

Entlebuch Cattle Dog



Illustrated FCI standard No. 47

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History

The „Entlebucher“ is the smallest of the four Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs. He originates from Entlebuch, a valley in the region of the Cantons Lucerne and Bern. The first description under the name „Entlibucherhund“ dates from the year 1889, but for a considerable time after that date, no difference was made between Appenzeller and Entlebucher Cattle Dogs.

In the year 1913 four examples of this small herding dog with congenital bobtail were exhibited at the dog show in Langenthal and presented to Prof. Dr. Albert Heim, the great patron of the Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dog breeds. On account of the judges reports they were entered into the Swiss Canine Stud Book (SHSB) as the fourth Mountain and Cattle Dog breed. However, the first standard was only completed in 1927. After August 28th 1926, the date of the foundation of the Swiss Club of Entlebuch Cattle Dogs initiated by Dr. B. Kobler, this breed was promoted and continued as purebreed. As the small number of entries into the SHSB (Swiss Stud Book) shows, the breed developed only slowly. The Entlebuch Cattle Dog received renewed impetus when, apart from his hereditary qualities as a lively, tireless driving dog, his outstanding suitability as a utility and companion dog was proved.

Today, still on a modest scale, this attractive tricoloured dog has found his admirers and enjoys increased popularity as a family dog

The most important information in brief

- ◆ Just medium-sized, compactly built dog
- ◆ Typical tricolour. (Basic colour black with „yellow to reddish-brown“ tan and white marking which should be as symmetric as possible.
- ◆ Smallest of all 4 swiss mountain and cattle dogs
- ◆ EYES: Rather small. **Important: roundish**, otherwise missing of the typical Entlebucher expression, dark brown to hazel,
- ◆ NOSE: Black, protruding slightly over front edge of lips
- ◆ Very agile and deft
- ◆ Natural long tail and bobtail equally acceptable
- ◆ Small entries in the ring



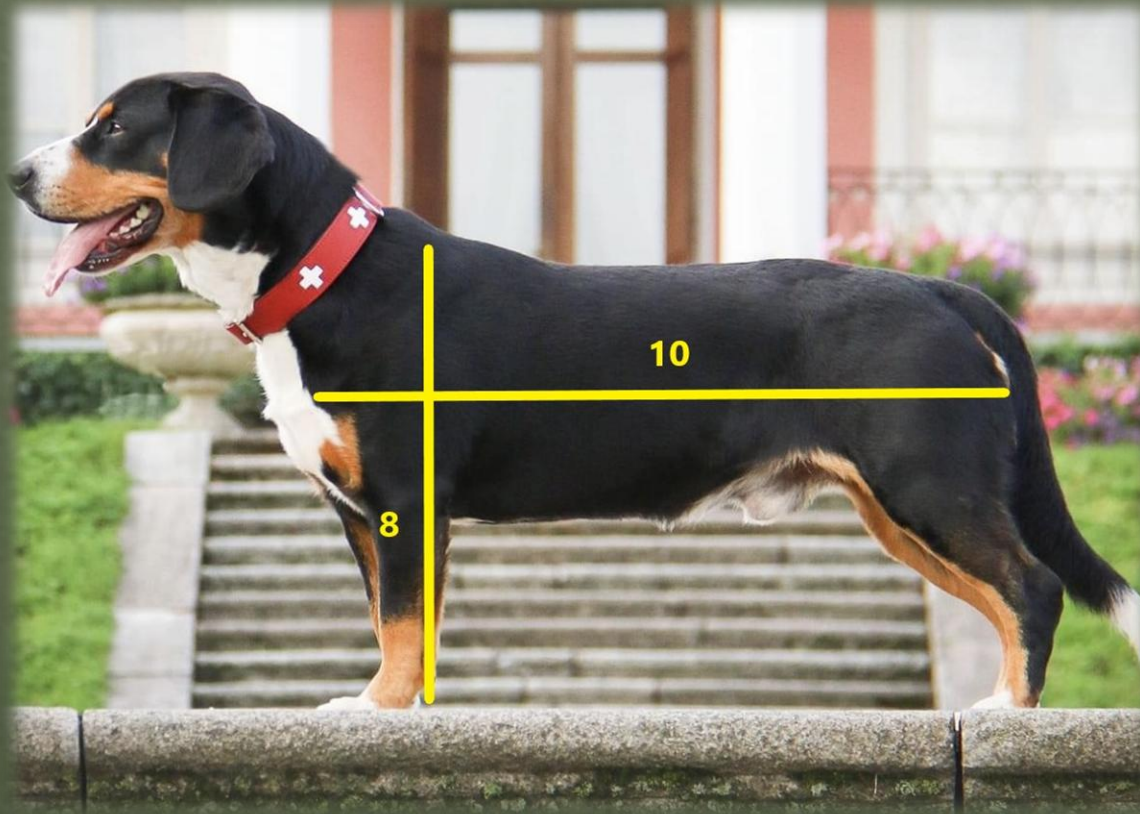
Spiro von Bruggen was one of the first male dogs used in the planned breeding of Entlebucher

General Appearance



Only just medium-sized, compactly built dog of slightly elongated shape. Tricolour like all the Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs. Very agile and deft, alert, clever and friendly facial expression.

