



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

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FCI-Standard N° 108

EPAGNEUL PICARD

(Picardy Spaniel)



TRANSLATION: Mrs Kincaid. Revision: Iris Borianne and Prof. Claude Guintard. Official language (FR).

ORIGIN: France.

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UTILIZATION: Pointing dog.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The diverse biotope of the Picardy region led local hunters to look for a sturdy, versatile and generous dog.

This ancient breed has mainly been used locally, which explains why it has never quite expanded outside of Picardy.

And yet, going on a hunt with him is utterly delightful! His ability at work is legendary. Both firm and cheerful while pointing, with a keen sense of smell that leaves no chance to his prey.

The main difference between the Blue Picardy Spaniel and the Spaniel of Picardy (the two PICARDY breeds) is the colour of the coat.

The breed has gained some renewed interest, with many hunters happily rediscovering this long-neglected ally, the perfect match for those seeking an auxiliary adapted to small game hunting... His kindness also makes him an ideal companion at home. A real kid lover, he will happily join in their games without ever outplaying them.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Dog of medium size and a Continental spaniel-type (“Braque” in French), well boned with strong limbs; gentle expression; head carriage gay and striking. Very well constructed forequarters.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length between the tip of the shoulder and the ischium exceeds by roughly 1/10th the height at the withers. Chest well developed and let down to the elbows.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Flexible and gentle dog, with an even temperament, well adapted to family life. An athletic dog, the Picardy Spaniel enjoys a daily walk in order to work off his energy.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: Flat at the sides.

Skull: Moderately wide and rounded, with prominent occipital protuberance; parietals not bulging.

Stop: Sloping to the muzzle, not at right angle.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Brown, medium sized, nicely rounded. Well opened nostrils. Colour of nostrils, eyelid rims and natural orifices in accordance with the coat.

Muzzle: Long, sufficiently wide, tapering from the set on at the skull to the nose; very slightly arched in the middle part.

Lips: Of medium thickness, slightly let down, not hanging too much.

Jaws/Teeth: Complete scissor bite.

Cheeks: Not prominent, with tight-fitting skin.

EYES: Dark amber in colour, well opened; expression frank and friendly.

EARS: Should be set approximately at eye level. Rather thick, framing the skull and covered with beautiful wavy, silky hair. When gently extended forward, the leather must reach the tip of the muzzle.

NECK: Well let into the shoulders, muscular.

BODY

Topline: Straight, well sustained when dog is in motion or standing still.

Withers: Dry, well pronounced and broad.

Back: Of moderate length, slightly sloping behind the withers.

Loin: Straight, not too long, wide and full.

Croup: Very slightly sloping, rounded.

Chest: Deep, sufficiently wide, **ribs slightly sprung**, reaching well down to elbow level.

Underline and Belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Set-on not too high. Hanging down in two slight curves, convex and concave. Not too long, furnished with lovely silky feathering.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Forelegs straight; rear side of forelegs is covered in wavy, medium-long feathers above the elbow, and distinctly longer feathers on the forearm down to the metacarpus.

Shoulders: Shoulder-blade rather long, sufficiently muscled.

Upper arm: Well muscled.

Forearm: Straight.

Carpus (wrist): Well defined, dry.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Very slightly oblique when viewed from the side.

Forefeet: Rather round, a little broad but not flat, well furnished with hair on the interdigital spaces in between tightly closed toes. Colour of the pads should be in accordance with coat genetic colours.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Hindlegs well feathered down to the hock. **Top of the croup slightly lower than the withers.**

Upper thighs: Straight, long, broad, well muscled.

Lower thigh: Long, with visible muscles, and covered in profuse fringes.

Hocks: Slightly bent.

Rear pastern: Straight.

Hindfeet: Round, large, tight, with a little feathering between the toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Easy, supple, even and strong, yet elegant. Legs should move within the body line, without inducing excessive vertical movement in the top line. When galloping, the top line should display a slight tilting movement.

SKIN: Rather fine and supple.

COAT

Hair: Dense and not too silky; fine on head, slightly wavy on the body. **Often with undercoat.**

Colour: Traditionally referred to as grey mottling with dark brown patches on different parts of the body and root of tail. Most often marked with tan on head and limbs. (“**Brown mottling marked with tan and white**” resulting in a coat traditionally called “autumn leaves”).

SIZE:

Height at the withers: Males: **57 to 62 cm**

Females: **55 to 60 cm**

A tolerance of ± 2 cm is permitted yet undesirable.

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.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Skull too broad or too narrow.
- **Ear: too short or triangular.**
- **Nose: any colour other than brown; lack of pigmentation (nose largely flesh-coloured).**
- Eye: light **and too small.**
- **Lack of bone.**

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- **Overshot or undershot bite.**
- **Teeth: One missing canine or two missing incisors or more than two other missing teeth (PM or M) with the exception of PM1 and M3.**
- **Size outside the limits of tolerance of the standard.**
- **Lack of type.**
- **Atypical coat (white or black patches).**

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.

An illustration of the breed was added to this standard.

SURFACE ANATOMY

