie Smooth *	Portuguese Sheepdog
Australian Cattle Dog	Croatian Sheepdog	Puli
Australian Kelpie	Czeslovakian Wolfdog	Pumi
Australian Shepherd	Dutch Shepherd Dog, long-haired	Pyrenean Sheepdog - smooth faced
Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog	Dutch Shepherd Dog, rough-haired	Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog
Bearded Collie	Dutch Shepherd Dog, short-haired	Romanian Mioritic Shepherd Dog
Beauceron	Flanders Cattle Dog	Saarloos Wolfdog
Belgian Shepherd Dog/Groenendael	German Shepherd Dog *	Schapendoes
Belgian Shepherd Dog/Laekenois	Komondor	Schipperke
Belgian Shepherd Dog/Malinois	Kuvasz	Shetland Sheepdog
Belgian Shepherd Dog/Tervueren	Lancashire Heeler	Slovakian Chuvach
Bergamasco Shepherd Dog	Long-Haired Pyrenean Sheepdog	South Russian Shepherd Dog
Berger Picard	Majorca Shepherd Dog	Tatra Shepherd Dog
Border Collie	Maremma and Abruzzes Sheepdog	Welsh Corgi Cardigan *
Briard	Mudi	Welsh Corgi Pembroke *
Catalan Sheepdog	Old English Sheepdog (Bobtail)	White Swiss Shepherd Dog
Collie Rough *	Polish Lowland Sheepdog	

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group I

This group contains several working breeds, for which the ability to move soundly is of particular importance. Sound movement should therefore be highly praised and evaluated with particular attention.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Collie, Rough-haired and Smooth-haired

Areas of risk are

- narrow under jaw resulting in inverted canine teeth going straight up into the roof of the gums (palate). “Under jaw strong, clean cut”
- excessively small and very deeply set eyes. “Medium sized (never very small) eyes of almond shape”
- anxiousness and undue shyness

Particular attention should therefore be paid to under jaw, bite, teeth and eyes as well as the temperament.

German Shepherd Dog (*Deutscher Schäferhund*)

Areas of risk are

- front construction being narrow and incorrect
- over angulation in stifle and hock joints causing unstable, “wriggly”, narrow hind movement and cow hock

Particular attention should therefore be paid to correct movement, not only when trotting, but also when pacing. The standard’s wording “the back very slightly sloping” should be noted.

Welsh Corgi Cardigan

This breed should be “sturdy ... mobile. Long in proportion to height” – “Legs short but body well clear of ground”

Areas of risk are

- exaggeration of body length and excessive shortness of legs
- “forearm slightly bowed” and “front feet turned slightly outwards” must not be exaggerated to interfere with soundness and movement
- construction of hindquarters

Particular attention should therefore be paid to movement and the breed typical proportions.

Welsh Corgi Pembroke

“Low set, strong, sturdily built, alert and active. Body of medium length ... not short coupled. Chest well let down between forelegs”.

Areas of risk are

- excessive shortness of legs
- incorrect construction of front assembly causing incorrect movement
- poor angulation of hindquarters causing insufficient drive

Particular attention should therefore be paid to movement and to proportions, low set and not short.

FCI Group 2

Pinscher and Schnauzer - Molossoid Breeds - Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs

Affenpinscher	Dogue De Bordeaux *	Miniature Schnauzer, white
Alentejo Mastiff	Dutch Smoushond	Neapolitan Mastiff *
Anatolian Shepherd Dog	Entlebuch Cattle Dog	Newfoundland
Appenzell Cattle Dog	Fila Brasileiro	Pyrenean Mastiff
Atlas Mountain Dog - Aidi	German Boxer *	Pyrenean Mountain Dog
Austrian Pinscher	German Pinscher	Rottweiler
Bernese Mountain Dog	Giant Schnauzer, black	Saint Bernard Dog, long-haired *
Black Terrier	Giant Schnauzer, pepper and salt	Saint Bernard Dog, short-haired *
Bosnian -Herzegovinian -Croatian Shepherd Dog	Great Dane *	Schnauzer, black
Broholmer	Great Swiss Mountain Dog	Schnauzer, pepper and salt
Bulldog *	Hovawart	Serra da estrela Mountain Dog, long-haired
Bullmastiff *	Italian Corso Dog	Serra da estrela Mountain Dog, smooth-haired
Cao Fila de Sao Miguel	Karst Shepherd Dog	Shar Pei *
Castro Laboreiro Dog	Landseer (Continental-European type)	Spanish Mastiff
Caucasian Shepherd Dog	Leonberger	Tibetan Mastiff
Central Asia Shepherd Dog	Majorca Mastiff	Tosa
Danish-Swedish Farmdog	Mastiff *	Uruguayan Cimarron
Dobermann	Miniature Pinscher	Yugoslavian Shepherd Dog-Sharplanina
Dogo Argentino	Miniature Schnauzer, black	
Dogo Canario	Miniature Schnauzer, black and silver	
	Miniature Schnauzer, pepper and salt	

