



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

16.03.2012/EN

FCI-Standard N° 308

DUTCH SMOUSHOND

(Hollandse Smoushond)

TRANSLATION: Hollandse Smoushondenclub. Translation approved by the Raad van Beheer op Kynologisch Gebied in Nederland, 02.06.2010 / Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: The Netherlands.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 10.11.2011.

UTILIZATION: Companion Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer
type- Molossian and Swiss
Mountain- and Cattle dogs.
Section 1.3 Pinscher and Schnauzer
type.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: In the middle of the nineteenth century it was very popular amongst the upper middle classes in the Netherlands to follow horse and carriage and to catch rats in the stables. Although the origin of the breed is uncertain it is generally believed that the yellow Schnauzer was one of the original dogs in the creation of the breed. A dog dealer in Amsterdam sold these dogs as ‘Gentleman’s stable dogs’ to visitors of the Amsterdam commodity exchange. Soon the name changed into ‘Smous’ i.e. rough bearded. This was to distinguish it from the Brussels Griffon. The first Standard dates back to 1905; it was drawn up by Messrs. H.A. Earl of Bylandt, A. Woltman Elpers and L. Seegers. After a long period in which popularity and decreasing public interest took turns, the last litter was registered in the Dutch Stud book, Nederlands Honden Stamboek (N.H.S.B.) in 1949. In 1973 Mrs H.M. Barkman van der Weel took the initiative to reconstruct the breed. She started with crossbreeds that looked like the Dutch Smousdog.

Since 1978 the interests of the Hollandse Smoushond is protected by the Hollandse Smoushonden Club. In 1980 the 1905 standard was revised.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Rough coated, lively, active, strong and squarely built. Compact and sturdy. Bitches are allowed slightly more length of body.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Height at the withers preferably equal to physical length of body. The relation between length of the skull, from occipital bone to stop, and length of the muzzle, from stop to tip of nose, is 2:1. The depth of chest is about half of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The Dutch Smoushond is affectionate, gay, friendly and free spirited by nature, has a lively disposition but is not nervously over-active, nor easily frightened.

HEAD

The head is broad and shortish with a distinct stop. The garnishing is very characteristic.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broad and shortish, slightly domed.

Stop: Distinct.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Preferably black and broad.

Muzzle: Broad. The length of the muzzle is preferably half the length of the distance stop-occipital bone. Bridge of the nose straight.

Lips: Tight with black rims.

Jaws/Teeth: Preferably a scissors bite. A pincer bite (edge to edge) or just slightly undershot mouth is not considered as faulty.

EYES: The dark brown eyes are very typical of the breed, they have a friendly and lively expression and they are large and round, neither bulging nor deep-set.

EARS: The ears are rather high-set, relatively small and drooping. When the dog is alert, the points of the ears lean a little forward against the cheeks.

NECK: Rather short and muscular.

BODY: The body must give an impression of sturdiness.

Top line: The neck line runs smoothly into the upper line of the body.

Back: Straight.

Loin: Slightly arched.

Croup: Slightly sloping.

Chest: Gives a broad impression, not unduly deep and with well sprung ribs. Forechest not very pronounced.

Underline and belly: The belly is slightly tucked-up.

TAIL: The tail is rather short, preferably no longer than reaching to the hock joint, carried gaily but not curled over the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Moderately angulated, strong and muscular.

Shoulder: Moderately sloping.

Upper arm: About the same length as shoulder blade.

Elbow: Close to body.

Forearm: Legs straight with sturdy bone, placed well under the body.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Rather upright.

Forefeet: Round, neat and small (cat-feet.) Dark nails are preferred.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Moderately angulated, strong and muscular.

Thigh: Of same length as lower thigh.

Stifle (Knee): Moderately angulated.

Lower thigh: Of same length as thigh.

Hock joint: Moderately angulated.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): No dewclaws.

Hind feet: Round, neat and small (cat-feet.) Dark nails are preferred.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: An easy, supple and regular gait.

COAT

Hair: Hair on the body is coarse, wiry, harsh, straight and with an unkempt look about it, approx. 4-7 cms long with a sufficient undercoat. Curly or woolly coat and tendencies to mat are undesirable. Hair on the head is preferably of the same wiry texture as on the body. The hair is longer on the cheeks and forms moustaches, beard and eyebrows. The eyebrows may drop a little over the eyes as long as they do not hide the eyes or interfere with the sight. The legs are covered with the same textured hair as on the body though slightly shorter. The hair on legs is pointing backwards, thus suggesting a slight feathering; no dense or woolly coat must cover the legs, thus hiding the true outline. The hair on the tail is bushy all over.

Colour: Self-coloured yellow in any shades with a preference for a dark straw colour. Ears, moustaches, beard and eyebrows may be of a darker nuance of yellow. Any other colour than yellow is undesirable.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: approx. 37-42 cms.

Females: approx. 35-40 cms.

Weight: The weight varies between 7 - 11 kgs.

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.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Lack of breed type.
- Fraudulent modification of the dog or evidence of such practice by use of substances or surgery.

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

