1st National Meeting

Club Cane Lupo Cecoslovacco and Gruppo Cinofilio Reggiano
Reggio Emilia, Italy, 6th December 2008

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOLFDOG STANDARD

By Jindřich Jedlička

Historical development of wording of the standard of the breed

It is possible to retrace the establishment of the breed Czechoslovakian Wolfdog since the first experiments held in 1995. The first mating of a German Shepherd Dog with crossings of a Carpathian wolf was successful in this project in 1958. However, the first crossings were not judged by any standard, they were just described in an exterior area and tested from the viewpoint of quality of their temperament, health and capacity, especially their endurance.

An effort to breed a new breed of a dog from the crossings began later – approximately, not before 1965.

The first concept of STANDARD was issued at that time. The author of this Standard is Ing. Karel Hartl. At that time nor later in 70's the breed was not recognized as the breed not even at the national level. It was successfully recognized as a national breed in 1982 and then the standard of the breed – practically in the same wording – was validated by a newly established Club of the Breeders of the Czechoslovakian wolf and it was published by the Association of Czech Breeders (ČSCH Prague).

Necessary records for the international recognition of the breed were prepared at the end of 80's by the Central Committee of Experts in dog breeding (Association of Czech Breeders) and by the former leaders of the Association of Breeders of the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog with the inclusion its Slovakian members. At

that time the Standard was stated more precisely and it was also enlarged, the faults and eliminating faults were stated more accurately. The Standard and other background papers were translated to the German language (it was one of four official languages of FCI) by Mrs. Christel Špániková from Bratislava. The text is the most extended version of the Standard of the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog in history and it is possible to get back to it in case of need to interpret the meaning of later versions that were abridged. FCI authorised the Standard in Helsinky in 1989.

The text was abridged and organized into so-called Jerusalem format during discussion in the Committee for standards FCI (the authors of the modification: Mr. Hinckeldeyn and Dr. Paschound), and it was issued as Nr. 332. The breed Czechoslovakian Wolfdog was finally recognized (Mexico, 1999) ten years after the temporary recognition. The Standard was modified because of proposals of Republic Slovak (which happened in contradiction to the conducted treaty of the Czech Republic and Republic Slovak, without any agreement of associations and behind Czech breeders' backs), whereas the most important modification deals with judging incomplete teeth.

Valid version of standard FCI Nr. 332 (3.9.1999)

Modifications in comparison to version from 28.4.1994 are signalized by the use of a different colour.

FCI-Standard N° 332 / **03. 09. 1999** / **GB**

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN WOLFDOG
(Československý vlčák)

TRANSLATION : Mrs. C. Seidler.

ORIGIN : The former Czechoslovakian Republic.

PATRONAGE : Slovakian Republic.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD : **03.09.1999**.

UTILIZATION : Working Dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 1   Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs.
                                        Section 1   Sheepdogs.
                                        With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY : In the year 1955 a biological experiment took place in the CSSR of that time, namely, the crossing of a German Shepherd Dog with a Carpathian wolf. The experiment established that the progeny of the mating of male dog to female wolf as well as that of male wolf to female dog, could be reared. The vast majority of the products of these matings possessed the genetic requirements for continuation of breeding. In the year 1965, after the ending of the experiment, a plan for the breeding of this new breed was worked out. This was to combine the usable qualities of the wolf with the favourable qualities of the dog. In the year 1982, the Československý Vlčák, through the general committee of the breeders' associations of the CSSR of that time, was recognized as a national breed.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Firm type in constitution. Above average size with rectangular frame. In body shape, movement, coat texture, colour of coat and mask, similar to the wolf.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS :
- Length of body : Height at withers = 10 : 9.
- Length of muzzle : Length of cranial region = 1 : 1.5.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Lively, very active, capable of endurance, docile with quick reactions. Fearless and courageous. Suspicious. ~~,yet does not attack without cause.~~ Shows tremendous loyalty towards his master. Resistant to weather conditions. Versatile in his uses.

HEAD : Symmetrical, well muscled. Seen from the side and from above, it forms a blunt wedge. Sex should be unmistakable.

CRANIAL REGION :
Skull : Seen from the side and from the front, the forehead is slightly arched. No marked frontal furrow. Occipital bone clearly visible.
Stop : Moderate.

FACIAL REGION :
Nose : Oval shape, black.
Muzzle : Clean, not broad; straight bridge of nose.
Lips : Tight fitting. No gap at corner of mouth. Rims of lips are black.
Jaws/Teeth : Jaws strong and symmetrical. Well developed teeth, specially the canines. Scissor or pincer bite with 42 teeth according to the usual tooth set. Regular teeth set.
Cheeks : Clean, sufficiently muscled, not markedly protruding.
Eyes : Small, slanting, amber coloured. Well fitting lids.
Ears : Pricked, thin, triangular, short (i.e. not longer than 1/6th of the height at withers); the lateral point of the set on of the ears and the outer corner of the eyes are in a direct line. A vertical line from tip of ear would run close along the head.

NECK : Dry, well muscled. In repose forms an angle of up to 40 degrees to the horizontal. The neck must be sufficiently long for the nose to touch the ground effortlessly.

BODY :
Top line : Flowing transition from neck to body. Sloping away slightly.
Withers : Well muscled, pronounced. Though pronounced, they must not interrupt the flow of the top line.
Back : Firm and straight.
Loins : Short, well muscled, not broad, sloping slightly.
Croup : Short, well muscled, not broad, falling away slightly.
Chest : Symmetrical, well muscled, roomy, pear-shaped and narrowing towards the sternum. The depth of chest does not reach to the elbows. The point of the sternum does not extend beyond the shoulder joints.
Lower line and Belly : Taut belly, tucked up. Slightly hollow in flanks.

TAIL : Set on high, hanging straight down. When dog is excited, generally raised in sickle shape.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS : The front legs are straight, strong, clean and close together with slightly turned out feet.
Shoulders : The shoulder blade is placed rather far forward, well muscled. It forms an angle of nearly 65 degrees to the horizontal.
Upper arm : Strongly muscled, forms an angle of 120 to 130 degrees to the shoulder blade.
Elbows : Close fitting, turned neither in nor out, well defined, flexible. Upper arm and forearm form an angle of approximately 150 degrees.
Forearm : Long, clean and straight. The length of the forearm and pastern is 55% of height at withers.
Pastern joint : Solid, flexible.
Pastern : Long, forms an angle of at least 75 degrees to the ground. Lightly springy in movement.
Front feet : Large, turned slightly outwards. Longish arched toes and strong, dark nails. Well defined, elastic, dark pads.

HINDQUARTERS : Powerful. The hind legs stand parallel. An imaginary vertical line drawn from the point of the ischium, would run midway through the hock joint. **The dewclaws are undesirable and must be eliminated.**
Upper thigh : Long, well muscled. Forms an angle of 80 degrees to the pelvis. The hip joint is sturdy and flexible.
Knee: Strong and flexible.
Lower thigh : Long, clean, well muscled. Forms an angle of about 130 degrees with the **hock**. ~~metatarsus~~
Hock joint : Clean, solid, flexible.
Hock : Long, clean. Position almost vertical to the ground.

Hind feet : Longish, arched toes with strong dark nails.

GAIT / MOVEMENT : Harmonious, light-footed, ground covering trot in which the limbs skim over the ground as closely as possible. Head and neck incline to the horizontal. Pacing when walking.

SKIN : Elastic, tight, without wrinkles, unpigmented.

COAT

HAIR : Straight and close. Winter and summer coat differ greatly. In winter an immense undercoat is predominant and, together with the topcoat, forms a thick coat all over the body. It is necessary for the hair to cover the belly, the inside of the upper thigh, the scrotum, the inner part of the ear and the area between the toes. Well coated neck.

COLOUR : Yellowish-gray to silver-gray with a characteristic light mask. Light hair also on the underside of the neck and the forechest. Dark gray colour with light mask is permissible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT :

Height at withers :	Dogs at least	65 cm,
	Bitches at least	60 cm.
Weight :	Dogs at least	26 kg,
	Bitches at least	20 kg.