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group 2

This group contains several heavy breeds of Molossoïd type, but also herding dogs from mountainous districts. It is of utmost importance that they are not overweight and that they have sound, strong constitution in order to function properly and to be able to move without visible effort or discomfort. Narrow fronts, bent front legs and weak pasterns, cow-hocked or lack of angulation in hind legs are incorrect for any breed.

Some of the Molossoïd breeds have excessive, loose skin which must never be exaggerated and allowed to cause discomfort to the dog. A dog's skin must be healthy without any sign of discomfort.

Heavy breathing, excessively heavy head carried low and dogs giving off large amounts of saliva when breathing are incorrect. This applies to both small and large breeds.

(The text within inverted commas is a quotation from the breed standards)

Bullmastiff

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems which could result from overly short muzzle and insufficient room in throat cavities and/or pinched nostrils
- excessive amount of facial skin which can cause eye problems
- lack of angulation in hindquarters which can cause knee problems
- exaggerated height over rear and very steep croup which can cause problems and incorrect movement
- exaggerations in type and size

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, correct length of muzzle, (not shorter than one third of length of head) and that the eyes are not set in an excessive amount of loose skin. Sound movement and correct angulation in hindquarters should be praised highly. Extreme type and size should not be preferred over soundness, balance and correct construction.

Bulldog

The extreme conformation of this breed with, for example, shortened skull and muzzle and underdeveloped bridge of nose, causes serious health problems if exaggerated.

Areas of risk are

- breathing difficulties which can be linked to narrow respiratory channels on different levels but due foremost to insufficient room in throat cavities and ribcage. Breathing distress is a disqualifying fault
- exaggerated type conformation and insufficient angulation of fore- and hindquarters might result in unsound movement/lameness charging the standard's demand "Soundness of movement of the utmost importance."
- excessively short bridge of muzzle, excessively loose facial skin and loose eye-rims can cause injury and inflammation of eyes
- overhanging nose roll and skin wrinkles in the anal region can cause inflammations

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the shape of the head/skull, breathing, eyes, skin and tail, but also to movement.

The breed standard very clearly emphasises that unconstrained breathing and sound movement shall be highly awarded.

Dogue De Bordeaux

The breed has areas of increased risk of problems due to

- loose eye rims

- general anatomical malformations, such as incorrect front with bent legs, very high at croup and insufficiently angulated hindquarters which can cause unsound movement without drive and vigour

Particular attention must therefore be paid to sound eyes and functional anatomy and sound movement.

German Boxer (*Deutscher Boxer*)

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems with snoring and open mouth could result from overly short muzzles, insufficient room in throat cavities and/or pinched nostrils.
- skin irritation and discoloration
- underdeveloped incisors

The standard prescribes that “Length of nose bridge in relation to skull should be 1:2” and nose must thus not be overly short.

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, the correct proportions in head, the teeth and also to the skin.

Great Dane (*Deutsche Dogge*)

Areas of risk are

- loose eye rims
- pasterns knuckling over as well as weak hindquarters
- pads which do not meet the ground
- instability of temperament

Particular attention must be paid to ensure eyes with firm rims, correct fore- and hindquarters and correct shape of the feet. Accessibility when handled is an absolute requirement.

Mastiff

Areas of increased risk are

- excessive heaviness, overly heavy head carried low
- too high at rear, straight stifles and very steep croups can cause incorrect and troubled movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to strong, sound conformation able to support this breed's typical, massive head and its strongly made body and heavy bone. Movement must be sound and without discomfort.

Neapolitan Mastiff (*Mastino Napoletano*)

The conformation of the breed “large heavy massive and bulky dog” and its typical

Group 2

skin “thick abundant and loose all over the body” make pronounced exaggerations seriously risky.

Areas of risk are

- too excessive skin forming exorbitant wrinkles and loose eye rims which can cause skin problems and eye problems: eyelids that fold inward or outward
- incorrect construction of the legs and poor overall anatomy and conformation can cause unsoundness and discomfort of movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to healthy skin and sound eyes, but also to movement. Too excessive skin and movement disturbances must clearly influence the award.

Dogs with the required typical cat or bear like, agile, somewhat slow movement with good drive from sound hindquarters and proper reach in front, should be rated very highly.

Shar-Pei

The extreme type and character of the skin (Mucinosis) of this breed gives rise to serious health problems if exaggerated.

Areas of risk are

- excessive amounts of /and loose wrinkled skin, the texture of which can lead to frequently occurring eye, ear and skin problems
- the padding of the lower lip can fold over the teeth. When the lower lip is constantly rolled in and “interfering with the bite”, it is a disqualifying fault

Nota bene: the following are disqualifying faults in the breed standard:

“Skin, folds or hair disturbing the normal function of the eye”

“Heavy folds of skin on body (except withers and base of tail) and limbs”.

Particular attention must therefore be paid to healthy skin, sound eyes and the bite.

Priority must be given to dogs with correct lower lip, sound/clear eyes, ears and healthy skin.

Saint Bernard Dog, Short-haired and Long-haired (*St. Bernhardshund*)

Areas of increased risk are

- excessive amount of loose skin and loose lip folds
- loose eye rims
- over dimensioned, big heavy head
- incorrect proportions with short legs which can cause rolling gait

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the correct amount of loose skin and that eyes are sound. The proportions of the dog must be correct and the construction being powerful and movement sound.

FCI Group 3 Terriers

Airedale Terrier	Fox Terrier, smooth	Norfolk Terrier
American Staffordshire Terrier	Fox Terrier, wire	Norwich Terrier *
Australian Silky Terrier	German Hunting Terrier	Parson Russell Terrier
Australian Terrier	Irish Glen of Imaal Terrier	Scottish Terrier
Bedlington Terrier	Irish Softcoated Wheaten Terrier	Sealyham Terrier
Border Terrier	Irish Terrier	Skye Terrier *
Brazilian Terrier	Jack Russell Terrier	Staffordshire Bull Terrier *
Bull Terrier, standard *	Japanese Terrier	Welsh Terrier
Cairn Terrier	Kerry Blue Terrier	West Highland White Terrier *
Cesky Terrier	Lakeland Terrier	Yorkshire Terrier *
Dandie Dinmont Terrier	Manchester Terrier	
English Toy Terrier	Miniature Bull Terrier *	

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group 3

This group contains a few breeds with skin problems, a few with problems with incorrect bites and a few with tendencies towards exaggerated breed type.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Bull Terrier/ Miniature Bull Terrier

Areas of increased risk

- narrow under jaw with inverted canine teeth
- skin irritation, sparse coat without gloss

Particular attention must be paid to the correct unique type of head combined with a strong under jaw and also to the skin and coat.

Norwich Terrier

Areas of increased risk are

- breathing difficulties caused by tendencies towards incorrect dwarfism resulting in apple head, protruding eyes and a tendency to dish face
- excessively short neck and extremely short body affecting movement negatively

Particular attention must therefore be paid to correct head type and body, but also to sound and free movement and breathing.

Skye Terrier

Area of risk is

- bent front legs and loose elbows which can cause incorrect movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to sound limbs and movement, without any sign of lameness.

Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Area of risk is

- inverted canine teeth.

Particular attention must therefore be paid to bites and teeth.

West Highland White Terrier

Area of risk is

- skin irritation and discoloured coat, sometimes caused by skin folds

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin and coat.

Yorkshire Terrier

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems caused by narrow respiratory channels
- weakness of under- and upper jaw and poor dentition which can cause the tongue not to be held properly within the mouth which then becomes a disqualifying anomaly

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, normal development of the muzzle with wide, open nostrils, healthy teeth and correct jaws and tongue.

