The breed standard for Eurasier





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F.C.I.- STANDARD No.291 BREED STANDARD EURASIER

Group 5: Spitz and primitive type

Section 5: Asiatic spitz and related breeds

without working trial

- EKW Eurasier- Klub Weinheim e.V.
- KZG Kynologische Zuchtgemeinschaft für Eurasier e.V.
- ZG Zuchtgemeinschaft für Eurasier e.V.

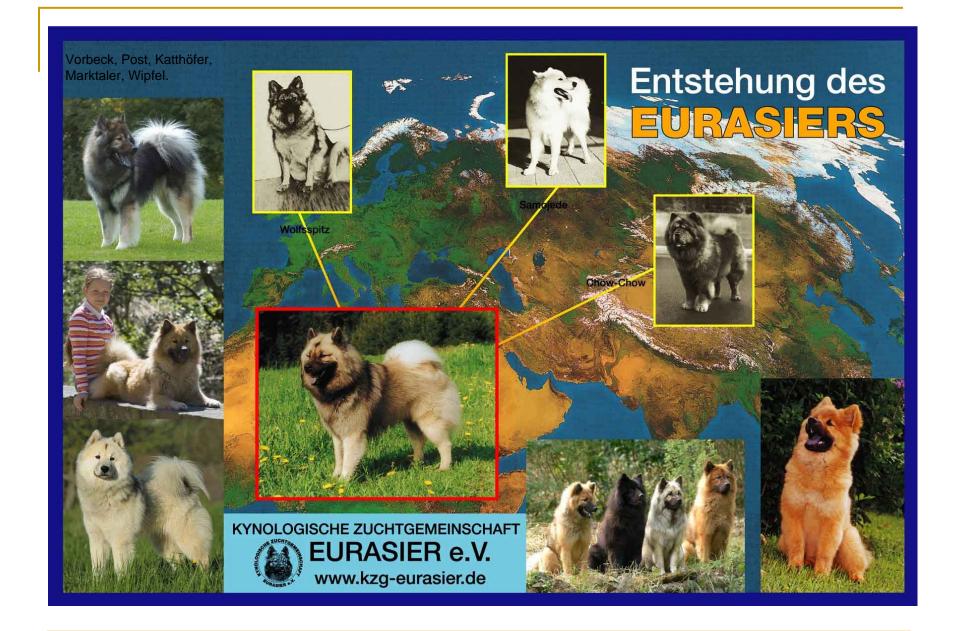
BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

In 1960 a breed was evolved by crossing a Chow Chow and a Wolfspitz. This was first called "Wolf-Chow" and then, after crossing with a Samoyed, was renamed "Eurasier" (Eurasian) and recognized by the F.C.I.

Julius Wipfel's aim was a natural looking dog (northern type), friendly to people with different natural colours.



Photos Post; Vorbeck



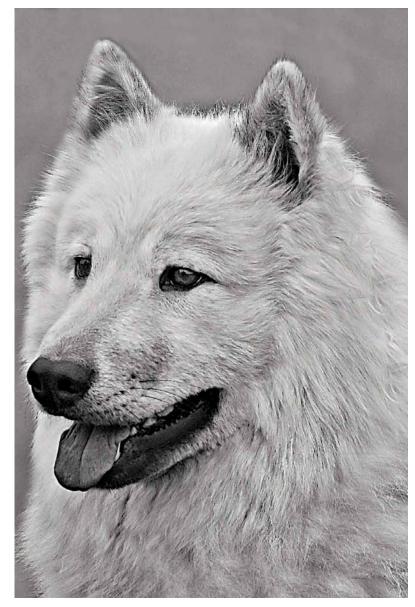


GENERAL APPEARANCE: Balanced, well constructed medium sized dog of Spitz type with prick ears and coat in varied colours. Length of coat should be such as still to reveal the body proportions. With medium bone.