Important proportions



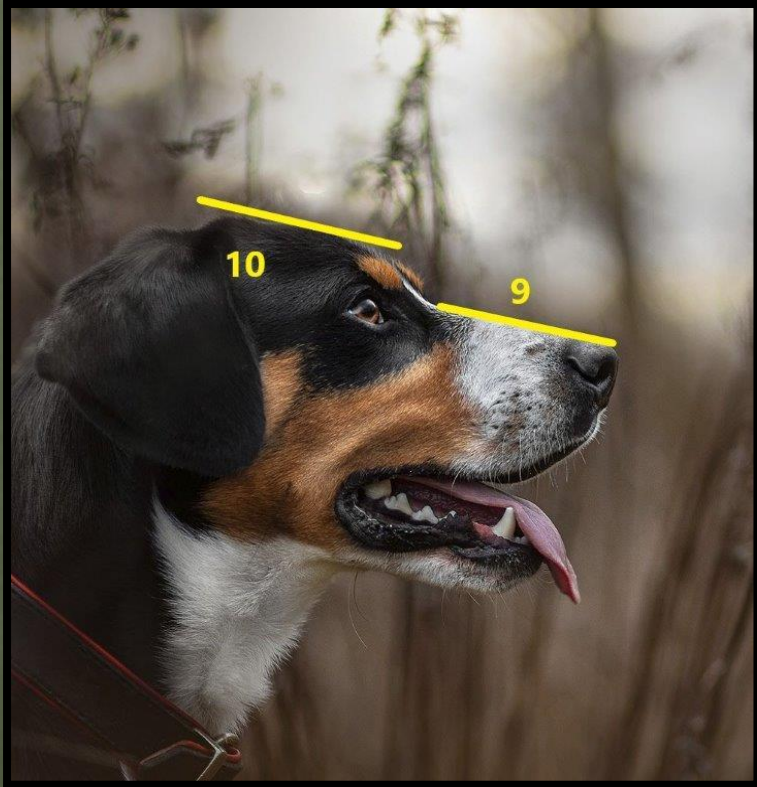
Withers : Length of body = 8:10

Behaviour / Temperament



Lively, high-spirited, self-assured and fearless, good-natured and devoted towards people familiar to him slightly suspicious of strangers, cannot be bribed as a watch dog, cheerful and capable of learning.

Head



Ratio of length of the muzzle to the length
of the skull = 9:10



Nose: Black protruding slightly over front edge
of lips.

Head



Correct Head



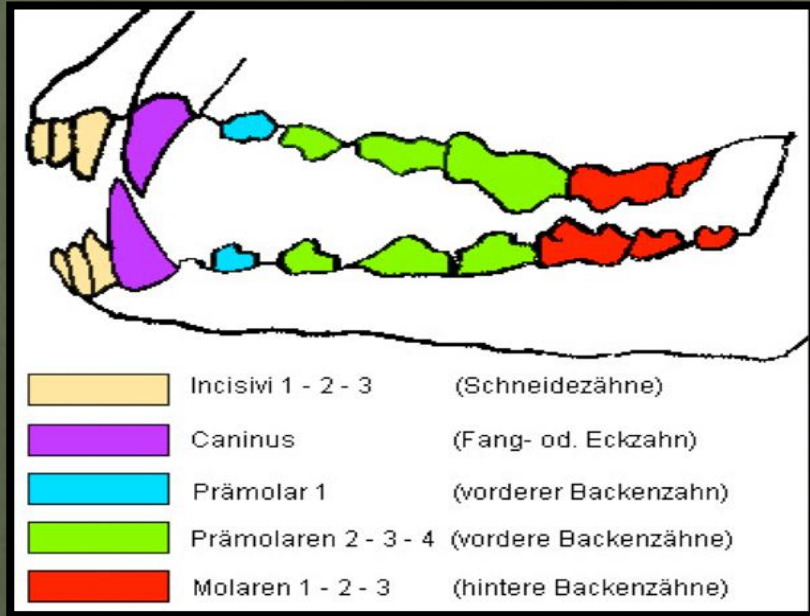
Set-on of ears to high and to narrow muzzle



Set-on of ears to high and skull not broadened enough

Head: In harmonious proportion to the body, slightly wedge-shaped, clean. Head planes of muzzle and skull more or less parallel. **Skull:** rather flat, relatively broad, broadest between set-on of ears, slightly tapering towards muzzle. Occipital bone barely visible. Frontal furrow barely pronounced. **Stop:** Barely pronounced.

