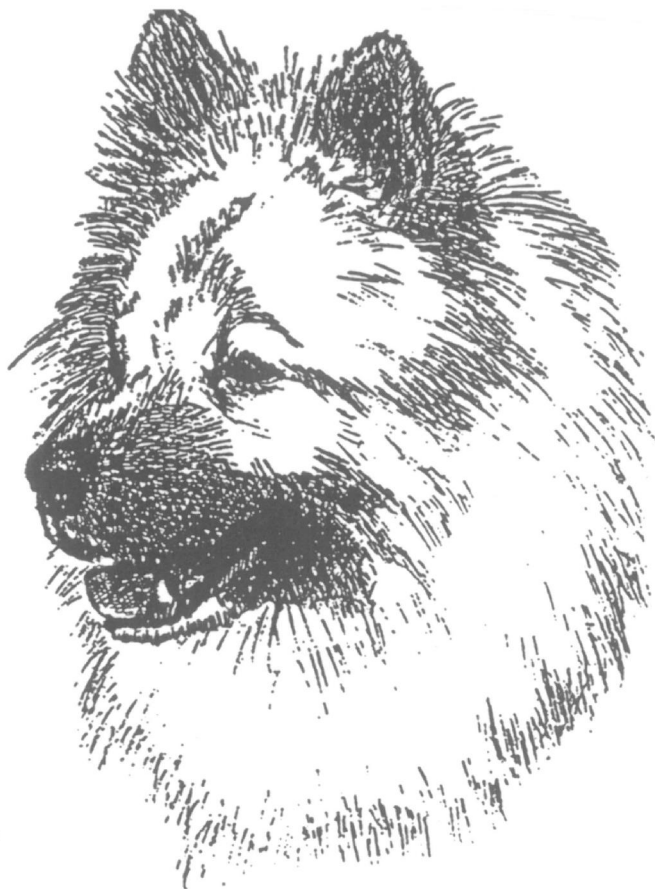


FCI-Standard N° 291 / 16. 06. 1999 / GB

EURASIAN

(Eurasier)



TRANSLATION : Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN : Germany.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : 06.01.1994.

UTILIZATION : Companion dog.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfspitz. This was first called « Wolf-Chow » and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was re-named « Eurasier » (Eurasian) and recognized by the F.C.I.

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

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

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

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

CRANIAL REGION : Flat forehead with distinct frontal furrow. Well defined occiput.

Stop : Barely defined.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Medium size, nose leather with black pigmentation.

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

Lips : Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation.

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

Cheeks : Hardly pronounced.

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

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

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

BODY :

General appearance : Strong, not too short in back.

Withers : Pronounced.

Back : Firm and straight. Very well muscled.

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

Croup : Straight, broad and strong.

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

Lower line : Slight tuck up.

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

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

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

Shoulders : Well muscled. Lying slightly slanted.

Upper arm : Medium length, well muscled.

Elbows : Close to chest.

Forearm : Medium length, well muscled.

Pastern joint : Strong.

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

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

HINDQUARTERS :

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

Pelvis : Slightly slanting.

Upper thigh : Medium length with strong muscle.

Stifle : Solid, angle not too open.

Lower thigh : Medium length, well muscled.

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

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

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

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

SKIN : Tight, pigmented.

COAT

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

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

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at withers : Dogs : 52-60 cm,

Bitches : 48-56 cm.

Weight : Dogs : 23-32 kg,

Bitches : 18-26 kg.

The balance of the proportions is most important but the ideals to aim for are medium height and weight.

Height at withers : Dogs : 56 cm,

Bitches : 52 cm.

Weight : Dogs : 26 kg,

Bitches : 22 kg.

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

ELIMINATING FAULTS :

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

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

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