FCI Group 4

Dachshunds

Dachshund miniature, smooth-haired

Dachshund miniature, long-haired

Dachshund miniature, wire-haired

Dachshund rabbit, smooth-haired

Dachshund rabbit, long-haired

Dachshund rabbit, wire-haired

Dachshund standard, smooth-haired

Dachshund standard, long-haired

Dachshund standard, wire-haired

About the breeds in group 4

At the moment no breeds in group 4 are listed in the BSI.

FCI Group 5

Spitz and Primitive types

Akita	Ibizan Warren Hound - Ibizan Podenco,	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese
Alaskan Malamute	smooth-haired	Podengo, smooth-haired/medium-sized
American Akita	Icelandic Sheepdog	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese
Basenji	Japanese Spitz	Podengo, smooth-haired/miniature
Canaan Dog	Kai	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese
Canarian Warren Hound	Karelian Bear Dog	Podengo, wire-haired/large
Chow Chow *	Kishu	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese
Cirneco dell'Etna	Korea Jindo Dog	Podengo, wire-haired/medium-sized
East Siberian Laika	Mexican Hairless Dog, intermediate	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese
Eurasian	Mexican Hairless Dog, miniature	Podengo, wire-haired/miniature
Finnish Lapphund	Mexican Hairless Dog, standard	Russian-European Laika
Finnish Reindeer Herder	Norrbottenspitz	Samoyed
Finnish Spitz	Norwegian Buhund	Shiba
German Spitz/Keeshond	Norwegian Elkhound, black	Shikoku
German Spitz/Giant Spitz	Norwegian Elkhound, grey	Siberian Husky
German Spitz/Medium size Spitz	Norwegian Lundehund	Svensk vit älghund
German Spitz/Miniature Spitz	Peruvian Hairless Dog, large	Swedish Elkhound
German Spitz/Pomeranian *	Peruvian Hairless Dog, medium-sized	Swedish Lapphund
Greenland Dog	Peruvian Hairless Dog, miniature	Swedish Vallhund
Hälleforslund	Pharaoh Hound	Taiwan Dog
Hokkaido	Portuguese Warren Hound - Portuguese	Thai ridgeback dog
Ibizan Warren Hound - Ibizan Podenco,	Podengo, smooth-haired/large	Volpino Italiano
rough-haired		West Siberian Laika

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Chow-Chow

Exaggerations regarding the amount of skin and the formation of the hindquarters constitute serious risks for problems.

Areas of risk are

- snoring and laboured breathing often with mouth constantly open, caused by insufficiently wide respiratory channels and throat
- excessive amount of skin. embedding the eyes “Dark, oval shaped, medium sized and clean”
- inadequately angulated stifles and hock joints causing incorrect movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, eyes and skin, but also to movement.

Stifles and hocks that knuckle over are anatomically incorrect and is a disqualifying fault.

Unconstrained breathing, sound eyes not showing any sign of irritation and breed typical yet sound movement are all important points.

German Spitz/Pomeranian (*Deutscher Spitz/Zwergspitz*)

Areas of risk are

- size, when too tiny
- underdeveloped muzzle with incorrect bite, lame tongue and incorrectly placed canine teeth
- insufficient closure of fontanels can cause neurological faults linked to injuries and is a disqualifying fault
- coat – incorrect texture

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the correct size – neither too big nor too small and to the cranial skull sutures and fontanels and that the muzzle is of typical shape and neither too long nor too short and has sound jaws and bite.