Jaw/Teeth



Slightly undershot is a tolerated fault

Jaw/Teeth: Strong regular and complete scissor bite. Even bite tolerated. Absence of one or two PM1 (premolar 1) tolerated. Absence of M3 (molar 3) not taken into consideration. **Cheeks:** Barley pronounced. Very slightly undershot is a tolerated fault.

Eyes



Correct eyes



Correct eyes



Allmond-shaped eyes
(missing typical expression)

Eyes: rather small, roundish, dark brown to hazel. **Expression** lively, friendly, alert, eyelids well fitting. Black pigmentation on rims.

Ears



too big, high and narrow set-on



Too big ears



Correct set-on and ears

Not too big, Set on high and relatively wide, Flaps pendulous, triangular, well rounded at tip. Firm, well developed ear-cartilage, In repose lying flat and close to head; when alert, slightly raised at set-on and turned forward.

Neck and Back or Topline



Correct neck and back or Topline



Neck and back or topline too long

Neck: of medium length, strong and clean, merging smoothly with body

Back: Straight, firm, broad, relatively long

Chest



Correct



Not reaching to the elbows,
too narrow, no forechest



correct chest, pronounced forechest
reaching to the elbows

Chest: Broad, deep, reaching to the elbows, pronounced forechest, ribs moderately rounded, ribcage extended roundish oval in diameter.

Lower Line



Correct



Lower line too ascending

Lower line and belly: Slight tuck up

Forequarters



Correct



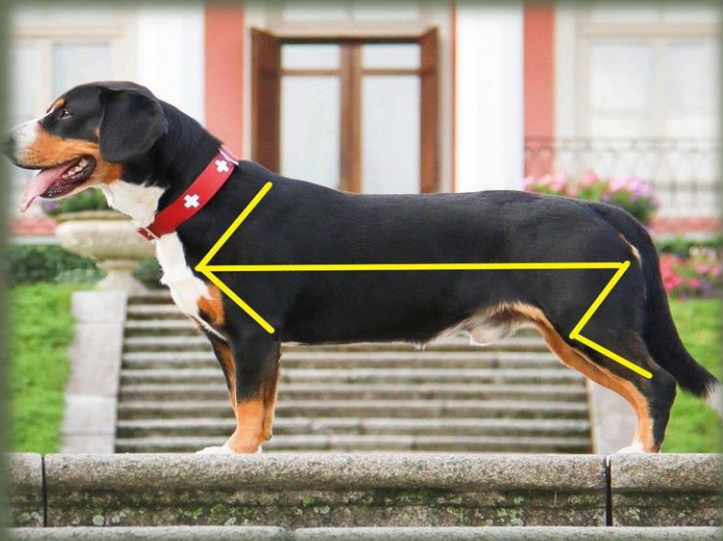
too narrow, toes not arched enough, not enough bones



Elbows not attached enough, Upper arm too long, turning out, not enough bones

Strongly muscled but not too heavy. Forelegs short, sturdy, straight, parallel and placed well under the body **Elbows:** Well attached to the body. **Forearm:** Relatively short, straight, well boned, clean, **Pastern:** Seen from the front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from the side very slightly angulated. Relatively short. **Forefeet:** Roundish, with tight, well arched toes, pointing straight forward. Nails short and strong. Pads coarse and robust.

Shoulders



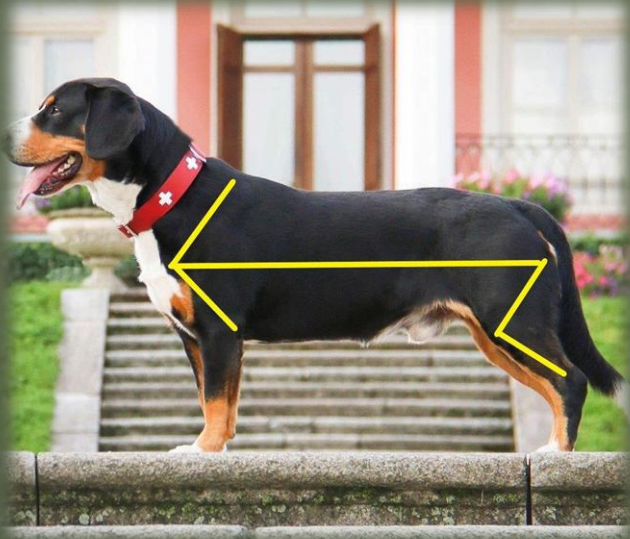
Correct shoulders and upper arm



Upper arm too short

Shoulders: muscular, shoulder blade long, slanting and well attached to the body. **Upper arm:** Length equal or slightly shorter than shoulder blade. Angle to shoulder blade about 110-120 degrees. **Elbows:** Well attached to the body. **Forearm:** Relatively short, straight, well boned, clean. **Pastern:** Seen from the front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from the side very slightly angulated. Relatively short. **Forefeet:** Roundish, with tight, well arched toes, pointing straight, forward. nails short and strong, pads coarse and robust.

