



Dutch Shepherd DOG

POWERPOINT PRESENTATION OF FCI RECOGNIZED *NATIVE BREED(S)*

(FCI General Committee, Helsinki, October 2013)

Breed by Breed Education

(FCI Show Judges Commission, Cartagena, February 2013)



Acknowledgements:

A well-meant thank you for contributing the pictures to Alice van Kempen,

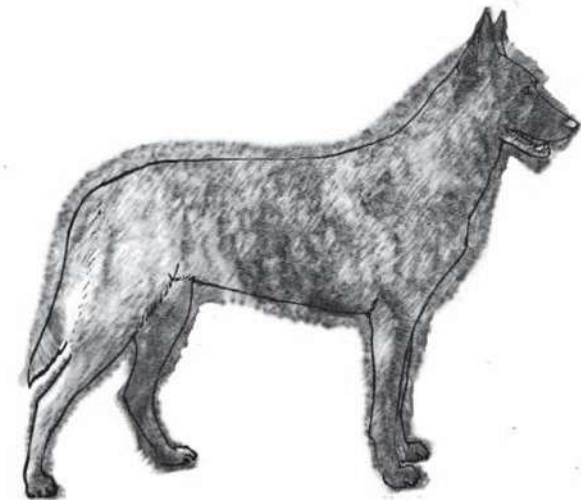
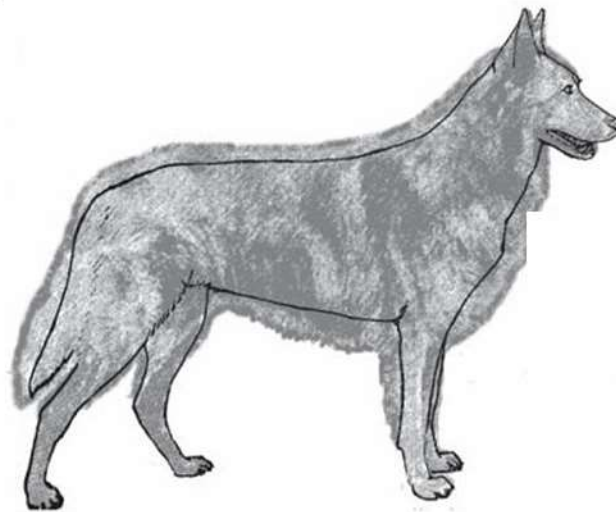
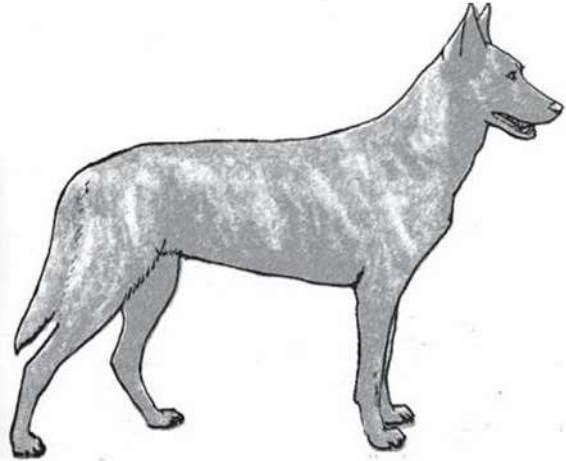
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This presentation was made by: Mieke van Viegen, Rob Cordes, Jan de Gids and Lia Helmers.

Dutch Shepherd Dog

Hollandse herdershond

- ← *FCI Group 1 Breed number 223*
- ← *Date of publication of the official valid standard 28/07/09*



Originally the main function of the Dutch Shepherd Dog was that of a shepherd's dog in the countryside.

From early times, the Dutch had an arable culture that was – among other things – maintained by flocks of sheep.

The dogs had to keep the flock away from the crops, which they did by patrolling the borders of the road and the fields.

They also accompanied the flocks on their way to the common meadows, markets and ports.

At the farm, they kept the hens away from the kitchen garden, they herded the cows together for milking and pulled the milk carts.

They also alerted the farmers if strangers entered the farmyard.

Around 1900, sheep flocks had for the greater part disappeared in the Netherlands.

The versatile skills of the Dutch Shepherd Dog made him suitable for dog training, which was then starting to become popular. Thus he started on a new career as a police dog, as a search- and tracking dog and as a guide dog for the blind.

He is, however, still capable of herding sheep.



