



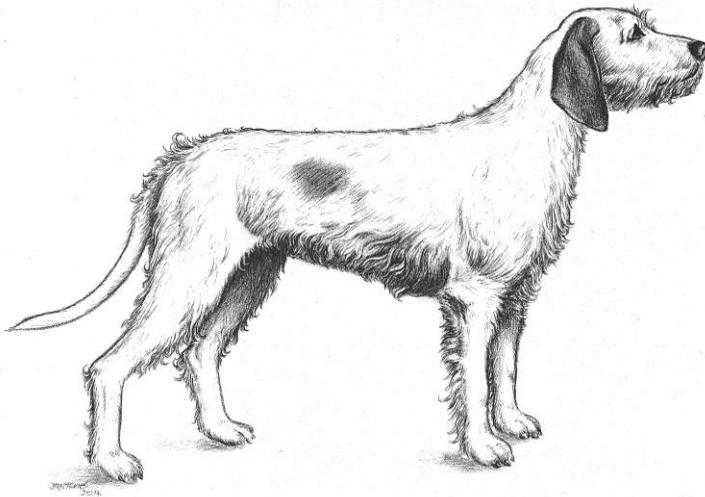
FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

29.05.2015/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 152

ISTARSKI OSTRODLAKI GONIČ

(Istrian Wire-Haired Hound)



TRANSLATION: Christina Bailey / Official language (DE).
Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes.

ORIGIN: Croatia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 03.11.2014.

UTILIZATION: A hound with lots of stamina particularly fitted for hare, fox and boar hunting but can also be used as a tracking leash hound.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scenthounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium sized scenthounds
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The breed descends from the “East Adriatic white hound with markings”. The hair is wire-haired due to the climate, where the breed was bred. These are mountain areas at the east Adriatic coast, where temperatures are low. The earliest description of the wire-haired Istrian Hound can be found in the manuscript of the Dakovoe Bishop Petar Bakic from the year 1719, where it says that the breeding of this breed was already known before the 14th century. The earliest picture document of this breed can be found in the cathedral of the Evangelist Markus in Makarska. The FCI published the first standard for the Istrian Wire-Haired Hound on the 6th of April 1955.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A dog of rustic appearance and strong hound-like body, of medium size with characteristic longer coarse hair of snow-white colour with orange coloured markings on the head and on the body. Due to the wire-haired coat this breed appears robust. The difference between male and female has to be distinctive.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Rectangular body; length to clearly exceed height at the withers.

Height to the elbow: about 50% of the height at the withers.

The length of skull to slightly exceed the length of muzzle.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: The breed is easy to train for hunting and its constitution makes it possible to use him for hunting in any weather condition and also in rough, stony or hilly terrain. His voice is of medium tone but it also has deeper sounds. Gentle, even temperament, with a stern expression. Devoted to his owner.

HEAD: The head is well proportioned in relation to the body. The head shows slight divergent lines.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Slightly longer than the muzzle, broadest between the ears. The temporal area is rounded. The occipital protuberance and the frontal furrow are well developed. The skull is covered with strands of softer and longer hair.

Stop: Moderately developed.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Must not be higher or lower than the nose bridge, the nostril are well open. The whole nose leather and the inside of the nostrils have to be black or brown pigmented. Partially non-pigmented nose leather (partially pink coloured) can be tolerated but is not desirable.

Muzzle: Strong, slightly shorter than the skull, rectangular, tapering from the stop towards the nose but not pointed, covered with a dense moustache and beard. The nose bridge is straight.

Lips: Medium thickness, close fitting to the jaw, the labial commissure is not visible. Fully pigmented in correspondence with the colour of the nose leather. Partially non-pigmented lips (partially pink coloured) can be tolerated but are not desirable.

Jaws/Teeth: The jaws are strong, well developed and the teeth are white and placed evenly. Scissors bite. The incisors are placed vertically into the jaw.

A complete dentition is desirable (42 teeth in accordance with the dental formula). Missing premolars PM1 and molars M3 are not taken into account. The missing of other teeth is undesirable.

Cheeks: The chewing muscle and the cheekbone must not be too accentuated.

EYES: Medium size set moderately wide apart, semi frontal set in an angle of 10–15 degrees to the horizontal line. Oval shaped, colour is dark brown and the expression is serious. The eyelids must not be loose and show no signs of Entropion or Ectropion. The eyelids to be pigmented in correspondence with the colour of the nose leather. Partially non-pigmented eyelids (partially pink coloured) can be tolerated but are not desirable. The eyebrows are bushy and covered with longish wiry hair.

EARS: Dropped, set at eye level. The ear has the shape of a triangular with a rounded tip, is medium long and when drawn forward has to reach the labial commissure. The ears must not show any folds, not be rolled in or carried sticking out. They are covered with shorter hair.

NECK: Strong, well muscled and placed in a 45 degrees angle to the horizontal line. It tapers towards the head. The skin is taut without dewlap or very pronounced folds.

BODY: Body has to be strong but harmoniously developed.

Withers: Well pronounced.

Back: Strong, well muscled, level and broad.

Loin: Of moderate length, broad well muscled, tight and well attached to the croup.

Croup: Well muscled, strong, broad, sloping at a 25–30 degrees angle to the horizontal line. Placed a little lower than the withers.

Chest: Deep, broad, capacious but not too broad or barrelled. The rib cage has to reach to the elbows.

Underline and belly: The underline rises slightly from the sternum to the flanks to show a slight tuck up.

TAIL: Set as a continuation of the line of the croup. Strong at the root, gradually tapering towards the tip of the tail. Stretched downwards it reaches the hock or even below. Sabre shaped tail, carried below the topline. Tail carried higher when the dog is excited (in affect) is tolerated but it must not be carried above the back nor bent in under body or. Tail to be well covered with hair, longer on the underside of the tail.

LIMBS:

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: The forequarters must be in good proportion to the body.

Shoulder: Of medium length, muscular. The shoulder angle is 115–120 degrees.

Elbow: Close fitting to the body.

Forearm: Strong, rounded bone with strong muscle tone. Parallel seen from the front.

Carpus (Wrist): Short and elastic.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Elastic, slightly sloping.

Forefeet: Oval shaped with tight toes and strong nails and pads.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong and elastic in action.

Thigh: Strong, broad and well muscled.

Lower thigh: Forming an angle of ca 40 degrees to the horizontal line.

Hock joint: Strong and solid. The hock angle is ca 130 degrees.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Nearly vertical to the ground, solid and elastic.

Hind feet: Oval shaped with tight toes and strong nails and pads.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The reach is substantial with a strong drive. The movement has to be harmonious; there must be no twitching. Preferably the back has to be firm during action and the limbs must not cross over.

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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Dogs, which clearly show physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Converging headlines.
- Muzzle longer than skull.
- Concave or convex nose bridge.
- Undershot or overshot, wry mouth.
- Blue eyes.
- Totally non-pigmented nose, eyelids or lipprims.
- Body length shorter than the height at the withers.
- Short legged dogs of achondroplastic type.
- Tail carried in a ring or a laterally curved tail.
- Coat on the body longer than 12 cm.
- Coat on the body shorter than 3 cm.
- Soft, pronounced wavy, curly or tangled coat.
- Red, chestnut brown, lemon yellow markings or any other coat colour not in the standard.
- Presence of a third coat colour.
- Height above or below the tolerated measures in the standard.

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

