

WEIMARANER

(LONG-HAIRED / SHORT-HAIRED)

The two varieties of this breed are judged separately and may each be awarded Challenge Certificates and/or FCI-C.A.C.I.B.s[®] (Certificate d'Aptitude au Championnat International).

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.

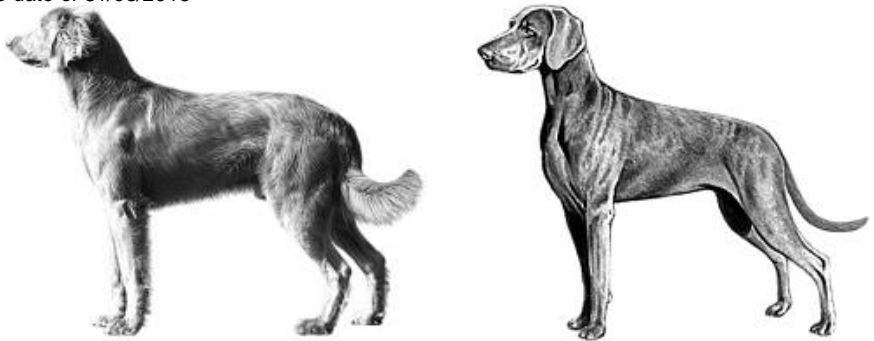
Most recent changes to this Standard has an effective date of 31/03/2016

ORIGIN

Germany.

UTILISATION

According to his hunting purpose as a versatile hunting dog, the Weimaraner must possess all the talents required of him, and be able to be used for all works in field, wood, and water, in a performance-oriented manner, before and after the shot.



BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

There are numerous theories regarding the origin of the Weimaraner Pointing Dog. Only so much is certain: that during the first third of the 19th century, the Weimaraner, which still contained a great deal of Liam Hound "Leithund" blood, was being kept at the Weimar court in Germany. In the middle of the 19th century, before the practice of pure-breeding began to be followed, breeding was mainly in the hands of professional hunters and gamekeepers in central Germany, mostly in the regions around Weimar and in Thuringia. As the days of the Liam Hounds passed, the dogs were crossed with the "Hühnerhund", and breeding was continued with this cross. From about 1890 on, the breed was produced according to a plan and regarded as suitable for registration in a stud book. Apart from the Short-haired Weimaraner, a long-haired variety occurred, if only singly, around the turn of the 20th century. Since being admitted to the stud book, the Weimaraner has been pure-bred, remaining mostly free from crosses with any other breeds, in particular, pointers. Therefore, the Weimaraner is likely to be the oldest German pointing breed that has been pure-bred since 1900.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium- to large-sized hunting dog. Functional working type, pleasing in shape, sinewy, and very muscular. Difference in type between dogs and bitches easily distinguished.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- Length of body to height at withers approximately 12 : 11.
- Proportions of the head; from tip of nose to stop slightly longer than from stop to occiput.
- Forequarter distance from elbow to mid-pastern and distance from elbow to point of withers about equal.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Versatile, easily trained, steady, and passionate hunting dog. Persevering in systematic search, yet not too lively. Remarkable ability to pick up scent. Ready to seize game and other prey; he is a good watchdog, without aggressiveness, however. Reliable pointing dog and worker in water. Remarkable inclination to work after the shot.

HEAD

Cranial Region:

Skull: In balance with size of body and facial region. Broader in dogs than bitches, yet in both, the relationship between width of cranial region to total length of head must be in good proportion. Median groove on forehead. Slightly to moderately protruding occipital bone. Zygomatic arches easily traceable behind the eyes.

Stop: Extremely slight.

Facial Region:

Nose: Nose leather large, protruding over the underjaw. Dark flesh colour, merging gradually into grey towards the rear.

Muzzle: Long and, especially in the male, powerful, appearing almost angular. Region of canines and carnassial teeth also strong. Bridge of nose straight, often slightly arched, never with a concave curve. **Lips:** Moderately deep, flesh-coloured, as are the gums. Slight labial corner [*ed. commissures*].

Jaws and teeth: Jaws strong; teeth complete, regular, and strong. Top and bottom incisors closely touching in a scissor bite.

Cheeks: Muscular, clearly defined.

Eyes:

Amber colour, dark to pale, with intelligent expression. Sky-blue in puppies. Round, set barely slanting. Lids well-fitting.

Ears:

Broad, and fairly long, just reaching to corner of mouth. Set on high and narrow, forming a rounded-off point at tip. In alertness, turned slightly forward, folded.

NECK

Good carriage. Upper line arched upwards in profile. Muscular, nearly round, not too short, clean. Becoming stronger towards the shoulders and merging harmoniously into the topline and chest.

BODY

Topline: From the arched neckline, over the well-defined withers, the topline merges gradually into the relatively long back.

Withers: Well-defined.

