



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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FCI-Standard N° 348

TAIWAN DOG



TRANSLATION: Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Taiwan.

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UTILIZATION: Hunting dog, watch dog, companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.
Section 7 Primitive Type – Hunting
Dogs
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Taiwan Dogs are originally native Taiwanese dogs, descendants of the South Asian hunting dogs which ancient local inhabitants used to live with in the central mountainous districts. This breed was the loyal companion of the ancient hunter in the wild forest. Scholars from the National Taiwan University, Japan Gifu University and Nagoya University carried out a cooperative study in 1980 on the subject of the native Taiwan Dog. They visited twenty-nine tribes of local inhabitants and as a result, it was confirmed that the present Taiwan Dog is a descendant of the South Asian hunting dogs. This breed is now popular all across the island as a watch and companion dog.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog with triangular head, almond shaped eyes, thin pricked ears and a sickle tail. Dry, sinewy and well balanced.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Length of muzzle / length of skull = 4.5 / 5.5.

Depth of chest / height at the withers = 4.5 – 4.7 / 10.

Height at withers / length of body = 10 / 10.5.

Females are allowed to be slightly longer.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Extremely faithful to his master, keen in sense, alert in movement, bold and fearless.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: Forehead is broad and roundish, without wrinkles.

Skull: The skull is slightly longer than the muzzle.

Stop: Well defined with a slight furrow.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Moderate size. Nostrils wide. Black in colour, but can be slightly lighter in other colours than black.

Muzzle: Nasal bridge straight. The muzzle tapers a little from base to nose, but is not pointed at the tip.

Lips: Lips tight, without flews.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws are strong. Scissors bite, teeth are set square to the jaws.

Cheeks: Well developed and slightly protruding.

Eyes: Almond in shape. Dark brown in colour. Brown is also acceptable, but yellow or light eyes should be avoided.

Ears: Pricked, set on sides of the skull at an angle of 45 degrees. Inner outline is straight, while outer is slightly rounded.

NECK: Muscular, strong and of good length, slightly arched. Without dewlap.

BODY: Sinewy and muscular, nearly square in shape.

Withers: Well developed.

Back: Straight and short.

Loin: Firmly muscled.

Croup: Broad. Flat or very slightly sloping and short.

Chest: Fairly deep yet not reaching to the elbow. Forechest slightly protruding. Ribs are well sprung.

Underline and belly: Well tucked up.

TAIL: In the shape of a sickle, set on high, carried erect, active, with the tip curving forward.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Well muscled. Shoulder blades are laid back. They should meet the upper arms at an angle of 105–110°.

Elbow: Close to the body.

Forearm: Straight and parallel to each other.

Metacarpus (Pasterns): Firm.

Forefeet: Turning neither in nor out. Pads are firm and thick. Nails are black, but lighter colours are acceptable in other coat colours than black.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Hindlegs should be slender, with good bone, well muscled and parallel to each other. The rear angulation should be in balance to the front.

Thigh: Broad, sloping.

Stifle (Knee): Well bent stifle.

Lower thigh: Should be in balance with thigh.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: Turning neither in nor out. Pads are firm and thick. Nails are black, but lighter colours are acceptable in other coat colours than black.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Powerful gait with reaching stride. Agile enough to easily turn 180 degrees quickly.

COAT:

Hair: Short and hard, lying tight to the body. Length is between 1.5 to 3 cm.

Colour: Black, brindle, fawn, white, white and black, white and fawn, white and brindle.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 48 cm – 53 cm.
Females: 43 cm – 48 cm.

Weight: Males: 14 kg – 18 kg.
Females: 12 kg – 16 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 **and its ability to perform its traditional work.**

- Shyness.
- Level bite.
- Lack of teeth is to be penalized, but lack of PM1 **and M3** is acceptable.
- Level bite.
- Protruding eyes.
- Too straight in front and rear angulations.
- Oversize, undersize.
- **Curled tail carried over the back.**
- **Yellow coloured eyes.**

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
- Undershot or overshot bite
- Missing canine tooth.
- Ears not pricked.
- Long hair (exceeding 4.5 cm).

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.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES