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.
- Heavy or light head.
- Flat forehead.
- **The absence of two PM1 (premolar 1) or of both M3 (molar 3) is not to be penalized. However, the absence of one M3 in addition to 2 PM1 or the absence of one PM1 in addition to both M3 is to be considered as a fault.**
- Dark brown, black or different coloured eyes.
- Coarse ear. High or low set-on of ear.
- Neck carried high in repose; low position of neck when standing.
- Unpronounced withers.
- Untypical top line.
- Long croup.
- Tail long, set on low and not carried correctly.
- Too little or too much angulation in forequarters.
- Weak pastern.
- Too little or too much angulation in hindquarters. Insufficient muscle.
- Barely pronounced mask.
- Short, wavy movement.

ELIMINATING FAULTS :
- **Aggresive or overly shy.**
- Discrepancy in proportions.
- Faults in deportment and temperament.
- Untypical head.
- Missing teeth **(except 2 PM1 and the M 3, see § faults)**, irregular bite.
- Untypical shape and position of eyes.
- Untypical set-on and shape of ears.
- Dewlap.
- Strong slope in croup.
- Untypical ribcage.
- Tail untypical in set on and carriage.
- Faulty and untypical position of front legs.
- Stand-off and untypical coat.
- Colours other than those in the standard.
- Slack ligaments.

- Untypical movement.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

<u>**N.B.**</u> : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Qualifications and placings

The qualifications given by the judges must correspond to the following definitions:

EXCELLENT

may only be awarded to a dog which comes very close to the ideal standard of the breed, which is presented in excellent condition, displays a harmonious, well-balanced temperament, is of high class and has excellent posture. Its superior characteristics in respect of its breed permit that **minor imperfections** can be ignored; it must however have the typical features of its sex.

VERY GOOD

may only be awarded to a dog which possesses the typical features of its breed, which has well-balanced proportions and is in correct condition. A few **minor faults** may be tolerated but none of a morphological nature. This award can only be granted to a dog that shows class.

GOOD

 is to be awarded to a dog that possesses the main features of its breed however **showing faults** provided these are not concealed.

SUFFICIENT

must be awarded to a dog which corresponds adequately to its breed, without possessing the generally accepted characteristics or whose physical condition leaves something to be desired.

DISQUALIFIED

must be awarded to a dog which does not correspond to the type required by the breed standard; which shows a behaviour clearly not in line with its standard or which behaves aggressively; which has testicular abnormalities; which has dental flaw or a jaw anomaly; which shows a colour and/or coat imperfection or clearly shows signs of albinism. This qualification shall also be awarded to dogs that correspond so little to a single feature of the breed that their health is threatened. It should furthermore be awarded to dogs that show **eliminating faults** in regard to the breed standard.

Dogs that cannot be awarded one of the above qualifications shall be released from the ring with the rating:

CANNOT BE JUDGED.

 This rating is to be given to any dog which does not move, constantly jumps up and down on its handler or tries to get out of the ring, makes it impossible to assess the gait and the movement or avoids constantly to be examined by the judge and makes it impossible to inspect teeth, anatomy and structure, tail or testicles. This rating is also to be given if traces of operations or treatment can be observed which seem to indicate that the exhibitor wanted to deceive the judge.
The same applies if the judge has ample reason to suspect operations that were intended to correct the original condition or feature (e.g.: eyelid, ear or tail). The reason why the dog was rated CANNOT BE JUDGED has to be stated in the judge's report.

Definition of standard: Evaluation of certain features.

Head

The standard anatomy and distinctive expression of a head is shown at pictures. There is also possible to observe a different expression of a dog and a bitch. The missing expression of sex of adult specimen should be considered a fault. Any disproportionate features in a shape of head (e.g. flat front, weak jaws, too long or too short mouth in proportion to area of brain) is a fault. The standard tolerates both scissor and pincer bite of incisive teeth. Under bite (prognathie) and for bite (progenie) are eliminating faults. The full set of teeth is required, which means 42 teeth; in the upper jaw 6 incisors, 2 canines, 8 premolars and 4 molars; two more molars are required for lower jaw. An incomplete set of teeth is an eliminating fault **(except 2 PM1 and the M 3 -since 1999)**. Any redundant teeth are considered a fault.