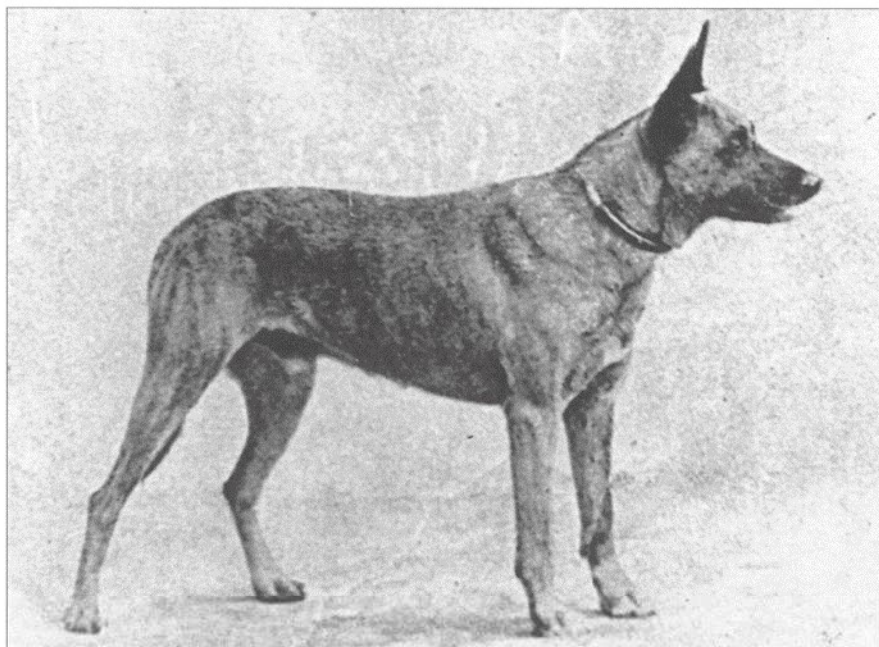
Together with the shepherd



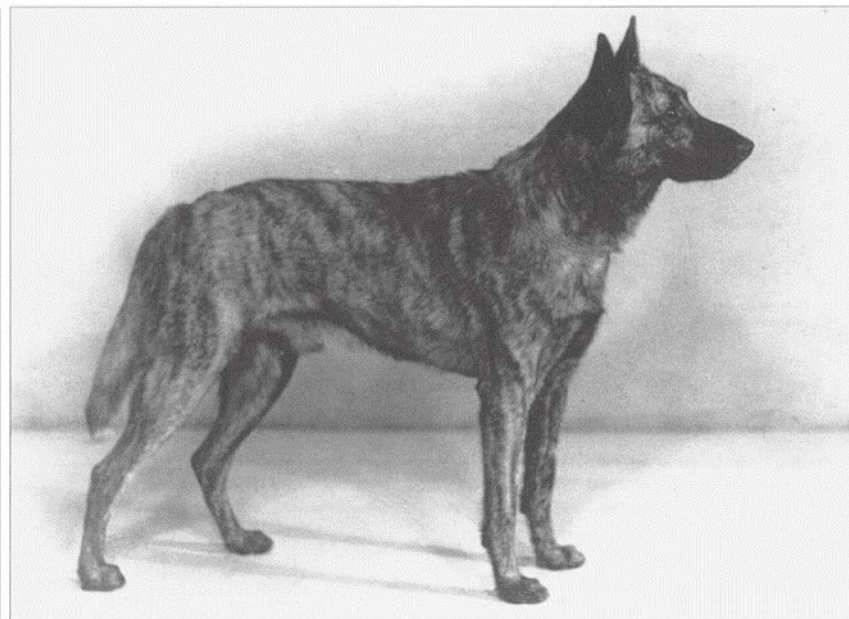
type did not change over the years



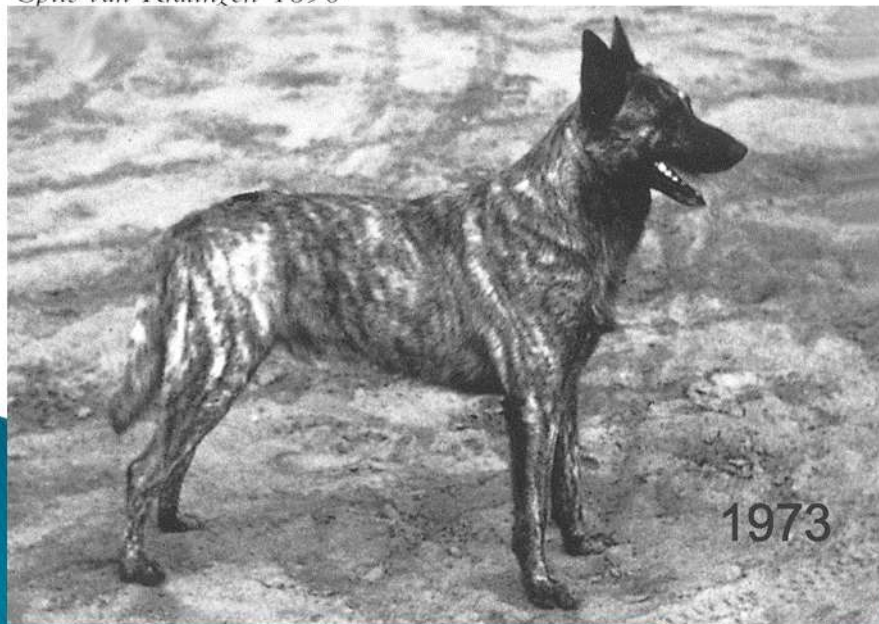
Development of the short haired variety over more than a 100 years



Spits van Kralingen 1890



Erik van Purmerstein 1930



1973



2004

Longhaired variety reintroduced from 1939

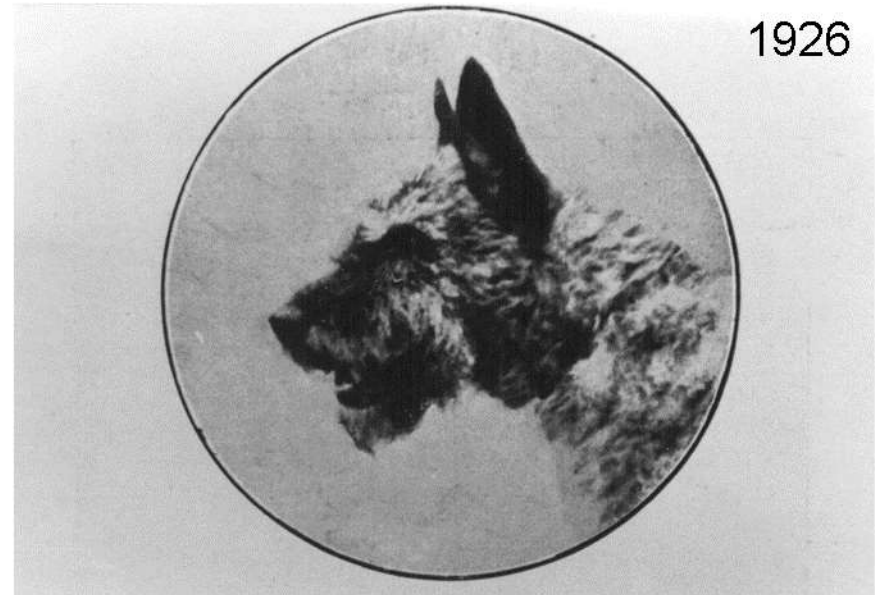


Wire haired variety over a 100 years

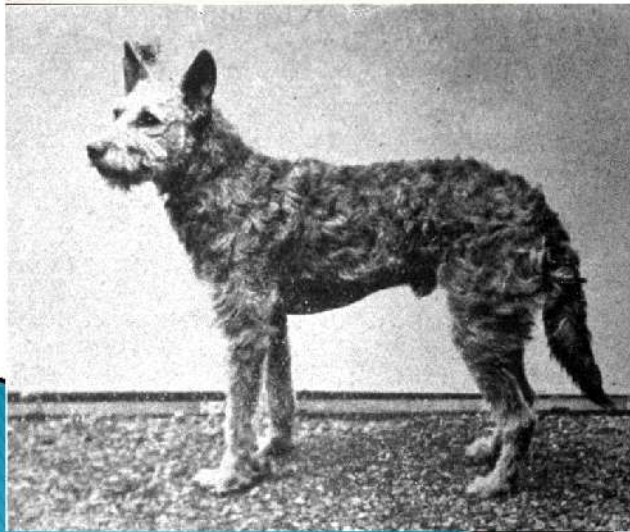


1920

about 1930



1926



about 1970

Utilization: Companion dog and Sheepdog



Still fit for the breed's original task.