FCI Group 6

Scenthounds and Related Breeds

Alpine Dachsbracke	French White and Orange Hound	Poitevin
American Foxhound	Gascon Saintongeois	Polish Hound
Anglo-français de Petite Vénerie	German Hound	Polish Hunting Dog
Ariégeois	Grand Basset Griffon Vendeen	Porcelain
Artesian-Norman Basset *	Grand Griffon Vendeen	Posavaz Hound
Artois Hound	Great Anglo-French Tricolour Hound	Rhodesian Ridgeback
Austrian Black and Tan Hound	Great Anglo-French White and Black Hound	Russkaja Gontjaja
Basset Hound *	Great Anglo-French White and Orange Hound	Russkaja pegaja gontjaja
Bavarian Mountain Scenthound	Great Gascony Hound	Schiller Hound
Beagle	Griffon Nivernais	Serbian Hound
Beagle-Harrier	Halden Hound	Serbian Tricolour Hound
Billy	Hamilton Hound	Slovakian Hound
Black and Tan Coonhound	Hanoverian Scenthound	Småland Hound
Bloodhound *	Harrier	Small Blue Gascony Hound
Blue Gascony Basset	Hellenic Hound	Small Swiss Hound/Bernese Hound
Blue Gascony Griffon	Hygen Hound	Small Swiss Hound/Jura Hound
Bosnian Coarse-haired Hound - called Barak	Istrian Coarse-haired Hound	Small Swiss Hound/Lucerne Hound
Dalmatian	Istrian Short-haired Hound	Small Swiss Hound/Schwyz Hound
Drever	Italian Hound, coarse-haired	Spanish Hound
English Foxhound	Italian Hound, short-haired	Styrian Coarse-haired Hound
Estonian Hound	Medium Griffon Vendeen	Swiss Hound/Bernese Hound
Fawn Brittany Basset	Montenegrin Mountain Hound	Swiss Hound/Jura Hound
Fawn Brittany Griffon	Norwegian Hound	Swiss Hound/Lucerne Hound
Finnish Hound	Otterhound	Swiss Hound/Schwyz Hound
French Tricolour Hound	Petit Basset Griffon Vendeen	Transylvanian Hound
French White and Black Hound		Tyrolean Hound
		Westphalian Dachsbracke

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group 6

This group contains working hunting dogs which must have a sound construction.

It is very important to examine all Basset breeds carefully for incorrectly formed ribcage with deformed ribs with or without incorrect, shortened sternum. Attention should also be given to toe pads which do not meet the ground properly.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Artesian-Norman Basset (*Basset Artésien Normand*)

Areas of risk are

- wrongly developed ribcage
- excessively bent forelegs making the pasterns touch
- toe pads which do not meet the ground
- The breed standard reads under eliminating faults: "Rear end of sternum too short with absence of xiphoid process. Ribs very much deformed. Completely straight front legs"

Basset Hound

Exaggerations of this breed's type and proportions, substance and single breed characteristics implies serious risks for health problems.

Areas of risk are

- excessive skin, open and loose eye rims can cause problems
- overly long ear leathers
- unsound and/or excessive amount of loose skin can cause inflammations in wrinkles. The standard reads "Skin is supple and elastic without any exaggeration"
- poor construction of fore- and/or hindquarters and/or inadequate ground clearance as a result of excessive shortness of legs which can cause incorrect movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to eyes, ears, skin, typical proportions and movement which shall be "Smooth, powerful and effortless action with forelegs reaching well forward and hind legs showing powerful thrust, hound moving true both front and rear. Hocks and stifles never stiff in movement, nor must any toes be dragged."

Sound eyes, ears and skin as well as free movement are highly valued.

Bloodhound (*Chien de Saint-Hubert*)

Area of risk is

- loose eye rims which can cause problems

Particular attention must therefore be paid to eyes and skin.

FCI Group 7

Pointing Dogs

Ariege Pointing Dog	French Spaniel	Italian Pointing Dog *
Auvergne Pointing Dog	French Wire-haired Korthals Pointing Griffon	Italian Wire-haired Pointing Dog *
Blue Picardy Spaniel	Griffon	Large Münsterlander
Bohemian Wire-haired Pointing Griffon	Frisian Pointing Dog	Old Danish Pointing Dog
Bourbonnais Pointing Dog	German Long-haired Pointing Dog	Picardy Spaniel
Brittany	German Rough-haired Pointing Dog	Portuguese Pointing Dog
Burgos Pointing Dog	German Short-haired Pointing Dog	Pudelpointer
Drentse Partridge Dog	German Wire-haired Pointing Dog	Slovakian Wire-haired Pointing Dog
English Pointer	Gordon Setter	Small Münsterlander
English Setter	Hungarian Short-haired Pointing Dog	Spaniel de Pont-Audemer
French Pointing Dog - Gascogne type	Hungarian Wire-haired Pointing Dog	St. Germain Pointing Dog
French Pointing Dog - Pyrenean type	Irish Red and White Setter	Weimaraner, long-haired
	Irish Red Setter	Weimaraner, short-haired

Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.