A light colour of eyes is preferred, which means yellow-brown, amber iris. It is necessary to consider a very light as though light greenish colour of iris as an extreme one but it is not allowed to penalise it. A light brown colour or eyes (hazel nut) is only a disadvantage which does not effect the judgement on the contrary of dark brown (chestnut or darker) colour of the iris which is considered a fault. The untypical shape or position of an eye, defects of lids (e.g. entropion) should be also considered eliminating fault.

The shape, setting and ear carriage are also clearly recognisable from the photos. Too long ears, or ears position by side should be considered a fault. Untypical ears (soft – not in upright position, semi-prick, drop) should be judged as an eliminating fault.

Body

The dorsal line (topline) is flowing, neither bent up nor down. Short loin should be almost narrow. Not clearly expressive withers should be judged as a fault; expired, carp loins or uttered dorsal line is also a fault as well as too long or free loin when moving. Too inclined rear is judged as a gross defect, according to the level of the defect should be judged even as an eliminating fault. The tail is set high, at rest the tail is carried in a characteristic way as it is shown in the pictures illustration. Too long tail (reaching under the hock joint) is a disadvantage, tail set low or carried in a wrong position is a fault.

The form of the rib cage is worth mentioning too. Its shape is characteristic in imaginary sideways (at the level of shoulder blade), described as "shaped as a cradle or a turned-up pear" narrowing towards the sternum. The diagram illustrates a view on a well shaped, i.e. rather flat, chest with limbs in a correct position in contrast with a faulty one, i.e. broad (barrel) chest with limbs in a wide position with elbows turned outside.

Limbs

Within evaluating the position and function of both the front and back limbs it is preferred to observe them in motion to judging angulation in a standstill position. Wrong angulation is usually treated as a disadvantage, as a fault should be judged especially these defects: too short bones of limbs (so called running bones), i.e. for front limbs the bones of forearm (bones ulna and radius) and pasterns; for hind limbs the bones of cruris (bones tibia and fibula) and bones of metarsus. Furthermore it is necessary to judge the wrong position (poise) as a fault; for front limbs it is especially wide position with elbows turn aside, eventually the position with in or out at elbow. For hind limbs is considered wrong position especially so called cow hocked position with converging hocks.

The standard requires the length of the forearm and pastern to be of 55 % of height at withers. The same measurement may be expressed by an index of height: $Iv = $ (the length of forearm at elbow / height at withers) x 100. The average value of the long term index of height (in accordance with Czech bonitations in years 1982 – 1995) is exactly 55. However, the Index of height does not differentiate if its value really reflects the appropriate relation of the bones length or if its value reflects a change of the angle between shoulder blade and elbow. Sharper angulation may imitate a good value of the index even with the short limb bones (see proportions of a German Shepherd).

Movement/ Gait

The way the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog moves is concisely described in the Standard. The original attribute „low (ground covering)" trot was while modification of the Standard substituted by a paraphrase „...in which the limbs skim over the ground as closely as possible", which was probably done with regard to translation into the four official languages of FCI. So called accentual trotting (paw highly up the ground) is a disadvantage, short steps and other departure should be judged as a fault, clumsy (heavy) gait or free ligaments are considered eliminating fault. On the contrary pacing when walking is a standard way of movement in a slower gait.

Skin, coat and colour

It is necessary to judge the quality of coat with respect to a season. Deficient hair is a fault, especially open or curly hair. Neither the tone of grey nor the level of yellow-brown pigment is not decisive for judging the colour. Light (white) mask must be expressive. Inexpressive mask should be judged as disadvantage, the missing mask is a fault. Pale colour of nails or pads; nose of other than dark black colour, etc. should be judged as lacking in pigmentation that means as a fault. The colour of coat is defined as wolf-grey, other colours should be judged as the eliminating fault.