The breed's first standard dates from
1898, June 12th.



Schapen op de Veluwe

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

medium-sized, middle-weighted, well-muscled dog of powerful and well-balanced structure.



Shorthaired variety



Longhaired variety



Wirehaired variety

GENERAL APPEARANCE



Adult dog, leaning towards too heavy in type



IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

The length of the body (from point of shoulder to point of buttock) exceeds the height at the withers, approximately at a ratio of 10:9, as suits a trotting dog.

The proportion of the length of the skull to the muzzle is 1:1.

Squarely constructed,
not in conformity with the breed standard



Important proportions



The proportions of the head, length of muzzle and length of skull is:

1:1

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT :

- Very loyal and reliable, always alert, watchful, active, independent, with persistence, intelligence, prepared to be obedient and gifted with the true shepherding temperament. The Dutch Shepherd Dog works willingly together with its owner and he deals independently with any task which is assigned to him.
- When herding larger flocks he must have the capacity to work together with several other dogs.



Behaviour and temperament



tracking



agility



Endurance test

Head

- In good proportion to the body.
- Seen from above and in profile it is wedge-shaped.
- Its shape is rather elongated , without wrinkles; dry, with flat cheeks and no pronounced cheekbones.
- Because of the coat, the head of the wire-haired variety appears to look more square, but this is an illusion.



HEAD

In good proportion to the body.



No, a little small!



Seen from above and in profile it is wedge-shaped.

Its shape is rather elongated , without wrinkles; dry, with flat cheeks and no pronounced cheekbones.



HEAD

Because of the coat, the head of the wire-haired variety appears to be more square, but this is an illusion.



Left: cheek bones too pronounced and too heavy in skull, but flat.

Above: skull heavy and convex.

CRANIAL REGION

- Skull :
Flat
- Stop :
Slight,
though
clearly
present.



Skull: Flat



Stop :
Slight, though clearly present.

Cranial region

Flat skull? No, but with the longhairs you always have to touch because of the dense coat!



STOP




Well placed stop.



Stop too far up in front.

FACIAL REGION

- Muzzle : Slightly longer than the flat forehead. Bridge of the muzzle straight and parallel to the top line of the cranial region.
 - Nose : Black.
 - Lips : Tight and well pigmented.
 - Jaws/Teeth : Scissors bite, strong, regular and complete.
 - Eyes : Dark coloured and medium sized. The eyes are almond shaped and slightly oblique. The eyes should not be set too wide and should not protrude.
 - Ears : Medium sized. When the dog is alert, the ears are carried high and erect.
- 

FACIAL REGION



Skull : Muzzle = 1 : 1, but muzzle slightly longer than the flat part of the forehead.



Bridge of the muzzle straight and parallel to the topline of the cranial region

FACIAL REGION



Eyes: Dark coloured and medium sized. The eyes are almond shaped and slightly oblique. The eyes should not be set too wide and should not protrude.

Eyes not dark and not almond shaped



Pale eye.

Eyes set too wide apart.



Ears:

Medium sized. When the dog is alert, the ears are carried high and erect



Ears we do not look for,
but current in the fifties with the longhaired variety.



ON THE LEFT: STOP TOO MUCH
ON THE RIGHT: LACK OF STOP



ON THE LEFT: SKULL TOO WIDE
ON THE RIGHT: ROUND EYE



NECK

- Not too short, dry, without folds and gradually flowing into the body.



Head carried too high and the neck abruptly merges into the back.

BODY

- Firm, but not coarse.
- Top line : There is a smooth, gentle transition from the neck to the top line of the body, in which head and neck are carried in a natural pose. →
- Back : Straight and firm. →
- Loin : Firm, neither long nor narrow. →
- Croup : Slightly sloping, not short.
- Underline and belly : Slight tuck up. →
- Chest : Deep and long enough, not narrow, ribs slightly sprung →
- Fore chest : Fairly well developed.



Firm but not coarse.



Much too heavy,
therefore not typical for
the breed

TAIL

- At rest, hanging straight down or with a slight curve.
- Reaches to the hock.
- In action, carried gracefully upwards, never curled or carried sideways.



