

HUNGARIAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTER

A Breed Standard is the guideline that describes the ideal characteristics, temperament, and appearance of a breed, and ensures that the breed is fit for function, with soundness essential. Breeders and Judges should, at all times, be mindful of features that could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare, or soundness of this breed.

Most recent changes to this Standard has an effective date of 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Hungary.

UTILISATION

A versatile Gundog that must be able to work in the field, forest, and water, having the following typical qualities: an excellent nose, firmness on the point, excellent retrieves, and determination to remain on the scent even when swimming, which he manifestly enjoys. He copes with difficult terrain as well as extreme weather conditions. Since he is intended to be an efficient hunting dog, gun and game shyness, unwillingness to point and retrieve, and a dislike of water are undesirable. Because of his easy-going nature and his adaptability, he can easily be kept as a companion dog in the house.



BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Hungarian Wire-haired Vizsla was created by cross-breeding the Hungarian Short-haired Vizsla with the German Wire-haired Pointer during the 1930s. His breed characteristics are identical with those of the Hungarian Short-haired Vizsla.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A lively, russet-gold hunting dog, dry and lean, but of more robust construction compared to the Hungarian Short-haired Vizsla. His appearance embodies his qualities as a multi-purpose pointing dog, with endurance, working ability, and an easily satisfied nature.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- The body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers.
- The depth of the brisket is slightly less than half the height at the withers.
- The muzzle is slightly shorter than half the length of the head.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

An affectionate and intelligent dog; self-confident and easily trained, that cannot bear rough treatment. He keeps contact with his handler, is passionate in his quest; stubborn; has a good nose; and is steadfast on the point.

HEAD

Cranial Region:

Skull: Moderately wide, slightly domed. A slightly pronounced groove runs from the moderately developed occiput towards the stop. The superciliary ridges are moderately developed.

Stop: Moderate.

Facial Region:

Nose: Broad and well-developed with nostrils as wide as possible. The colour of the nose harmonises in a dark shading with the coat colour.

Muzzle: Blunt, not pointed, with powerful jaws, strongly muscled. The bridge of the nose is straight.

Lips: Tightly fitting, no pendulous flews.

Jaws and teeth: Powerful jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws; with 42 healthy teeth according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Strong, well-muscled.

Eyes:

Slightly oval, of medium size, well-fitting eyelids. Intelligent and lively expression. The brown eye colour harmonising with the coat colour; as dark as possible preferred.

Ears:

Leathers set on at medium height, a little backwards, hanging closely to the cheeks, ending in a rounded V-shape. Slightly shorter than those of the Hungarian Short-haired Vizsla.

NECK

Of medium length, harmonising with the overall appearance. The nape very muscular and slightly arched. Tightly fitting skin at the throat.

BODY

Withers: Pronounced and muscular.

Back: Solid, well-muscled, taut, and straight. The vertebral spines should be hidden by the muscles.

Loin: Short, broad, tight, muscular, straight, or slightly arched. The loin is well-attached.

Croup: Broad and of sufficient length, not cut-off short, sloping slightly to the tail. Well-muscled.

Chest: Deep and broad with well-developed, well-muscled and moderately arched forechest; sternum extending as well back as possible. The sternum and the elbows should be at the same level. Last ribs moderately arched. Ribs carried well back.

Underline and belly: Elegant, tight, arching towards the rear, slightly tucked-up.

TAIL

Set on at medium height, strong at the base, then tapering. In countries where tail-docking is not prohibited by law, the tail may be shortened by one quarter to avoid hunting hazards. If the tail docking is prohibited, the tail reaches down to the hock joint and is carried straight or slightly sabre-like. On the move, it is raised up to the horizontal. The tail is well-furnished with dense coat.

[*refer note below]

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: Viewed from the front, straight and parallel. Viewed from the side, legs vertical and placed well under the body. Good bone, well-muscled.

Shoulders: Long, sloping, and flat, well-attached shoulder blade. Elastic when moving. Strong, dry muscles. Well-angulated between shoulder blade and upper arm.

Upper arm: As long as possible, well-muscled.

