



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

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

09.11.1998/EN

FCI-Standard N°90

PERDIGUERO DE BURGOS

(Burgos Pointing Dog)

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

ORIGIN: Spain.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 26.05.1982.

UTILIZATION: Pointing dog for fur and feather; much appreciated by the hunters who want a robust dog, resistant on any terrain and for any type of hunting, obedient, strong and above all endowed with a keen sense of smell. His excellent skill and style of hunting results from his calm and firmness in tracking as well as from his impeccable pointing and retrieving. Although usually used on small game, he is not averse to the hunting of big game, a task where he shows great courage.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing
Dogs, type « Braque ».
With working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Hunting dog of good size, well balanced and of medium proportions. With a well developed head and pendulous ears, a compact body and solid legs; short coat. Of medium frame the length of the body should possibly be the same as the height at the withers. In stance and in movement balance in proportions and functional harmony are desired.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Robust, balanced, calm and sedate he is an excellent pointing dog, specializing in hunting feathered and small game. With his soft, very noble expression, it is a breed with an excellent temperament, docility and intelligence.

HEAD

General appearance: Large and powerful with a well developed skull, a strong foreface and muzzle, and hanging corkscrew ears. The cranial-facial ensemble seen from above must be moderately rectangular with progressive diminution towards the nose, without however giving an appearance of a pointed muzzle. The relation between the length of the skull and that of the muzzle is of 6 to 5. The cranial-facial axes are divergent.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broad, strong, rounded, convex in profile, with a well marked median furrow and a slightly marked occipital crest. Superciliary arches pronounced.

Stop: Gentle slope, only slightly marked.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Dark brown, wet, large and wide with open nostrils.

Muzzle: Straight in profile or very slightly convex towards the nose. Broad in its entire length, must not give the impression of being pointed. Broad nasal bridge.

Lips: Hanging without being limp. Upper lip should well cover the lower lip. The lower lip forms a well defined labial corner (commissure). The mucous membranes must be dark brown.

Jaws/Teeth: Teeth solid, white and sound. Scissor bite. All premolars must be present.

EYES: Medium size, almond shaped; colour preferably dark hazel with a noble and soft expression sometimes giving the impression of sadness. Eyelids medium thick, brown pigmented the same as the mucous membranes. The lower lid should be as close as possible to the eyeball.

EARS: Leathers large and hanging, of triangular shape. Set at eye level. At rest, they hang gracefully in corkscrew. Without being drawn forward they must meet the corner of the lips but not the nose.

Soft and limp to the touch, with fine skin and hair, distinct plexus of veins. When the dog is attentive, the ear set is higher and the line of the set-on flatter.

Palate: With pink mucous membranes and well marked ridges.

NECK: Strong and powerful; broad at the beginning, widening slightly towards the body. Upper line slightly arched. Underline with a well defined double dewlap starting from both corners of the lips, without being too much exaggerated.

BODY:

General appearance: Square, strong and robust with powerful chest and thorax, giving the impression of power and agility.

Withers: Well defined.

Topline: Straight, horizontal or preferably with a slight slope down from the withers. Never a sway back. Without rocking or rolling when on the move.

Back: Powerful and muscular.

Loin: Of medium length, broad and muscular, giving the impression of power.

Croup: Broad and solid. Its inclination in relation to the topline, or also to the ground, should be inferior to 45°. Height at the croup equal or slightly less than the height at the withers.

Chest: Broad, deep, reaching elbow level, muscular and powerful. Point of sternum quite prominent. Ribs well developed, round, not flat, rib spaces well marked and getting wider towards the floating ribs. The thoracic perimeter must be equal to the height at the withers increased by a quarter of the height at the withers.

Underline and belly: Belly moderately tucked up towards the genitals. Flanks deep and well defined.

TAIL: Thick at the root, set at medium height. Is docked to one third or to the half of its length.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Limbs vertical, straight and parallel. Solid bone structure. Short pasterns with well developed feet.

Shoulder: Moderately oblique, muscled. The shoulder blade must have about the same length as the upper arm.

Upper arm: Strong and well muscled. Its length should be 2/3 of that of the forearm.

Elbow: Close to the body

Forearm: Of strong bone structure with well defined tendons. Straight, vertical. Its length is double that of the total length from the pastern joint (carpus) to the ground.

Pastern (Metacarpus): Very slightly oblique in profile, practically in the prolongation of the forearm. Solid bone structure.

Forefeet: Cat feet, strong tight toes, well knuckled-up. Dark nails. Pads hard, very broad and resistant. Interdigital membrane moderately developed.

Angulations: Scapular-humeral angle about 100°.

Humeral-radial angle about 125°.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful and muscular, strong bone, with vertical limbs and correct angles; well marked and bent hocks not deviated, giving the impression of power and solidity.

Upper thigh: Very strong with a well developed, clearly defined, visible musculature. Its length is 3/4 of that of the lower thigh.

Lower thigh: Long, of strong bone structure with a length double than that of the hock.

Hock joint: Well marked, with tendon clearly visible.

Hock: Strong bone, perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: Cat-feet, like those of the forelegs, though slightly longer.

Angulations: Coxal-femoral angle - about 100°.

Femoral-tibial angle - about 120°.

Angle at hockjoint blunter than 130°.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Typical gait of the breed is a steady economical trot, flowing and powerful without tendency to lateral rolling movement or to ambling.

SKIN: Elastic without being loose, thick, abundant, of pink colour without patches. All mucous membranes should be brown, never black.

COAT

Hair: Dense, of medium thickness, short, smooth and evenly distributed all over the body down to the tissue between toes; finer on the head, the leathers and the legs.

Colour: The basic colours of the coat are white and liver. These colours mix irregularly, giving a liver-marbled or greyish liver or liver-speckled coat as well as other combinations, according to whether the liver or the white is predominant and according to whether the white patches are smaller or larger. A very frequent characteristic of the coat, although not necessary, is a distinct white patch on the forehead; the leathers are always spotted in self-coloured liver. The liver coloured hairs may form distinct patches of that colour, spread irregularly over the whole coat of the animal. The same applies to white hairs which may form patches of that colour in the coat without, however, being very extended. Never to be admitted: black colour or tan markings above the eyes and on the legs.

SIZE:

Height at the withers: Males: 62-67 cm.

Bitches: 59-64 cm.

This breed shows a high degree of dimorphism, the males being more homogenous and the females of more variable sizes and much finer in general.

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.

- Nasal bridge slightly convex (Roman nose) without exaggeration.
- Absence of some premolar.
- Pincer bite.
- Conjunctiva (haw) very slightly visible.
- Lips and dewlap, without being excessive, very pronounced.
- Upper line not very solid.
- Front and rear pasterns and feet weak without exaggeration.
- Scars, wounds and abrasions of skin resulting from hunting work.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Light general appearance, frail or excessively heavy, and lethargic.
- Cranio-facial axes parallel.
- Head small, not in balance with the body.
- Narrow skull.
- Pointed muzzle.
- Absence of various premolars or canines, not due to traumatism.
- Very pronounced entropion or ectropion; light eyes.
- Ears too long and too low set.
- Flews or dewlap exaggerated.
- Sway back.
- Height at the croup noticeably superior to the height at withers.
- Incorrect limbs, weak, not vertical.
- Loose elbows.
- Cow hocks.
- Coat wavy or too long.
- Unbalanced temperament.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Cranio-facial axes clearly convergent.
- Partial or total depigmentation of the nose.
- Split nose or black nose.
- Undershot mouth of any degree.

- Excessively overshot mouth.
- Albinism (coat and mucous membranes).

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

