



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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FCI-Standard N° 329

PODenco CANARIO

(Canarian Warren Hound - Canarian Podenco)



podenco canario

TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis. Official language (ES).

ORIGIN: Spain.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 24.06.1987.

UTILIZATION: Is used for rabbit hunting, and to that end, adapts perfectly to the many irregularities of the terrain by using his prodigious nose, his sight and hearing. He endures easily high temperatures and is capable of hunting from dawn to nightfall. Thanks to his nose and his hearing, he can also detect the presence of rabbits at the bottom of natural crevices of the terrain, in cracks in walls, in the heaps of stones at the edges of ploughed fields, in the volcanic tubes and in the thorny bushes. His extraordinary survival is no doubt due to his gifts as a hunter which have made him irreplaceable during the centuries. He is mainly a tracker dog who must neither bark nor catch the game during his scenting work. Is also used in hunting, combined with the ferret, method of hunting authorised on the islands. He usually takes the rabbits in his mouth.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: On the Canary Islands, from where he originates, he is known under the name of Podenco Canario. We meet him frequently on all the islands, especially on the biggest, on the Gran Canary Island and the Isle of Teneriffe. The Podenco Canario is a dog of Egyptian origin which was probably imported to the Canary Islands by the Phoenicians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians and the Egyptians themselves.

It is one of the most ancient breeds in existence, because we find numerous vestiges (engravings, statues, bas-reliefs) in the tombs of the Pharaohs and in the museums of the Louvre or the British Museum. This breed dates back about seven thousand years.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: It is a dog of medium size, built on longish lines, slender, light and extremely resistant. The skeleton is well developed. The absence of layers of fat make it possible to see the rib cage as well as the spinal column and the hip bones. The musculature is developed to the highest degree, lean, the contractions of the muscles are visible through the skin.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Slightly longer than high. Chest well developed without coming down to the elbow. Muzzle slightly longer than the skull.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Courageous, nery, agitated, and of an enthusiastic dynamism. Imposing but not at all aggressive. Attached with abnegation to his master, he stoically puts up with the most rigorous days without the least sign of fatigue.

HEAD: Elongated, truncated cone shape, well in proportion with the body, of medium length of 21 to 22 cm. The cranial-facial axes are parallel.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Longer than wide, flat, with the occipital crest prominent.

Stop: Barely marked.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, flesh-coloured in harmony with the colour of the coat. Nostrils moderately open.

Muzzle: Large and prominent, in shape of a blunt cone, more or less dark flesh colour in harmony with the coat.

Lips: Fine and tight, of a colour in harmony with the nose.

Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite, teeth adapting perfectly, well developed.

EYES: Oblique, small, almond-shaped. More or less dark amber in colour; the intensity depends on the colour of the coat. The expression is intelligent and full of nobleness.

EARS: Quite big, they rise up when the dog is in a state of excitation and are pricked in a slightly divergent position. At rest, they tip backwards. They are broad at their set on, ending in a point.

NECK: Well muscled, straight, with smooth skin and without dewlap, flexible and rounded.

BODY:

Back: Strong, musculature well developed, fit for the racing and the demands of the hunt.

Loin: A little elongated.

Croup: Bones of the rump quite solid, more visible in the thin subjects or in full hunting season.

Chest: The sternum is not protruding. Chest well developed, yet does not come down to the elbow. Ribs oval. The thoracic perimeter exceeds the height at the withers by 5 to 8 cm.

Underline and belly : Drawn up, without being as whippetty as the Galgo. Flanks well marked.

TAIL: Rather low set, appears as an extension of the rump. Round, reaches only a little lower than the hock. Hanging, or raised in sickle shape. A little tapered at the tip, which is usually white. Is never rolled up. It is not desirable it be carried too high when moving.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Perfectly vertical, straight and parallel; bone structure fine but solid; feet in shape of cat-feet, generally slightly turned outwards. Pads firm, slightly oval.

Angulations: Scapula-humeral angle : about 110°.
Humeral-radial angle : about 140°.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Well vertical, straight, robust; musculature well developed; hock quite high (about 18 cm from the ground); cat-feet really straight, pads firm and oval shaped. No dewclaws.

Angulations: Coxal-femoral angle : about 110°.
 Femoral-tibial angle : about 120°.
 Angle of the hock : about 130°.

GAIT/MOUMENT: The trot must be agile, extended and very light.

SKIN: Firm, adheres without folds to the body.

COAT

Hair: Smooth, short and dense.

Colour: Preferably red and white, the red may be more or less intense, going from orange to dark red (mahogany). All combinations of these colours.

SIZE:

Height at withers: For males: from 55 to 64 cm,
 for females: from 53 to 60 cm.

Because of the differences of configuration of the terrains where the dog lives and hunts, these average sizes may vary; so one may accept deviations of 2 cm above the maximum size and 2 cm below the minimal size, as long as the subjects in question correspond to the archetype of the breed.

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.

IMPORTANT FAULTS:

- Head excessively broad.
- Stop too marked.
- Pendulous lips.
- Absence of premolars.
- Prognathism.
- Ears too divergent.
- Flattened chest.
- Sternum protruding.
- Rolled up tail.
- Hocks too low; cow-hocked.
- Crossing of the fore and hindlegs at the walk.
- Aggressive behaviour.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY

