



FCI standard No. 332
Czech Wolfdog
Ceskoslovensky Vlcak
Standard Provided by ABIDS

CLASSIFICATION:

Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs.

Section 1 Sheepdogs

Info:

STANDARD No 332/ 28 . 04. 1994 / GB

TRANSLATOR: Mrs C. Seidler.

ORIGIN: Czechoslovakian Republik

Patronage: Slovakian Republik.

UTILIZATION: Working Dog.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE VALID ORIGINAL STANDARD: 28 . 04. 1994.

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 overwhelming 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 favorable qualities of the dog. In the year 1982, the Tschechoslowakischer Wolfshund, through the general committee of the breeder's 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, color 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: 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 formation. Regular teeth set.

Cheeks: Clean, sufficiently muscled, not markedly protruding.

Eyes: Small, slanting, amber colored. Close fitting lids.

Ears: Pricked, thin, triangular, short (i.e. not longer than 1/6th of 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:

Topline: 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, clean, 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° to the shoulder-blade.

Elbows: Close fitting, turned neither in nor out, well defined, flexible. Upperarm and forearm form an angle of approximately 150°.

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° 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.

Upper Thigh: Long, well muscled. Forms an angle of 80° 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° with the metatarsus.

Hock joint: Clean, solid, flexible.

Hocks: Long, clean. Position almost vertical to the ground.

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

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:

MAKE UP OF COAT: Straight and close. Winter and summer coat differ greatly. In winter an immense undercoat 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.

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

HEIGHT 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.

Dark brown, black or different colored eyes.

Coarse ear. High or low set on of ear.

Neck carried high in repose; low position of neck when standing.

Unpronounced withers. Untypical topline. Long croup.

Too little or too much angulation in forequarters. Weak pastern.

Too little or too much angulation in hindquarters. Insufficient muscle.

Tail long, set on low and not carried correctly.

Barely pronounced mask.

Short wavy movement.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

Discrepancy in proportions.

Faults in deportment and temperament.

Untypical head. Missing teeth, irregular bite.

Untypical shape and position of eye.

Untypical set on and shape of ears.

Dewlap. Strong slope in croup.

Untypical ribcage. Faulty and untypical position of front legs.

Tail untypical in set on and carriage.

Stand -off and untypical coat. Colures other than those in the standard.

Slack ligaments. Untypical movement.

Note: Male dogs must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.