Back: Muscular, without a dip. Not running up towards the rear. A slightly longer back – a breed characteristic – is not a fault.

Loin: Broad, muscular, straight to slightly arched, transition from back to loin well-closed.

Croup: Pelvis long and moderately sloped.

Chest: Strong but not unduly broad, with sufficient depth to reach almost to elbows, and of sufficient length. Well-sprung without being barrel-shaped, and with long ribs. Forechest well-developed.

Underline and belly: Rising slightly, but belly not tucked-up.

TAIL

Set on slightly lower than with other similar breeds. Tail strong and well-coated. Carried hanging down in repose. When alert or working, carried level or higher. In countries where it is allowed by law, appropriate tail-docking is permissible for Short-haired Weimaraners used for hunting.

[*refer note below]

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: High on leg, sinewy, straight, and parallel, but not standing wide.

Shoulder: Long and sloping; well-fitting, strongly muscled; well-angulated shoulder joint.

Upper arm: Sloping, sufficiently long and strong.

Elbow: Free and lying parallel to median plane of body; turned neither in nor out.

Forearm: Long, straight, and vertical.

Carpus (wrist): Strong and taut.

Metacarpus (pastern): Sinewy, slightly sloping.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: High on leg, sinewy and well-muscled. Standing parallel, turning neither in nor out.

Upper thigh: Sufficiently long, strong, and well-muscled.

Stifle (knee): Strong and taut.

Lower thigh: Long with clearly visible tendons.

Hock joint: Strong and taut.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Sinewy, almost vertical in position.

FEET

Forefeet: Firm and strong. Standing straight in relation to median plane of body. Toes arched. Longer middle toes are a breed characteristic and therefore not a fault. Nails light to dark grey. Pads well-pigmented.

Hind feet: Tight and firm, without dewclaws, otherwise like front feet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Movement in all gaits is ground-covering and smooth. Hind and front legs set parallel to each other. Gallop long and flat. Back remains level when trotting. Pacing is undesirable.

SKIN

Strong. Well, but not too tight fitting.

COAT

Short-haired: Short (but longer and thicker than with most comparable breeds); strong, very dense, smooth-lying topcoat. Without or with only very sparse undercoat.

Long-haired: Soft, long topcoat with or without undercoat. Smooth or slightly wavy. Long flowing hair at ear set on. Velvety hair is permissible on tips of leathers. Length of coat on flanks 3cm – 5cm. On lower side of neck, forechest, and belly, generally somewhat longer. Good feathering and breeching, yet less long towards ground. Tail with good flag. Hair between toes. Hair on head less long. A type of coat similar to a double coat (Stockhaar) with medium length, dense, close-fitting topcoat, thick undercoat, and moderately developed feathering and breeching, sometimes occurs in dogs of mixed ancestry.

COLOUR

- Silver, roe, or mouse-grey, as well as shades of these colours.

* Head and leathers generally slightly paler.

* Only small white markings on chest and toes permitted.

* Sometimes a more-or-less defined trace occurs along the back.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 59cm – 70cm (approx. 23" – 27½")

Females: 57cm – 65cm (approx. 22½" – 25½")

Weight:

Males: about 30kg – 40kg

Females: about 25kg – 35kg

***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.

Severe faults:

- Widely spread woolly coat in the short-haired variety.
- Eminently [*ed. extremely*] curly or sparse feathering in the long-haired variety.
- White markings except on chest and toes.
- Ears: feathering extremely short or long, not turned.
- Back: severe sway or roach back; definitely overbuilt at croup.
- Very pronounced dewlap.
- Definitive bow or cow hocks.
- Serious anomalies in the positioning of the limbs, i.e. poor angulation, elbows definitely turned outward; open paws.

Disqualifying faults:

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

- Significant deviation in type, atypical for sex.
- Serious deviation in the proportions.
- Size more than 2cm outside the standard.
- Absolutely atypical, above lumbering or weak.
- Absolutely disproportionate.
- Extremely impaired when walking.
- Skin malformations and defects.
- Partial or total hair loss.
- Lack of feathering on belly or ears.
- Deviations from grey tones, such as yellow, brownish, or tan.
- Colour other than grey or blue colouring.
- Cranial region absolutely atypical.
- Foreface absolutely atypical.
- Facial region: absolutely atypical i.e. distinctly concave nasal bridge; muzzle too short, pointed, roman nose, or with too-short flews.
- Entropion, ectropion. Slight and one-sided lid defects.
- Jaw and teeth: missing more than two PM1 or M3.
- Chest, belly: malformations; barrel chest; insufficient chest depth or length; definitely tucked up belly.
- Malformed legs.
- Other malformations.
- Excessively aggressive towards dogs or people, excessive fear.
- Clearly showing behavioural abnormalities.

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FCI Standard No 99: WEIMARANER

FCI Classification: Group 7 - Pointing Dogs

Section 1.1. Continental Pointing Dogs – Braque type
With Working Trial