

## LAKELAND TERRIER

*A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance including the correct colour of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However, if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as unacceptable, it must not be rewarded in the show ring.*

Most recent changes to this Standard have an effective date of 01/01/2025

### ORIGIN

Great Britain.

### UTILISATION

Terrier.

### BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

*[ed. For interest, from Wikipedia: The Lakeland Terrier]:*

As one of the earliest Terriers (Latin derivation of 'earth'), dating from the 1700s, this 'earth' dog is a descendant of the old English Black-and-Tan and Fell Terriers. The Lakeland's original service was 'going to ground' on the farm in hunt for vermin. In the Lake District of England, the mountainous, rocky terrain was unsuitable for fox hunting on horseback, and foxes were hunted on foot. Whereas most Terrier breeds have only to bolt their quarry, or to mark it by baying, the Lakeland had to be able to kill foxes in their lair. It has been suggested that the Lakeland Terrier's great stamina derived from running all day with the Hounds, unlike his close cousin, the Fox Terrier, who would have been carried in a saddle bag to be released only when the fox had gone to earth. Its size and energy make it popular as a hunter in hard-to-reach places so the breed is among those eligible for competition in sanctioned Earthdog trials.



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### GENERAL APPEARANCE

Smart, workmanlike, well balanced and compact.

### BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT

Gay, fearless demeanour, keen of expression, quick of movement, on the tip-toe of expectation. Bold, friendly and self-confident.

### HEAD

Well balanced. Length of head from stop to tip of nose not exceeding that from occiput to stop.

#### Cranial Region:

**Skull:** Flat and refined.

#### Facial Region:

**Nose:** Black, except in liver-coated dogs when the nose will be liver.

**Muzzle:** Broad, but not too long.

**Jaws/Teeth:** Jaws powerful. Teeth even with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

#### Eyes:

Dark or hazel. Slanting eyes undesirable.

#### Ears:

Moderately small, V-shaped and carried alertly. Set neither too high nor too low on head.

### NECK

Reachy, slightly arched, free from throatiness.

## BODY

**Back:** Strong, moderately short

**Loins:** Well coupled.

**Chest:** Reasonably narrow.

## TAIL

**Previously** customarily docked.

**Docked:** Well set on, carried gaily but not over back or curled.

**Undocked:** Well set on, carried gaily but not over back or curled. In overall balance with the rest of dog.

[\*refer note below

## LIMBS

### Forequarters:

Forelegs straight, well boned.

**Shoulders:** Well laid back.

### Hindquarters:

Strong and muscular.

**Thighs:** long and powerful.

**Stifles:** Well turned.

**Hocks:** Low to ground.

**Metatarsus:** Straight.

## FEET

Small, compact, round and well padded

## GAIT / MOVEMENT

Fore-and hindlegs carried straight forward and parallel. Elbows move perpendicular to body, working free of sides, stifles turning neither in nor out. Good drive coming from well flexing hindquarters.

## COAT

### Hair:

Dense, harsh and weather resisting with good undercoat.

### Colour:

Black and tan, blue and tan, red, wheaten, red grizzle, liver, blue or black.

Small tips of white on feet and chest undesirable but permissible. Mahogany or deep tan not typical.

## SIZE & WEIGHT

### Height:

Not exceeding 37 cm (14 ½ ins) at shoulder.

### Weight:

**Dogs** 17 lbs (7,7 kg);

**bitches** 15 lbs (6,8 kg).

***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.*

\*Regardless of the provisions of the current KUSA-adopted standard, docked or formerly docked breeds may be shown at all FCI- and KUSA-licensed shows in South Africa, whether their tails are docked or natural. Under no circumstances are Judges permitted to discriminate against exhibits on the grounds of docked or natural tails, and equal consideration for awards must be given to either.

## 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 on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

### Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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**FCI Standard No. 70: LAKELAND TERRIER**

**FCI Classification: Group 3 – Terriers.**

Section 1 – Large- and medium-sized Terriers .  
Without working trial.