Hindquarters



Correct hindquarters



Upper thigh too long and
lower thigh too short



lack of angulation

Hindquarters: Well muscled. Seen from behind hind legs not too close together, straight and parallel: **Upper thigh:** Fairly long, forming a rather wide angle with the lower thigh at the stifle joint. Thighs broad and strong **Lower thigh:** Approximately equal length to upper thigh, clean. **Hock joint:** Strong, set relatively low, well angulated, **Hock:** Fairly short, sturdy, vertical and parallel in position. Dewclaws must be removed, except in those countries where the removal is prohibited by law. **Hind feet:** Roundish, with tight, well arched toes, pointing straight forward, Nails short and strong. Pads coarse and robust.

Gait / Movement



Ground covering, free .easy movement with strong drive from rear, seen from front or rear, legs track in a straight line

Color



Correct marking

Colour and marking: Typically, tricolour, basic colour black with „yellow- to reddish-brown“ tan markings which should be as symmetric as possible. The tan marking are placed above the eyes, on cheeks, on muzzle and throat, on either side of chest and on all four legs. On the legs, the tan markings are situated between the black and the white. **Undercoat:** dark grey to brownish.

White markings: Dinstinct small with blaze which runs without interruption from top of the head over the bridge of noes and can wholly or partially cover the muzzle. White from chin over throat without interruption to chest. White on all four feet. On a long tail white tip desirable. Undesirable but tolerated: small white patch on nape of neck (not more than half the size of a palm).



Faded marking with the age

Coat



Hair: Double coat (Stockhaar). Topcoat short, close fitting harsh, and shiny, undercoat dense. Slightly wavy hair on withers and/or back tolerated, but not desirable.

Tail



Congenital bobtail



natural pendulous tail

Tail: Natural tail set on in continuation of the gently sloping croup. It is aimed a slightly curved upwards tail in the movement or pendulous tail, congenital bobtail.

Natural long tail and bobtail equally acceptable

Height:



Height at withers: Dogs 44 – 50 cm, tolerance up to 52 cm

Bitches: 42 – 48 cm, tolerance up to 50 cm

Faults:

- **Lack of typical sex-specific appearance**
- **Distinctly unbalanced.**
- **Bone too coarse or too fine**
- **Insufficient musculature**
- Round skull
- **Stop too defined**
- Muzzle short, too long or snippy; **nasal bridge not straight**
- **Mouth very slightly undershot**
- Absence of teeth other than 2 PM1 (premolars 1)
- Eyes too light, too sunken or protruding
- **Eyelids slightly slack**
- Ears too deep-set, too small or too pointed, carried standing off or folded
- Back too short, swayback or roach back
- Croup overbuilt or falling away
- Chest too flat-ribbed or barrel-shaped, lacking in forechest
- Kinky tail; tail carried over back
- **Forequarters not sufficiently angulated**
- **Forelegs turned out or crooked**
- **Pastern weak, or down on pastern**

- **Hindquarters not sufficiently angulated, cow-hocked or bandy legs, close behind**
- Feet longish, spread toes
- **Movement: short stride, stilted, close coming and going, weaving**
- Faults in marking:
 - Interrupted blaze
 - White patch on nape of neck bigger than half of a palm
 - White distinctly reaching above pasterns (“boots”)
 - **White not on all 4 feet**
 - **White collar around the whole neck (serious fault)**
 - Divided white on chest (serious fault)
 - **Forelegs : absence of tan between the white and the black (serious fault). Absence of any white on head = totally black head (very serious fault)**
- **Unsure behaviour, absence of liveliness, slight sharpness**

Disqualifying faults:

- **Aggressive or overly shy dogs**
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities
- **Overshot, distinctly undershot or wry mouth**
- **Entropion, ectropion**
- Yellow hawk eyes, wall eyes, blue eyes
- Ring tail
- Coat too long, soft (**no double coat**)
- Faults in colour:
 - Other than tricoloured coat
 - Basic colour other than black
- **Undersize, oversize regarding tolerances**

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

Thank you for helping to keep this wonderful, versatile breed in the sense of “fit for function” and for a careful selection when straightening.