female, male

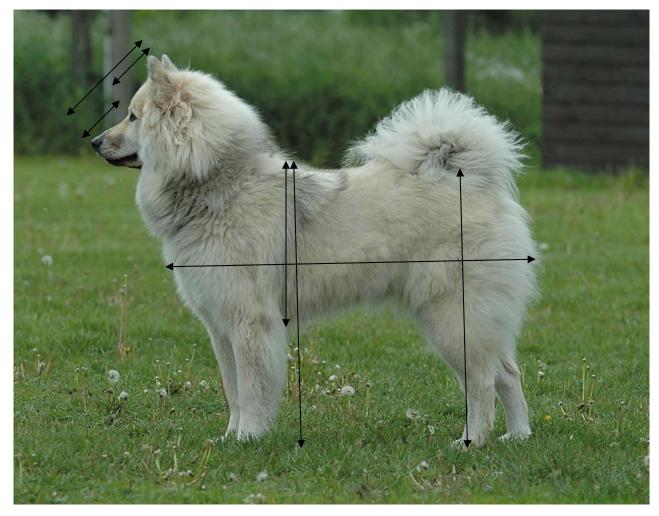








Photos Vorbeck



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.

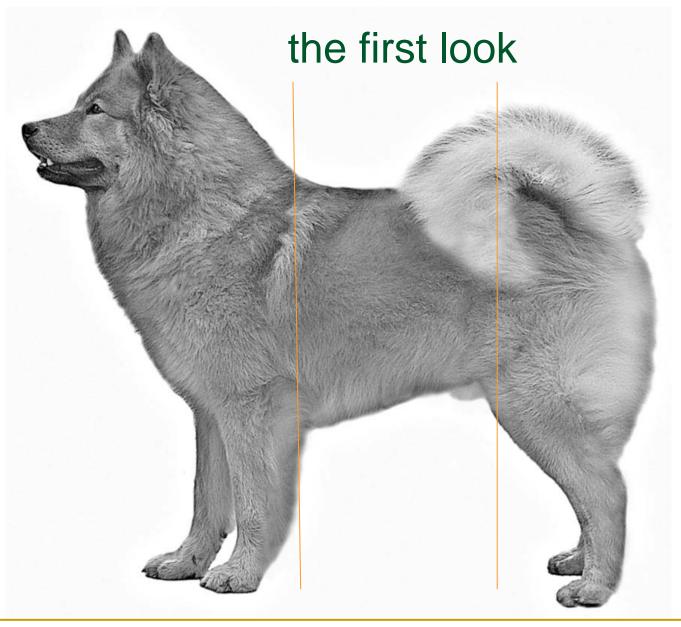


Photo Vorbeck

BEHAVIOUR

TEMPERAMENT: Selfassured, calm, even tempered with high resistance against 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 Eurasier needs constant close domestic contact with his family and understanding, yet consistent training.



proportions of the head

Balanced, not too broad skull.

Shape of head seen from above and in profile, wedge-shaped.



proportions of the head

Bridge of nose and skull run parallel.



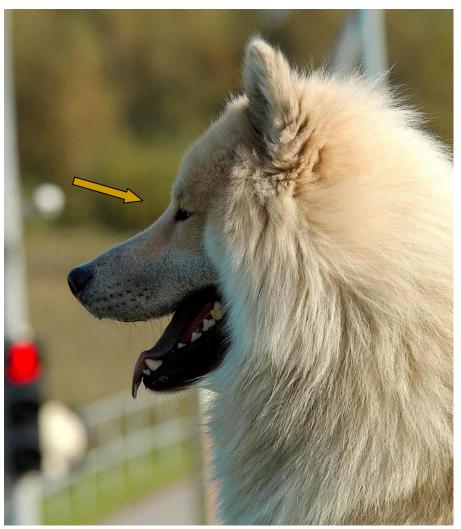
skull - occiput

CRANIAL REGION:

Flat forehead with distinct frontal furrow. Well defined occiput.



foreface: Stop: Barely defined.







Skull - Interpretations of the standard

foreface

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.

