

WIRE-HAIRED SLOVAKIAN POINTER

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 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Slovakia.

UTILISATION

Pointer.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

[ed. For interest, from Wikipedia: The Wire-haired Slovakian Pointer]:

The breed was established by crossing German Wire-haired Pointers, Weimaraners, and the Cesky Fousek (also known as the Bohemian Wire-haired Pointing Griffon). The breed has also had slight input from the German Wire-haired Pointer and Pudelpointer. The developer, Koloman Slimak, wanted a dog with great stamina that would track, point, retrieve in water or land, and be suitable for a range of prey, from birds, hares and other small animals, and large game, up to the size of deer. The breed was accepted by the FCI in 1995 and categorized as a Continental Pointing Dog of the braque type. First introduced into the United Kingdom in 1997, they were featured in a "meet the breed" segment of the 2007 broadcast of the famed Crufts dog show in Britain.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

Dog of moderate strength, working type, but with nobleness in his lines. The basic colour of the coat is called "grey" and the hair is harsh (hard). He must be fit and able to work on the plain, in the woods, and in the water, and especially to work after the shooting; searching, and retrieving wounded game. He is obedient and easy to train.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- **Shape:** The ratio of length of the body to the height at the withers must be 10 : 9 in the males and 10 : 8 in the females.
- **Unique type:** It is desirable that the dog be solidly built, but not of a heavy type.

HEAD

Sufficiently long, lean, without folds in the skin, proportional to the body.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Rectangular shape, the superciliary arches must be pronounced, the frontal furrow visible. The occipital crest is felt at the touch.

Stop: The slope is moderate (about 45°).

Facial Region:

Nose: Sufficiently large, dark in colour. Large nostrils.

Muzzle: Approximately the same length as the skull, sufficiently high and wide. Lower jaw even and strong with a well-developed set of teeth. The muzzle is straight.

Lips: Moderately developed; fitting closely, dark in colour.

Teeth: Well-developed, scissor bite.

Eyes: Almond shape, well set into the eye socket, of amber colour, with an intelligent expression. In puppies and young dogs, they are bluish (azure). The eyelids are dark.

Ears: Leathers of proportional length, set above eye level. Broad at the inset (base) and the flap is rounded.

NECK

Of medium length, lean, without skin folds, well-muscled; inserted high in the withers.

BODY

Topline: The dog is well-built, rather tall in size, straight-backed; the neck attached high, and the head carried high.

Withers: Well-pronounced and well-linked with the line of the back.

Back: Straight, well-muscled, solid, very slightly sloping towards the rear. The croup is broad, sufficiently long, neither over-built nor drooping.

Chest: Sufficiently long and broad, oval, in proportion with the whole of the body, let down to the elbow.

Ribs: Well-sprung, breast well-developed.

Underline and belly: Moderately tucked-up.

TAIL

Moderately strong, set rather high, carried downwards when the dog is at rest; carried horizontally when the dog is in action. Well-furnished with hair but not brush style. The tail is shortened (docked) at half length.

[*refer note below]

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: On the whole, well-developed, vertical seen from the front or in profile.

Scapulo-humeral angle: 110°.

Angle of elbow: 135°.

Shoulder: Well-developed and muscled.

Shoulder blades: Placed obliquely.

Forearm: Vertical with lean and marked musculature.

Carpus (wrist): Practically vertical.

Metacarpus (pastern): Quite strong, relatively short, almost vertical.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Well-angulated ensemble seen in profile, and vertical seen from behind.

Thighs: Sufficiently long, broad, and well-muscled.

Angle of hip, (coxal-femoral): 80° to 85°.

Leg: Broad, sufficiently long, and well-muscled.

Femoral-tibial (stifle) angle: Between 125° and 130°.

Angle of the hock: Between 125° and 135°.

Rear pastern: Almost vertical.

FEET

Rounded, toes tight, and well-arched. The nails and the pads are dark in colour. Dewclaws must be removed.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Balanced, lively; at work on the plain the dog gallops.

SKIN

Of medium thickness, elastic, without folds, of a grey colour.

COAT

Undercoat is downy, short, and fine; normally loses it in the summer. Topcoat about 4cm long, harsh, straight, and flat. At the lower part of the muzzle, the hair is longer and softer, forming a moustache. Above the eyes, the hair is more marked and lying obliquely. The forehead and the occiput are covered with short, harsh hair. The hair on the leathers is short and soft. The tail is very hairy.

COLOUR

- The basic colour is brown-shaded sable (said "grey") with varying lighter and darker shadings
- * Without white markings or with white markings on the legs and on the chest.
- * Also "grey" with more-or-less large markings, eventually speckled.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 62cm – 68 cm (approx. 24½” – 26½”)

Females: 57cm – 64 cm (approx. 22½” – 25”)

***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:

- Size too big or too small in relation to the standard.
- Colour much too light, going to nearly white.
- Heavy appearance and without nobleness.
- Head too strong.
- Arched back.
- Leathers too long or too thick.
- Hair too long or silky; hair too short, without moustaches.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Other basic colour than the “grey” (brown-shaded sable).
- All anatomical faults such as prognathism [*ed. protrusion*] upper and lower, entropion, ectropion, irregular position of the legs.

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FCI Standard No 320: SLOVENSKÝ HRUBOSRSTÝ STAVAČ (WIRE-HAIRED SLOVAKIAN POINTER)

FCI Classification: Group 7 - Pointing Dogs

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