



FCI-Standard N° 331

The Kangal Dog is a breed which is deeply imbedded in today's Turkish culture. It is Turkey's highly praised National Dog.

It is thought that the Turkish people migrating from Central Asia whose livelihood primarily relied on nomadic animal husbandry brought their strong livestock protection dogs along with them.

The colour of kangal dog is believed that matches with the most used eastern Turkey sheep breed Akkaraman.

They both seem to share the same black mask on a dun coloured coat across the vast steppes of Eastern Turkey surrounded by high mountains, creating relatively an isolated population. This suggests a perfect camouflage and adaptation for both. The breed name, Kangal seems to come from the town of Kangal off Sivas where the breed attracted worldwide attention with exceptionally high quality and uniform specimens.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

Large, upstanding, powerfully built, livestock guarding dog with dark mask. Not aggressive but good guardian. Capable of great speed. The Kangal is a molossus type dog. Its constitution is robust. Compact body is covered with thick and medium length of hair. Body is of rectangular shape.



IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

Profile lines of the muzzle and the skull are divergent. Body length is 10-12% longer than height at the withers. Depth of chest is app. 50% of height at the withers.



BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT

Steady and bold without aggression, naturally independent, very intelligent and tractable. Proud and confident. Loyal and affectionate to owners, but wary of strangers when on duty.



HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: Large, but in proportion to the body.

Skull: Broad between ears, slightly narrowing toward the stop. Slightly rounded. Length of the skull is greater than width of the skull.

Stop: Slight.



HEAD

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black.

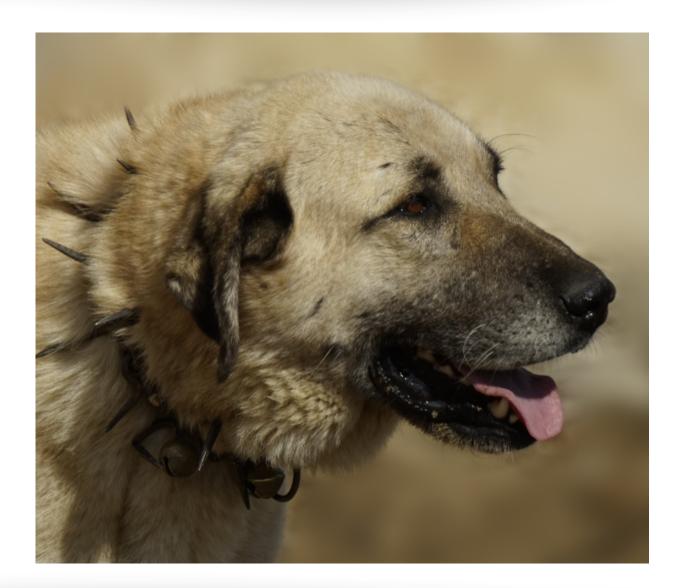
Muzzle: Shorter than the skull. Muzzle length is 40-44% of head length. Profile blunt, tapering slightly to the end. Muzzle line from stop towards the nose is gently sloped.

Lips: Very slightly pendulous, black-edged. Edge of upper lip not lower than the profile of the underjaw. Corner of mouth tight.

Cheeks: Well muscled, cheek bones are visible but not pronounced.

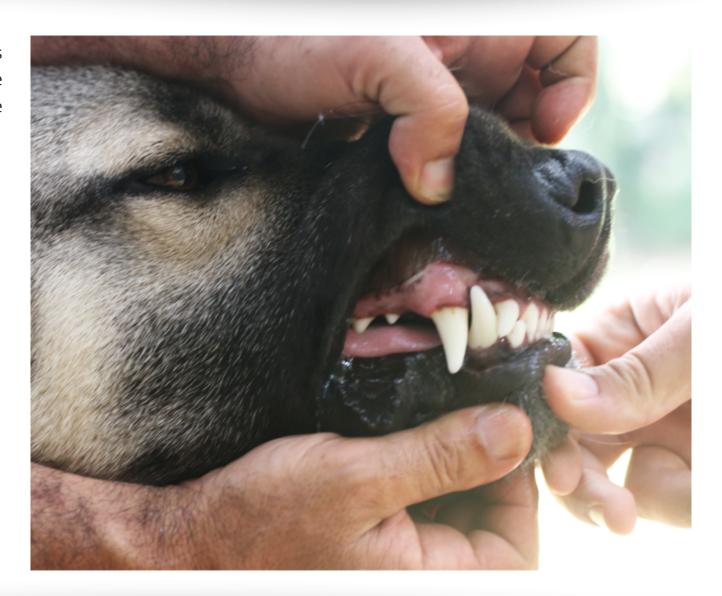
Eyes: Almond shaped medium to large, size in proportion to size of skull, set well apart, showing no haw. Dark brown to light brown, the darker, the better. Eye rims black.

Ears: Medium sized, triangular in shape, rounded at tip, pendant with front edge close to cheek, higher when alert. Cropped ears (where allowed) are evaluated as the non-cropped ones.



HEAD

Jaws/Teeth: Teeth strong, scissor bite is prefered, level or reverse scissor bite accepted, lack of P1 and M3 not to be penalized.



NECK

Slightly arched, powerful, muscular, length is almost equal to length of head, rather thick. Can have very slight dewlap. Neck is not carried in upright position.



BODY

Powerful, well muscled, never flat in the sides.

Withers: Powerful, slightly prominent.

Back: Medium length, strong, well muscled.

Chest: Deep, reaching the point of elbows, ribs well sprung, ribcage sufficiently long. Underline and belly: Belly slightly tucked up.



BODY

Top line: Slightly arched over loins. Croup a bit higher than height at the withers.