General appearance, proportions, type

General appearance, as it is defined in the standard, should remind a wolf. It is necessary to judge All features that are typical for a German Shepherd as a fault.

A "strong = firm" constitutional type is required, which involves a well built structure of a skeleton, strong ligaments, limbs must be of a good muscular development and ligamentation with dry joints, elastic skin, well fitting eye-lids, closed mouth corners, etc. Lighter but standard requirements fulfilling spieces are marked as "dry" type. Any departures in both directions are undesirable. A soft up to impaired and on the other hand a heavy, rough type of constitution are judged a fault. "Lymphatic" type (free, rough skin that bents, a dewlap, free eye lids, open mouth corners, lymphatic capsules of joints – in case these features occur at Czechoslovakian wolfdog they should be judged eliminating fault.

Not typical size (insufficient height at whiskers) is an eliminating fault. Another feature to be judged is the frame of a body that should be rectangular but not too tall - the relation of length and height may be expressed in numbers by the index of the frame: If (cross length of the trunk / height at whiskers) x 100. If the frame of the body is quadratic then the index of the frame equals 100. If the proportion of height and length is 9 : 10, then the index of the frame equals 111. These two values give range limitation of the standard. When the value of the index is higher than 112, the frame should be judged too long, an eliminating fault is the value of the index up to 116 (proportions 9 : 10.5)

Temperament

The description the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog temperament in the standard seems to be full of contradictions: boldness of the dog seems to be in contrast to distrustfulness. At exhibitions it is improper to judge a shy dog as not enough bold , i. e. beyond the standard requirements in case it avoids any contact with people, e. g. with a judge. It is not possible to test qualities of temperament, i. e. it is only possible to take them into account. In case of an extreme behaviour it is possible to suspend such of a dog from exhibiting in the exhibition circle because of obviously aggressive or fearful behaviour. More thorough evaluation of the temperament is possible at bonitation events.

Differences of judging at exhibitions and bonitation events

In contrast to exhibitions, the bonitations are events for breeders without any competitive or promotional component. The aim of bonitation is to compare as precisely as possible the exhibited pieces to the standard; a special consideration is given to qualities important for breeding, i. e. Hereditable qualities. The bonitations serve for selection of pieces, which should participate in a birth of new generations of the breed and for statistical evaluation of the qualities that are recorded in the breed population. The age limit is 18 months for males, 15 months for females. The committee for a bonitation evaluates outdoor qualities and the qualities of temperament in a very detailed way, bonitation involves also the measuring of 15 proportion of

the body. The result of the evaluation is a bonitation code that is recored into the bonitation card and into the certificate of the origin of a dog.

The preparation for bonitation is similar to preparation for an exhibition. The dog have to bear an ordinary manipulation, measuring and checking of their genitals. The examination of teeth is started by checking of their dentition. The owner of the dog rolls up the lips within closed jaws so that the judge could see the mutual postition of the incisive teeth. Cuspids and premolars are also usualy examined with closed jaws when the owner of the dog rolls the lips aside. Molars are examined while jaws are open. The sizes of a body are measured in centimetres. The height at whiskers, sidelong lenght of the body, depth and width of chest and width of head should be measured by a slide ruler. The other proportions should be measured by a tape meter. It is desirable to accustom the dog in advance to the process of measuring.

The measuring of proportions of body is of an undenyable importance for the long term examiantion of the breed population, it may signalize an undesirable change or an advancement in physical proportions of dogs, which is not possible to identify objectively by an ordinary judging. The statisticla methods used for evaluation of all measurements must be relevant to the methodology of measuring. The measuring of some parts of the body involves a possiblity that a random, not small mistake will occur and this possiblity should correspond to the level of importance of statistic test used. Also the interpretation and further use of acquired results requires some knowledge of biological patterns, at least hereditability of monitored qualities and its level of adjusting methods of selection should be taken into account.

The evaluating of temperament of the dog at bonitation is a very frequently discussed matter. At this point there is highly remarkable the clush in an effort to judge and evaluate the hereditary qualities of animals for the needs of breeders to a great deal of ability to learn and adjustablity in behaviour of the Czechoslovakian wolfdog. In short, a well prepared and in advance trained dog will behave in the test of temperament in a very different way than it would experience the same situation for the first time. Therefore, is there any sense in testing the temperament at bonitation when we cannot distinguish if the quality of behaviour is an inherited or learned quality?