About the breeds in group 7

This group contains gundogs which must not show extreme tendencies such as excessive substance, overly lymphatic conformation, excessive coat or ribcages that are too deep or too flat.

Italian Pointing Dog (*Bracco Italiano*)

Areas of risk are

- excessive loose skin and loose eye rims which can cause problems
- Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin and eyes.

Italian Wire-haired Pointing Dog (*Spinone Italiano*)

Areas of risk are

- excessive loose skin and loose eye rims which can cause problems

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin and eyes.

FCI Group 8

Retrievers - Flushing Dogs - Water Dogs

American Cocker Spaniel *	Flat Coated Retriever	Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
American Water Spaniel	French Water Dog	Portuguese Water Dog
Cheasapeake Bay Retriever	Frisian Water Dog	Romagna Water Dog
Clumber Spaniel *	German Spaniel	Small Dutch Waterfowl Dog
Curly Coated Retriever	Golden Retriever	Spanish Waterdog
English Cocker Spaniel *	Irish Water Spaniel	Sussex Spaniel *
English Springer Spaniel *	Labrador Retriever *	Welsh Springer Spaniel
Field Spaniel		

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group 8

This group contains gundogs and endurance and sound movement are therefore particularly important. It is important to be able to distinguish between substance and obesity.

Several of the breeds in this group suffer from problems with eyes and ears due to excessive skin, but this can also be caused by large, heavily coated outer ears.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

American Cocker Spaniel

Areas of increased risk are

- shallow eye sockets in extremely short rounded skull
- overly short muzzle can cause incorrect bites
- poorly developed short ribcage
- loose eye rims
- exaggerated volume of coat and incorrect coat texture

Particular attention must therefore be paid to correct head proportions, but also to ribcage, eyes and coat.

Clumber Spaniel

This is an agile working dog in good condition without overweight and without exaggerations in head and skull.

Areas of increased risk are

- dogs being too big and heavy

Group 8

- excessively heavy heads with an abundance of loose skin and loose eye rims which can cause eye problems
- unsound construction with insufficient angulation can affect the movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the size and head and that movement is powerful sound and of correct breed type.

English Cocker Spaniel

Areas of risk are

- excessive loose and thick skin and loose eye rims can cause eye problems
- the typically low set ears can cause inflammation of the ears on dogs with thickened skin and heavy, woolly coat. The skin of the ear leather should be fine

The breed standard reads: “Flat, silky in texture, never wiry or wavy, not too profuse and never curly“.

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin, eyes, ears and correct texture of coat.

English Springer Spaniel

Areas of risk are

- excessive loose and thick skin and loose eye rims can cause eye problems
- the typically low set ears can cause inflammation of the ears on dogs with thickened skin and heavy, woolly coat

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin, eyes and ears.

Labrador Retriever

Areas of risk are

- obesity/overweight
- lameness and incorrect movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to correct movement. Obesity/overweight must not be confused with substance.

Sussex Spaniel

Area of risk is

- excessive, loose and thick skin; loose eye rims can cause eye problems.

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin and eyes.

FCI Group 9

Companion and Toy Dogs

Belgian Griffon *	Havanese	Phalène
Bichon Frise	Japanese Chin *	Pražský krysařík
Bolognese	King Charles Spaniel *	Pug *
Boston Terrier *	Kromfohrländer	Russian Toy, longhaired
Brussels Griffon *	Lhasa Apso	Russian Toy, smooth-haired
Cavalier King Charles Spaniel *	Little Lion Dog	Shih Tzu *
Chihuahua, long-haired *	Maltese	Small Brabant Griffon *
Chihuahua, smooth-haired *	Medium size Poodle	Standard Poodle *
Chinese Crested Dog *	Miniature Poodle	Tibetan Spaniel
Coton de Tuléar	Papillon	Tibetan Terrier
French Bulldog *	Pekingese *	Toy Poodle

*Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.*

About the breeds in group 9

Several breeds in this group have extreme conformation with shortened skull and underdeveloped muzzle. Further exaggeration of these points would give rise to serious health problems.