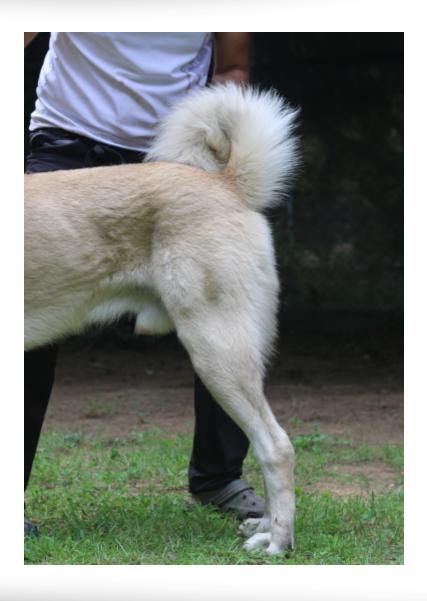


BODY

Loin: Slightly arched.

 ${\it Croup:}\, Of\, medium\, length.\, Muscular, well\, connected\, to\, the\, loins.$

Sloping at almost 30 degrees.



TAIL

Long, reaching a bit under the hock, Upper line of the tail forms a continuous line with the croup line when relaxed carried low with close curl at the tip; when alert carried high and curled over the back, specially on males.



LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Set well apart, straight and well boned; of good length.

Shoulder: Well muscled, oblique.

Upper arm: Must be muscular and

strong. Close to the body.

Elbow: Close to the sides but allowing

free movement.

Forearm: Harmonic length with body,

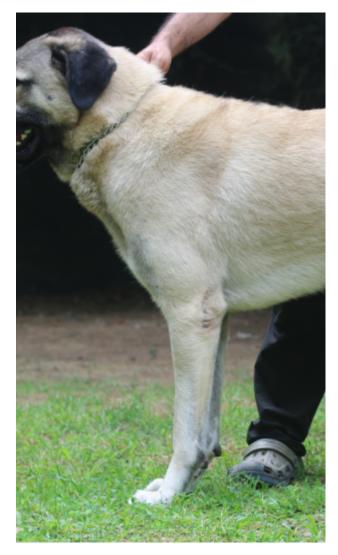
strong boned, straight.

Carpus (Wrist): Strong.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Strong, slightly sloping when viewed from the side.

Forefeet: Strong, with thick pads and well arched toes. Nails short and preferably black. egrees.





LIMBS

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful, not overloaded with muscles. Hind legs vertical when seen from behind.

Thigh: Long

Stifle (Knee): Well angulated.

Lower thigh: Muscular, strong.

Hock joint: Firm, wide. Moderate angulation.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Well developed, moderate length and stands vertical to the

ground. Parallel to each other.

Hind feet: Strong, with thick pads and well arched toes. Nails short and preferably black. Presence of dewclaws is accepted.





GAIT / MOVEMENT

Very noticeable, line of head, neck and body at the same level when walking, movement even, supple and long reaching, giving impression of stalking, with great power.

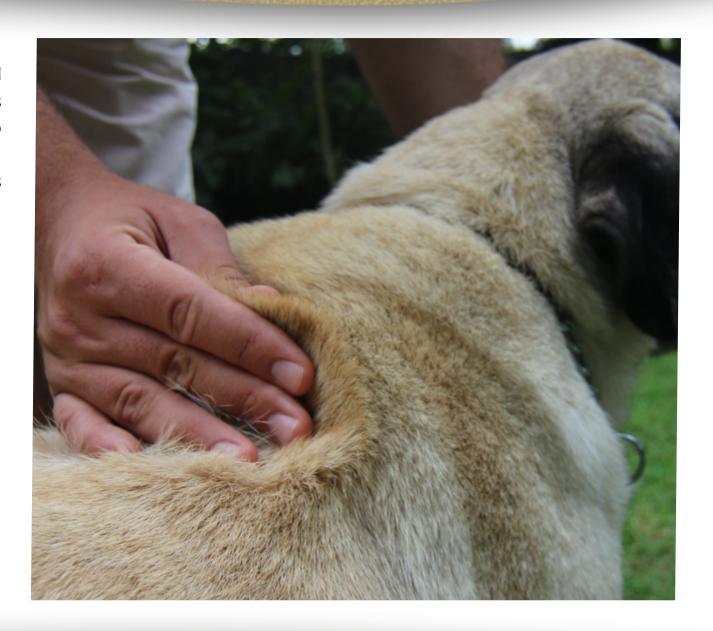
Pacing acceptable at slow speed.



COAT

Hair: 3 to 7 cm, thick and harsh guard coat, dense undercoat. Length variations in coat may be possible according to weather conditions.

Longer and thicker on neck, shoulders and thighs.



COLOUR

Whole body should be one colour. Can be from fawn to wolf sable. White or lighter colour on chest is not considered as a fault if is not larger than 10 cm of width. White colour on throat is not preferred. White colour on paws and feet can be seen. Less white is preferred. Must have black mask. Mask covers the muzzle and it is lighter on the skull. Ears are dark. It can be a dark line on half or one third of tail from tip to base. White tip on tail is accepted.



KANGAL DOGS AT DIFFERENT STAGES



33 Days



2 Months



6 Months



16 Months



7Months



9 Months

KANGAL DOGS AT DIFFERENT STAGES



3Years



6 Years



10 and 7 Years



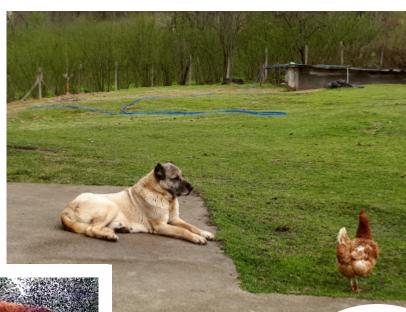
15 Years



10 Years

LIFE WITH KANGAL DOGS











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