Again, it depends on an accurate interpretations of the results. The evaluation at bonitation of the temperament of the dog is not possible to compare to precisely defined ethology test performed in laboratory conditions. However, especially for their availability and wide specimen of examined animals, the gained results are valuable for governing of mating.

The bonitation committee observes behaviour of exhibited dogs during the whole process of bonitation, that means during measuring, teeth examination, exhibiting, etc. The dog is all the time in an unfamiliar and busy area. It is very likely that in such condition the behaviour of dog that are nervous, instable, unbalanced or insufficiently governable will become evident. The test of temperament itself is done so-called „at pivot"; the dog is left alone, bound on a leash and the owner leaves to a hiding place. The bonitation committee monitors the behaviour of a dog towards a person that does not threaten it, its reaction to a strong audible signal (a shot) and finally the reaction of a dog to
an attack of an unfamiliar person and swipes of a cane. It is supposed that the dog was, at least partially, trained to this procedure. Even though even this test is fair form perfect, it may provide to a qualified observant some notion of temperament, balance of actions of nerves and of the level of impulse threshold to defensive behaviour of the animal.

      The valuation "excellent" (P1) may only be awarded to a dog, which was evaluated in temperament by a code "Of" (optimistic - governable, well balanced), "Og" (sanguine – less courageous) or "Oh" (good natured – less irritable). Any other values decreases the overall mark. Codes "Oa" (melancholic – timid), "Ob" (unsure – does not make contact), and since 2001 "Ob" (aggressive, strongly irritable) are reason for disqualifying the animal from the breed. ("insufficient" = P14).

Bonitation card

The Club of Breeders of the Czechoslovakian wolfdog		Date and place of bonitation :
Bonitation card		
Name of dog	Sex	Date of litter Reg. No.
Father	**Reg. No.**	**Owner's name and address**
Mother	**Reg. No.**	**Owner's name and address**

A Height

n	under 65cm (m)	under 60cm (f)
s	65-70 cm	60-65 cm
v	over 70 cm	over 65 cm

B Testicles
12 one-sided kryptorchisme
14 two-sided kryptorchisme

C Teeth
3 enamel defect after distemper
4 pincer bite
2 tooth in addition
6 under bite (prognathie)
8 for bite (progenie)
12 incomplete (misses 1-2)
14 incomplete (misses more than 2)

D Head
1 wrincles in rest
3 flat front
5 heavy head
7 light head
2 long mouth
4 short mouth
6 arched (convex) nose
8 depression (concave) nose
12 open lips
14 not typical

E Eyes
1 light brown
3 dark brown
5 black
7 heterogeneous colour
8 round
10 deeply set (hollow eyed)
12 prominent (exophtalmus)
14 not typical

F Ears
1 high set
5 low set
7 rough
2 long
4 soft
6 semi-prick
8 tulip, drop
10 position by side (widely)
12 deformed
14 not typical

G Neck
1 bent up
3 high set
5 low set
14 wet neck

H Body
1 not expressive withers
3 sway back
5 wheel (camel) back
7 long back
2 wide chest
4 big breastbone
6 deep chest
8 barrel chest
10 unimpeded belly
12 goose rump
14 not typical

I Front limbs
5 wrong angulation
7 soft pastern
2 wide position
4 elbow turn outside
6 not typical paw
8 short pastern
10 short forearm
12 wrong position
14 not typical

J Hind limbs
3 insufficiently muscled
5 too angled
7 little angled
4 not typical paw
6 short thigh
8 short shin
10 short instep
12 wrong position
14 not typical

K Tail
1 too long
3 low set
5 wrong position
12 deformed
14 netypicky

L Hair
2 defitient
6 soft
8 open
14 not typical

M Colour
3 dark grey
5 not expressive mask
2 without mask
6 decrease of pigment
14 not typical