Brachycephalic head type is part of correct breed type in breeds such as Boston Terriers, French Bulldogs, the Griffon breeds, Japanese Chin, King Charles Spaniels, Pugs, Pekingese and Shih Tzus. This can lead to problems if exaggerated causing, for instance, overly large, protruding eyes in shallow eye sockets, which in turn may cause prolapses of the eyes. Such eyes are also very vulnerable to injuries of the cornea if surrounded by excessive skin or coat.

Wry under jaw and/or lame tongue, so called tongue fault are not uncommon in toy dogs and are disqualifying faults.

Narrow respiratory channels with restrained breathing and pinched nostrils are serious problems which must be noted.

The majority of these breeds should have well-developed, long ribcages with well sprung ribs extending far back giving good protection to heart and lungs and ample support to the diaphragm. Unsound deviations are short, open (ribs too short) ribcages with short sternum, but also ribs pointing inwards and narrow ribcages – all serious faults. Some of the breeds in this group are also heavily coated which in some cases has resulted in incorrect, woolly and excessive coats, so heavy that they impair movement.

Powerless movement without drive can be seen in some of the breeds as a possible

effect of poor muscular condition.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Belgian Griffon, Brussels Griffon and Small Brabant Griffon

(Griffon Belge, Griffon Bruxellois and Petit Brabançon)

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems caused by insufficient room in throat cavities and/or ribcage and/or pinched nostrils
- overly short bridge of nose can give rise to eye injuries

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, nose and sound eyes.

Bostonterrier

Areas of increased risk are

- breathing problems which can be linked to narrow respiratory channels: insufficient room in throat cavities and/or ribcage and pinched nostrils
- overly short body, roach back, too diminutive tail, too short and flat muzzle and heavy and coarse head

Particular attention must therefore be paid to sound breathing and the formation of the head/skull and the dog's proportions.

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems with snoring sound
- skin folds showing sign of irritation and loose eye rims
- prominent eyes and shallow sockets caused by shallow eye sockets can lead to eye injuries. "Large, dark, round but not prominent; spaced well apart."

Particular attention must therefore be paid to soundness of breathing, skin and eyes.

Chihuahua, Smooth-haired and Long-haired (*Chihuahueño*)

Areas of increased risk are

- insufficient closure of cranial sutures. Open fontanel is a disqualifying fault
- underdeveloped muzzle giving rise to problems with bite and dentition and jaws, canine teeth running up into the roof of gums and also tongue fault
- weedy and unsound construction of hindquarters "Hind legs well muscled with long bones"

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the formation of the skull and the jaws and the general anatomy.

Chinese Crested Dog

Area of risk is

- skin injuries caused by unhealthy and ethically unacceptable removal of hair in order to disguise lack of hairlessness

Particular attention must therefore be paid to skin.

French Bulldogg (*Bouledogue francais*)

The extreme conformation of this breed with shortened skull and underdeveloped bridge of nose and tail, cause serious health problems if exaggerated further.

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems which can be linked with narrow respiratory channels due to excessively short muzzle, and/or insufficient room in throat cavities and/or ribcage and also pinched nostrils
- too short muzzle and overly large eyes which increase the risk for eye injuries and inflammation. The standard reads “length of muzzle about 1/6 of the total length of the head”
- overly short proportions in neck and back and insufficient angulation in fore- and hindquarters can cause powerless dragging movement

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, bridge of nose, eyes, skin and movement. Gait should be free and active.

The breed standard calls for an “active” dog which is “powerful for its small size, short, compact in all its proportions”, but which must not be excessively short in neck and back. Complete lack of tail vertebrae is always a disqualifying fault.

Japanese Chin

Areas of increased risk are

- breathing problems caused by pinched nostrils, too small and narrow skull, but also too short a ribcage

Particular attention must therefore be paid to sound breathing and the formation of the head/skull and the ribcage.

King Charles Spaniel

Areas of increased risk are

- poor general anatomic construction with underdeveloped ribcage with a keel and bent front legs and feet turning out
- overly big eyes

Particular attention must therefore be paid to the formation of the skull and the eyes, but also to sound movement and the general anatomy.

Pekingese

The extreme conformation of this breed with shortened skull and underdeveloped bridge of nose and jaws cause serious health problems if exaggerated.