<u>Lips</u>: Edges of lips tight with black pigmentation.



typical

foreface: border area





short muzzle

pointed muzzle

foreface: lips



typical



light grey lips



loose lips



open lips

foreface: light nasal plane



foreface

<u>Cheeks:</u> hardly pronounced



foreface: teeth

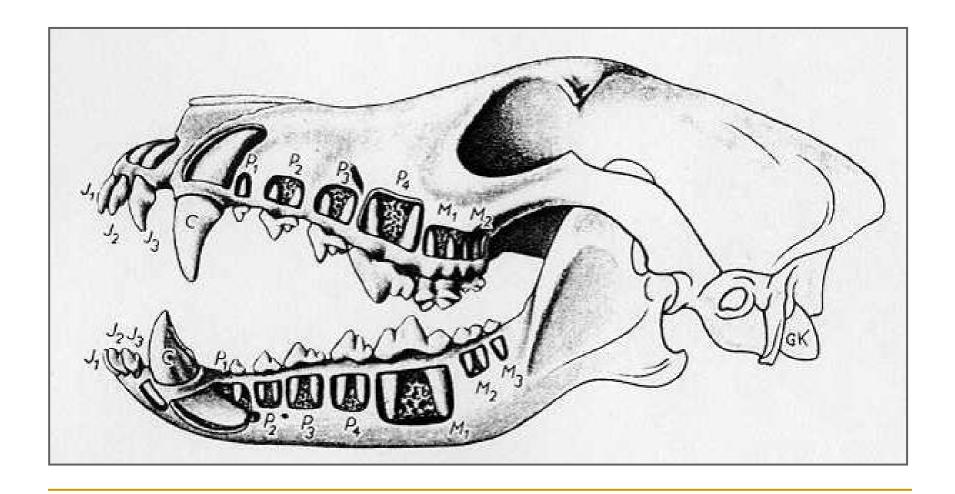
<u>Jaws/Teeth</u>: Strong; broad dental in lower jaw. Strong complete set of teeth (42 teeth conforming to usual tooth formation). Bite either scissor or pincer. Upper incisors either fit closely over lower incisors or they meet. Premolars and molars set in one line without gaps. All

teeth must be in vertical position to jaw.





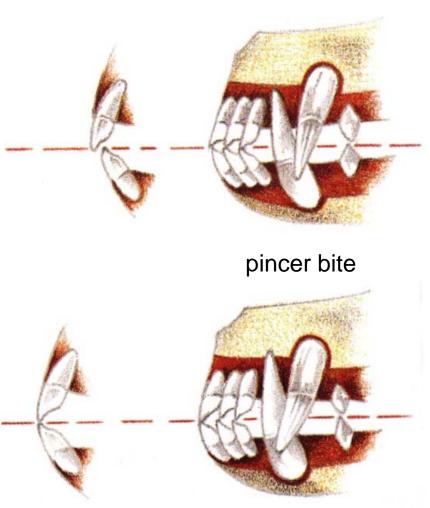
foreface - teeth



foreface: teeth

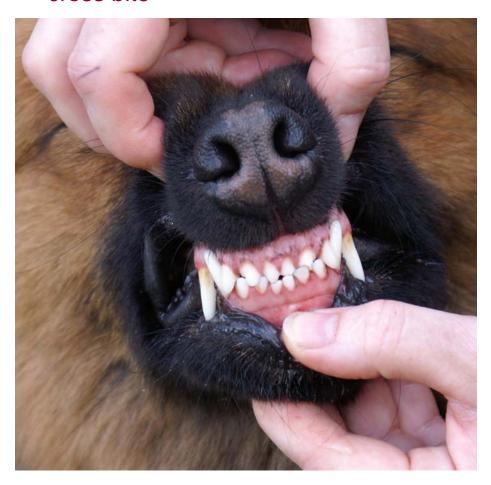
scissors bite





foreface: teeth

cross bite



overbite





Photos Post; Vorbeck undershot mouth

foreface; eyes

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





foreface; eyes







bulging eyes

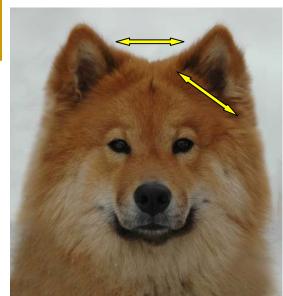
small eyes

deep- set eyes

foreface: ears

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 nearly equilateral triangle.





nearly ideal set ears

Standard Interpretation

Photos Vorbeck; Post







broad set ears

narrow ears

big and narrow ears

ears





neck line

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



good neck



neck



short

long

body

General appearance:
Strong, not too
short in back

Withers: pronounced

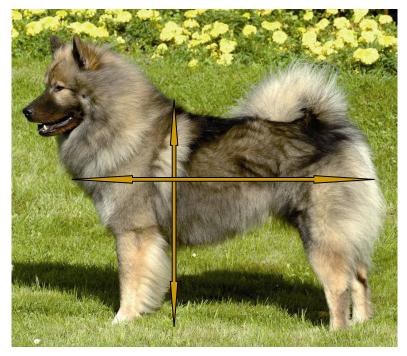
Back: Firm and straight. Very well muscled.

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

<u>Croup</u>: Straight, broad and strong

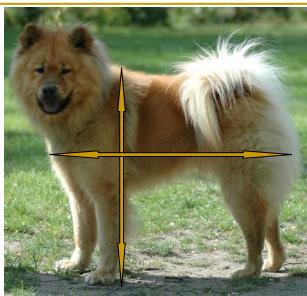


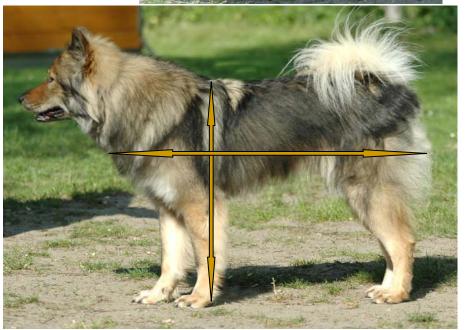
interpretations



Standard

short typ





long typ

body

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.



Correct, well set tail







body

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.







Photos Vorbeck

body - breast



smal forechest, short depth of chest, no substance

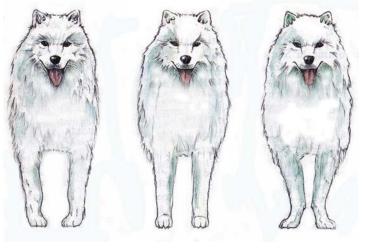


good forechest, substance. good depth of chest,

extremity: forequaters

General
Appearance:
Seen from
front,
straight and
parallel in
position.





front

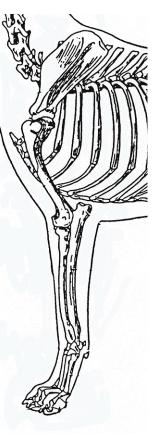


narrow front typical open front

extremity: forequaters

Seen from side, moderately angulated.
Upper arm and forearm of almost equal length.





forequarters pastern



down in pastern short pastern straight Photos Vorbeck

Shoulders: Well muscled.
Lying slightly slanted

<u>Upper arm</u>: Medium length, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to chest

Forearm: Medium length,

well muscled

Pastern joint: Strong



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





<u>Forefeet</u>: Oval; tight, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation.



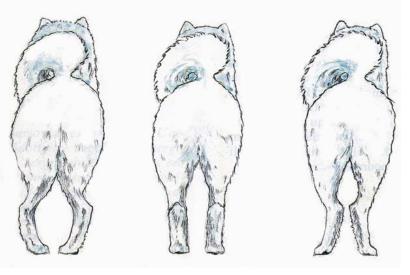
hare foot cat foot typical Photo Vorbeck

Firm, well cushioned, black pigmented pads. Thick hair between pads.



General
appearance:
Seen from
behind, set
straight and
parallel.





Pelvis: Slightly slanting

Upper thigh: Medium length with strong muscle.

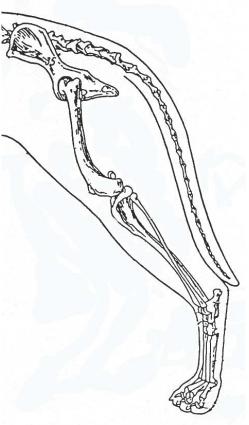
Stifle: Solid, angle not too open

Lower Thigh: Medium length, well muscled.