N Movement
3 short steps
5 crabbing
6 free ligament
8 oblique movement
12 clumsy, heavy
14 not typical

O Character
a melancholy - timid
b insecure, not open up
c irritable - uncourageous
d irritable - distrustfull
e aggressive, strongly irritable
f optimistic, well balanced
g optimistic, less courages
h good natured, not very irritable
i nearly impossible to provoke
j flegmatic, calm temperament

R Type

1 dry	2 rough
3 soft	14 lymphatic

P Generally value

1 excellent	5 good
3 very good	14 insufficient

Bodily measurements
High in withers
Oblique length of body
Length of front limb to elbow
Length of pastern
Girth of pastern
Length of shank
Upper thigh
Hock
Head
Mouth
Width of head
Length of ear
Deep/width of chest
Girth of chest
Index of hight
Index of format

Notice :

Code/heigh :

Breed possibility :

Judge signature :

Notice carefully the bonitation card. Even though there are some minor changes in both the standard and card, it is still usually valid in a majority of cases: Odd number codes in the index are disadvantages (undesirable), even number codes are faults, codes with numbers higher than 10 are eliminating faults (that is also a reason why the individual numbers of indexes do not succeed).

Chart of undesirable qualities and faults

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Constitution:							
Dry, Firm			x				
Rough		x			x		
Soft		x			x		
Lymphatic	x						x
Size:							
Male minus 1cm, female minus 2cm	x					x	x
Longer							
More then 2cm.		x			x		
Head:							
Light		x		x			
Heavy		x		x			
Long		x		x			
Short		x		x			
Flat forehead		x		x			
Aint jaw		x		x			
Wrinkles		x		x			
Gap at corner of mouth	x			x			
Absent sex expression		x		x			
Untypical (German Shepherd type)	x					x	
Teeth:							
Missing 1 and more – male (cz bonit. only)	x					x	*
Missing 1 and more – female (cz bonit. only)		x		x			*
Irregular bite	x						x
Supernumerary		x	x				

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Eyes:							
Convex	x				x		x
Cavernous	x				x		x
Untypical position		x		x			
Unfitting lids	x					x	
Colour brown		x	x				
Colour dark brown	x			x			
Ears:							
long		x		x			
Low set		x		x			
Soft vertical		x			x		
Unvertical	x						x
Neck:							
Dewlap	x				x		
Arched		x		x			
Back:							
Arched	x				x		
Deflected	x				x		
Loose by movement		x		x			
Loins:							
arched		x		x			
Loose by movement		x		x			
Croup:							
Strong slope	x			x			
Tail:							

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Long - under hocks		x		x			
Short – above hocks		x		x			
Crook on the end		x	x				
Sigmoid or sideways carried	x			x			
Laid on loins	x				x		
Set on low		x		x			
Untypical	x						x

Chest:

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Low down elbows	x				x		
Barrel-shaped		x		x			

Front limbs:

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Faulty position	x				x		
Elbows turned out		x		x			
Short forearm		x		x			
Short pastern	x				x		
weak pastern		x		x			
Untypical feet		x	x				

Hind limbs:

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Sharp (too little angulation)		x		x			
Too much angulation		x		x			
Cowlike position	x				x		

Hair (coat texture):

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Long		x	x				
Without undergrowth		x		x			
Open	x				x		

	Faults	Im-perfections	1	2	3	4	5
Waved		x		x			
Prevailing curly	x				x		
Soft curly		x		x			
Color of coat:							
Without mask		x			x		
Barely pronounced mask		x		x			
Prevailing white or insuff. pigmentation		x			x		
Untypical colour	x						x
Movement:							
Incorrect function	x				x		

x – crosses signalise the maximum of the possible evaluation which may be awarded when the undesirable quality or a fault occurs and if they should be qualified as a undesirable quality of a fault.

1 - Excellent
2 – Very good
3 - Good
4 - Sufficient
5 – Disqualified

This table is NOT the DOGMA. It helps to learn, the morphological and functional faults are more important then aesthetic imperfections. The seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree*. And the superior characteristic of the animal must be the criterion of the positive selection.*