



**FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)**

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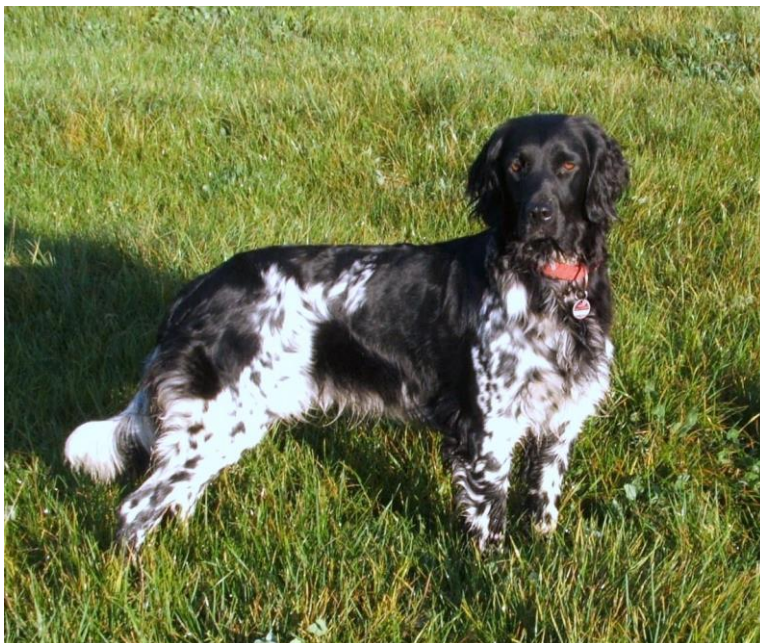
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**05.03.2014 / EN**

**FCI-Standard N° 118**

## **GROßER MÜNSTERLÄNDER VORSTEHUND**

(Large Munsterlander)



**TRANSLATION:** Mrs Peggy Davis, additions by Christina Bailey.  
Revised by VDH and Renée Sporre-Willes / Official language (DE).

**ORIGIN:** Germany.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:** 29.10.2013

**UTILIZATION:** In accordance with his hunting requirements as a versatile gundog the Large Munsterlander has to meet all the necessary challenges and has to be able to work in the field, in the forest and in the water before and after the shot.

**FCI-CLASSIFICATION:** Group 7 Pointing Dogs.  
Section 1.2 Continental Pointing  
Dogs, “Spaniel type”.  
With working trial.

**BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:** The historical development of the Large Munsterlander goes back to the white/particolour bird and hawking dog of the Middle Ages via the Stöberhund and Wachtelhund to the Pointer of the 19th century. The Large Munsterlander as well as the Small Munsterlander and the Deutsch-Langhaar (German Longhair) belong to the family of the longhaired German Pointing Dogs, whose planned breeding began towards the end of the 19th Century. After the « German Longhair Club » finally excluded the black colour from breeding in 1909, the « Club for the pure breeding of the black and white Münsterland Pointers » (founded in 1919) took over the breeding of the black and white Longhair.

After incorporating the remainder of these native Longhairs, in particular from West-Münsterland and lower Saxony, onto a foundation list, the Club began the planned breeding of the Large Munsterlander in 1922.

The foundation list comprised 83 dogs. Descendants of the dogs on the original list were entered into the stud book for Large Munsterlander.

The Club keeping the stud records is the « Verband Grosse Münsterländer e.V. », to date organised in eight independent regional groups. The « Verband Grosse Münsterländer » is a member of the V.D.H. (Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen) and of the Federation of Working Gundogs (JGHV).

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** Strong muscular body, yet racy general impression. Expression of intelligence and nobility. Clean outline.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTION:** Length of body and height at withers should, as near as possible, be equal. Length of body can exceed height at withers by 2 cm.

**BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:** The most important qualities are: to be tractable and easily taught, dependable for use as a gundog, in particular after the shot. Lively temperament without being nervous.

### **HEAD**

Noble and elongated, with intelligent outlook. Definite well muscled chin.