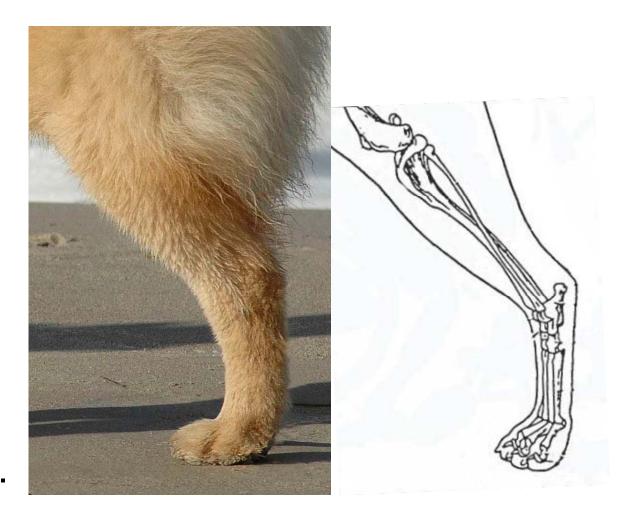
Seen from side, with moderate angulation. Upper and lower thigh of almost equal length.





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

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



hindquarters angulation





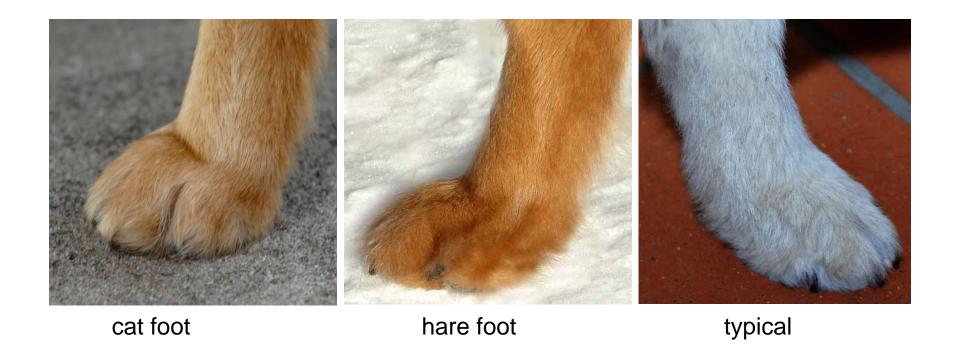


sickle angle

very good angle

straight hindquarters

Hind feet: Oval; tight, moderately arched toes. Strong nails with dark pigmentation.



Firm, well cushioned, black pigmented pads. Thick hair between pads.







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





skin and coat

SKIN: Tight, pigmented

COAT:

HAIR: All over the body in a thick undercoat and a medium long, loosely lying, guard hair. Short coat on muzzle, face, ears and front of legs.



skin and coat

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.







typical

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







not permitted

cream



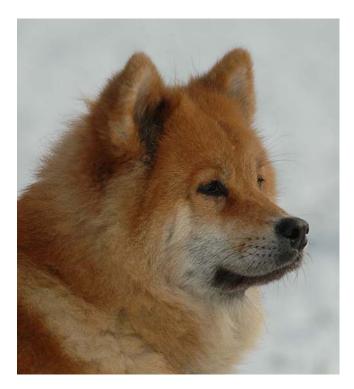
cream red



red cream



red cream with mask





red



dark_red



cream



cream grey



light wolf grey



wolf grey



dark wolf grey



dark wolf grey with light mask



agouti with light mask



agouti



dark agouti



black and cream



black



SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at withers: Dogs: 52 – 60 cm

■ Bitches: 48 – 56 cm

■ Weight: Dogs: 22 – 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

ELIMINATING FAULTS:

- Lack of correct gender characteristics
- Absence of a single or several incisors or canines; absence of a single or several premolars 3 or 4, or single or several molars 1 or 2. Anomalies in bite.
- Ectropion, entropion; eye too deep set or too small.
- Distichiasis (eyelashes arranged in two raws)
- Semi-pricked or pendulous ears
- Kinky tail
- Strong lack of pigment
- Nervousness, shyness, excessive suspiciousness
- Aggressiveness
- N.B.: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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.