In action, carried gracefully upwards



LIMBS - Forequarters

- The forelegs are powerful, of good length, well muscled. The bone is solid but not heavy. Always generally showing a straight line, but with sufficient suppleness of pastern. →
 - Shoulder : Shoulder-blades well joined to the body and well sloping.
 - Upper arm : Approximately equal length to the shoulder-blades and well angulated with the connecting bones.
 - Elbow : Well attached.
 - Forefeet : Oval. Well knit, toes arched. Black nails and elastic dark pads. →



LIMBS - Hindquarters

- The hind-legs are powerful and well muscled. The bone is solid but never heavy. Not excessively angulated.
- Thigh and lower-thigh : Of approximately equal length.
- Hock : Perpendicular below the point of buttock.
- Dewclaws : None present
- The hind-legs are powerful and well muscled. The bone is solid but never heavy. Not excessively angulated.
- Thigh and lower-thigh : Of approximately equal length.
- Hock : Perpendicular below the point of buttock.
- Dewclaws : None present
- Hind feet : Oval. Well knit, toes arched. Black nails and elastic dark pads.



*Steep in angulation
in stifle and hock.*

To much angulation in rear.



GAIT AND MOVEMENT

- The Dutch Shepherd Dog is a trotter with free, smooth and supple movement, without exaggerated drive or stride.



COAT: Short hair

- All over the body, quite hard, close-fitting, not too short coat with woolly undercoat. Ruff, breeches and tail plume are clearly visible.



COAT Long hair :

All over the body, long, straight, well fitting, harsh to the touch, without curls or waves and with a woolly undercoat. Distinct ruff and breeches.

Tail abundantly coated. Head, ears and feet and also the hind legs below the hocks are short and densely coated. The backsides of the forelegs show a strongly developed coat, shortening in length towards the feet, the so-called feathering. No fringes at the ears.



COAT Wire hair:

- Dense, harsh tousled coat and a woolly, dense undercoat all over the body → except for the head. The coat should be close.
- Upper- and lower lip should be well-covered with hair, the whiskers and beard, and two well defined, coarse rough eyebrows that are distinct but not exaggerated. →
- Furnishings are not soft. The hair on the skull and on the cheeks is less strongly developed. In profile it seems as if the head has a more square appearance. → Strongly developed breeches are desirable. Tail is covered all round with hair. The brindle colour may be less pronounced because of the tousled coat.
- The wire hair coat should be hand-plucked on average twice a year. ->



The wire hair coat should be hand-plucked on average twice a year



COLOUR - Brindle.

- The basic colour is golden or silver.
- Golden can vary from light sand- coloured to chestnut red.
- The brindle is clearly present all over the body, in the ruff, breeches and tail.
- Too much black is undesirable.
- A black mask is preferable. →
- Heavy white markings on chest or feet are not desirable.



Brindle in a full coat less easy to discover. More clearly in a coat plucked a short time ago.



The mask is desired but not obligatory.



a beautiful
mask



Subtle clear stripes, in the ruff too.

Colour



a wire hair with an old age grey coat.

Too much black is undesirable, as are heavy white markings on chest or feet.



The wrong colour, without brindle



Faulty coat structure



Wavy coat, not well fitting.




Curly coat instead of wire hair

Disqualifying points

- **Lack of Breed Type**

Large and heavy. Over angulation and atypical heads and expression.

Loss of breed type because of alien influences; misguided breeders try to reach a certain goal in their breeding quicker by using alien blood instead of breeding carefully and patiently with the original Dutch Shepherd Dog. Outside of the Netherlands sometimes facilitated by the rules of the governing kennel clubs.



Lack of Breed type



Expression lacking breed type



Expression not typical, gives the impression of another breed



Not typical head, placement and colour of the eyes, too much lip, ears too large and of a bad shape.

Judging the breed

- Judging according to the FCI standard
- Judging in awareness of the function of the breed. The dog is still fit for its original function and You must make sure that he moves in a normal way without too much drive and stride.....angulation!



The right type!



Related breeds

- It's a very old original breed.
- The German shepherd dog and the Belgian Shepherd dog are the most closely related breeds. That's why in the Dutch Shepherd dog it is important to avoid dogs that are too heavy, whose ears are too large, that have too much height at withers or are too square.



German Shepherd Dog and Belgian Shepherd Dog



Problems to take into account

- No breed-related health problems. Of course this does not mean that an individual dog or family may have a health problem.
- The breed has some older and more modern influences because of the wish to use it in another way than it was originally developed for. This also influenced the temperament making it more harsh than necessary for a shepherd dog.
- Movement: too much drive and stride together with non-breed-typical over-angulation.