### **CRANIAL REGION:**

**Stop:** Modest.

### **FACIAL REGION:**

**Nose:** Pronounced black nose leather.

**Muzzle:** Strong, long and well developed for its use. Bridge of nose straight.

**Lips:** Not pendulous.

**Jaws / Teeth:** Strong **bite** and complete dentition (42 teeth) with well formed canines and perfect scissor bite.

**EYES:** The darker the better; eyelids tightly fitting.

**EARS:** Broad, set on fairly high, rounded at tips, close fitting.

**NECK**: Strong and well muscled with noble curve.

**BODY**:

Withers: Medium height, long, well muscled.

Back: Short, firm, straight.

Loins: Pronounced, protected by taut muscles.

Croup: Long, broad, sloping only slightly, well muscled.

Chest: Broad when seen from front, deep seen from side with definite forechest.

Underline and belly: Lightly tucked up, taut, slim. Flanks short and set high.

**TAIL**: Carried horizontally or slightly higher. Seen from side in continuation of the upper line, without break.

**LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS**:

General appearance: Correct angulations.

Shoulder: Shoulder blade close fitting to the ribs.

Upper arm: **Should be strong and well muscled.**

Forearm: Legs straight, strong and well muscled.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Springy.

Forefeet: Of moderate length and roundness, tight toes; **no dewclaws.**

**HINDQUARTERS**:

General appearance: Strong, taut muscles. Vertical stance.

Stifle (Knee): Correct angulation.

Hock joint: Correct angulation.

Hind feet: **Of moderate length and roundness, tight toes; no dewclaws.**

**GAIT / MOVEMENT**: Springy walk and trot, covering ground, with long stride. Gallop: elastic, animated with necessary drive and long bound.

**SKIN:** Taut.

**COAT**

**Hair:** Long and dense, yet sleek and not curly or stand off as this hinders hunting ability. Typical long-hair.

The coat must be specially long and dense on backs of front and hind legs (well feathered) in both dogs and bitches. Also on the tail the hair must be particularly long. The strongest tail feathering should be in the medium part of its length.

Hair on **ears** should be long (good fringes) and reach clearly and evenly over the tip of the **ears** (leather ends of ears not desirable). Hair on head is short and smooth.

**Colour:** **The three colour varieties are: White with black patches and spots, blue roan or pure black. The head is always black, possibly with a white snip or blaze.**

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:**

**Height at the withers (average):** Males 60–65 cms  
Females 58–63 cms  
2 cms over specified size tolerated.

**Weight:** Approx. 30 kgs.

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

- Skull too broad. Too much stop, **too short muzzle**.
- Roman nose, dish face; lacking pigment completely or only spots.
- Lips loose or pendulous.
- Slight faults of teeth and bite; Pincer bite; double PM1 absence of 1-2 premolars (PM1) or of the 3rd molars (M3). (**Maximum 2 teeth**)
- Eye too light. Visible red haw. **Loose eyelids**.

- Ears low set, standing away from head. **Ears too short or folded backwards showing cartilage.**
- Neck too short, too long, too thick, too thin; dewlap.
- Withers too low, too short.
- Back too long, hollow or roach back.
- Loins with slack muscles. Transition to rump not harmonious; overbuilt.
- Croup short, narrow, falling away sharply.
- Chest barrel-shaped, narrow, not deep enough, lack of forechest.
- Belly too tucked up, set too low.
- Tail carried sideways, rolled upwards, kinky or ring tail.
- Front legs: Angulations too steep, protruding or twisted elbows. Weak pastern. Too narrow or too wide in front.
- Hind legs: Angulations too steep; cow-hocked or bow-legged as well as too wide or too close behind.
- Feet round cat-feet, long harefeet, splayed feet. Pidgeon-toed or fiddle front.
- Walking and trotting short, stiff or mincing. Gallop: Short, stiff leap; too little drive.

### **DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Pale nose leather.
- Entropion, ectropion.
- Overshot or undershot mouth, wry mouth; missing incisors or canines, missing molars and premolars (except 2 PM1 **or** 1 M3).
- Colours which do not conform to the breed standard.
- **Dogs over- or under-sized.**
- Gun shy or gun-sensitive in any degree. Shyness of living game, fear biter, fears of strangers.

**N.B.:**

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

**The latest amendments are in bold characters.**

## SURFACE ANATOMY