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems caused by small narrow head, pinched face and shallow under jaw , narrow mouth cavity and/or insufficient room in throat cavities and/or rib cage; also pinched nostrils. Breathing shall be assessed with dog in action
- overly big eyes showing white of the eye
- overhanging nose wrinkle
- narrow and/or shallow ribcage where the brisket wall gives insufficient support to front part which is pushed forward with loose elbows and pasterns knuckling over
- poorly angulated hindquarters with unstable hocks hindering development of ample muscles and resulting in untypical movement
- coat which can be very big and/or woolly and cause discomfort. The standard reads “not excessively coated”

All signs of respiratory distress are unacceptable and should be heavily penalised

When judging Pekingese particular attention must be paid to breathing, eyes, skin, coat and movement. The dogs must be judged in action respecting that the standard reads; “Typically slow, dignified rolling gait in front”.

The general rule is “All dogs should be able to move naturally without visible effort or discomfort - page 6“

Pug

Areas of serious risk are

- breathing problems which may be caused by narrow respiratory channels due to insufficient room in throat cavities and/or ribcage – also pinched nostrils
- overly short bridge of nose and/or excessive loose skin and harsh hair on the nose wrinkle disturbing the function of the eyes as well as the nose. The standard does in fact not ask for a nose wrinkle – neither unbroken or broken
- short and open ribcage with short ribs and sternal bone

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, sound skin and eyes and the formation of the rib cage.

Shih Tzu

Areas of risk are

- breathing problems caused by too small head, too short a muzzle and pinched

nostrils

- overly large, protruding eyes which dispose for injuries
- poor dentition

Particular attention must therefore be paid to breathing, head proportions, eyes, jaws and teeth.

Standard Poodle (*Grand Caniche*)

Areas of risk are

- too narrow a skull and muzzle with weak under jaw and which subsequently can result in incorrectly placed canine teeth and problems with bite
- too small eyes that are deeply set

Particular attention must therefore be paid to head proportions, mouth and the placement and size of the eyes.

FCI Group 10

Sighthounds

Afghan Hound	Hungarian Greyhound	Russian Hunting Sighthound *
Arabian Greyhound	Irish Wolfhound *	Saluki
Azawakh	Italian Greyhound	Spanish Greyhound
Deerhound	Polish Greyhound	Whippet
Greyhound		

Breeds marked with an * are listed in the BSI.

(The text within inverted commas is quotation from the breed standards)

Irish Wolfhound

Area of risk is

- incorrect bite caused by narrow under jaw with inverted canine teeth going straight up into the roof of the gum

Particular attention must therefore be paid to bites and jaws.

Russian Hunting Sighthound (*Russkaya Psovaya Borzaya - Borzoi*)

Area of risk is

- incorrectly placed canine teeth. The breed standard gives clear information:
Eliminating fault: “Faulty position of one or both canines of the lower jaw which, when the mouth is shut, can damage the upper gums or the palate.”

Particular attention must therefore be paid to bites and jaws.

Evaluation of the BSI

This evaluation form will be available at the show. Please fill out and forward to the show secretary or ring steward after judging any breed listed in the BSI.



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Evaluation of the BSI

Please forward to the show
secretary or ring steward.

ARRANGERANDE KLUBB/ORGANIZING CLUB.....

You have been invited to judge.....

at the dog show indate

This breed is listed in the BSI for breeds under observation with regard to exaggerations and a risk towards unsoundness and poor overall health. We would like you to answer the questions below in order to make it possible to evaluate the accuracy of this survey for health and soundness of dogs and this breed in particular.

Please study the text regarding the breed you will judge. Notice particularly the introduction and instruction for application in the beginning of the BSI document.

1) The number of dogs of the breed in question which you judged were:.....

Mark with a cross if no dogs were shown

2) Did you notice any of the issues and topics mentioned for the breed? YES NO

If YES, **which** of the points in the list did you find and **how many** dogs showed them?

.....
.....
.....

3) Did you notice any **other** exaggerations or faults in **this breed** that you would like to point out?

.....
.....

4) Do you find it adequate that this breed is listed in the BSI?

Please indicate and make comments below!

Yes, it's adequate that this breed is listed

No, it's not adequate that this breed is listed

.....

.....

5) Have you any other comments about the BSI?

.....

.....

6) Are there any **other breeds** you feel ought to be considered?

.....

.....

Thank you!

(date and signature)

(name in block letters)

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