Elbow: Close to the body, however not tied in, turning neither in nor out. Well-angulated between upper arm and forearm.

Forearm: Long, straight, sufficiently muscled. Bones strong, but not coarse.

Carpus (wrist): Dry, sinewy.

Pastern: Short. Only very slightly sloping.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Viewed from behind, straight and parallel. Good angulation. Strong bone.

Upper thigh: Long and muscular. Good angulation between pelvis and upper thigh.

Stifle: Well-angulated.

Lower thigh: Long, muscular, and sinewy. Its length is almost equal to that of the upper thigh. Good angulation between lower thigh and metatarsus.

Hock joint: Strong, dry, and sinewy, rather well let down.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Vertical, short and strong.

FEET

Forefeet: Slightly oval, with well-knit, sufficiently arched, strong toes. Strong brown nails. Tough, resistant, slate-grey pads. The feet are parallel when standing or moving.

Hind feet: Similar to forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

The typical gait is an animated, light-footed trot, elegant, and far-reaching, with much drive and corresponding reach. Not exhausting gallop when working in the field. The back is firm and the topline remains level. Pacing undesirable.

SKIN

Tightly fitting, without folds. The skin is well-pigmented.

COAT

Hair wiry, close-lying, strong, dense, and not glossy. Length of outer coat 2cm – 3cm; dense, water repellent undercoat. The outline of the body must not be hidden by the longer coat.

By its hardness and density, it should provide as much protection as possible against weather conditions and injuries. The lower parts of the legs, as well as the undersides of chest and belly, should be covered with shorter, softer, and slightly thinner hair; the coat on the head and on the leathers is shorter and, at the same time, a little darker, however, not soft and dense. Pronounced eyebrows accentuate the stop. These and a strong beard, not too long (2cm – 3cm), as harsh as possible, on both sides of the muzzle, underline [*ed. emphasise*] the determined expression. On both sides of the neck the coat forms V-shaped brushes.

COLOUR

- Various shades of russet-gold and dark sandy-gold (semmelgelb).
- * The leathers may be a little darker, otherwise uniform in colour.
- * Red, brownish, light yellow, or lightened colour shadings are undesirable.
- * A little white patch on the chest or at the throat – not more than 5cm in diameter – as well as white markings on the toes, are not considered faulty.
- * The colour of the lips and of the eye-rims corresponds to the colour of the nose.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 58cm – 64cm (22½” – 25”)

Females: 54cm – 60cm (21½” – 23½”)

It is ineffective [*ed. undesirable*] to increase the height at the withers. A medium size should be aimed at. Overall balance and symmetry are much more important than the mere measurable size.

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.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Strong deviation from the sexual characteristics.
- Atypical head.
- Spotted (butterfly) nose.
- Pendulous or dribbling flews.
- Under- or overshot mouth. Wry mouth, including all intermediate forms.
- One or more missing incisors and/or canine and/or premolars 2 – 4 and/or molars 1 – 2; more than two missing PM1; the M3 are disregarded. Teeth not visible are assessed as missing ones.
- Supernumerary [*ed. in excess of normal*] teeth not in line with the others. Cleft palate, harelip.
- Light yellow eyes. Very loose eyelids; ectropion, entropion. Distichiasis (double row of eyelashes).
- Pronounced dewlap.
- Dewclaws.
- Very faulty movement.
- Thin coat, lacking undercoat. Long, soft, silky, shaggy, crinkle, or woolly coat. Lacking brushes on the legs.
- Dark brown or pale yellow colour. Parti-coloured, not uniformly coloured. White chest patch larger than 5cm.
- White feet.
- Lacking pigmentation either on the skin or on the lips and eye rims. Any type of weakness in temperament.
- Deviation of more than 2cm from the above mentioned heights at withers.

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FCI Standard No 239: DROTZÖRÜ MAGYAR VIZSLA (HUNGARIAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTER)

FCI Classification: Group 7 – Pointing Dogs
Section 1.1. Continental Pointing Dogs – Braque type
With Working Trial (Field and Water Trial)