

KUSA



Official Breed Standard

Kleiner Münsterländer (Gundog Group)



A Breed Standard is the guideline which 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 which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

UTILIZATION:

Versatile working gundog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The breeding of the Kleiner Münsterländer in the north German Münsterland has been documented since around 1870. The blood of hundreds of years of old flushing and pointing dogs flowed in the Kleiner Münsterländer. In 1912, the "Association for Kleine Münsterländer Pointing Dogs (Heidewachtelhunde)" was founded in the parent country Germany to preserve and promote these dogs as an independent hunting breed. Hunters were to be provided with a medium-sized, passionate, intelligent and affectionate, fully versatile hunting dog in the field, forest and water. In 1921, Dr. Dr. Friedrich Jungklaus created the first breed standard, which has been regularly enhanced since then. Today, the Kleiner Münsterländer is a versatile hunting dog that is very popular with hunters worldwide because of its performance capabilities.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

Strong and harmonious build of medium size, showing balanced proportions with a lot of quality and elegance. Distinguished head. In upright posture the dog displays flowing outlines with horizontally carried tail. Its front legs are well feathered, the hind legs with breeches, the tail has a distinct flag. Its glossy coat should be straight or slightly wavy, dense and not too long. Its movement is harmonious and far reaching. The overall appearance of the breed must always show its utility as a hunting dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

The length of the body measured from the prosternum to the point of the buttock should exceed the height at the withers. The goal is a ratio 1 to 1.1.

The length of the skull from the occiput to the stop is equal to the length of the muzzle from the stop to the nose.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:

The Kleiner Münsterländer is intelligent and capable of learning, full of temperament but even, with steady character; its attitude towards people is alert and friendly (suitable for family life), with good social behaviour and keeps close contact with his master (team spirit); with passionate, persevering predatory instinct, versatile hunting aptitudes and strong nerves and keenness for game.

The dog must have the natural abilities required to hunt in close cooperation with its handler in the field, forest and water (versability), and to retrieve game to the hunter.

HEAD:

The expression of the head is part of the type.

CRANIAL REGION:

KLEINER MÜNSTERLÄNDER – EFFECTIVE 01/01/2020

Skull: Distinguished, lean, flat to slightly arched..
Stop: Only slightly pronounced but distinctly recognizable.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Wholecoloured brown.

Muzzle: Powerful, long, straight.

Lips: Short, tight closing, well pigmented – wholecoloured brown.

Jaws / teeth: Large white teeth. Powerful jaws with regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. 42 teeth according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Strong, well muscled.

EYES:

Of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. As dark brown as possible. Eyelids tight fitting to the eyeballs, covering the haws.

EARS:

Broad, set on high, lying close to the head, tapering towards the tips, ear leather should not reach beyond the corner of the mouth.

NECK:

Its length in balance with the general appearance; gradually widening towards the body. Napeline slightly arched, very muscular. Tight fitting throat skin.

BODY:

Topline: Slightly sloping in a straight line.

Withers: Pronounced.

Back: Firm, well muscled. The spinal processes should be covered by the musculature.

Loins: Short, broad, muscular.

Croup: Long and broad, not short slanting, only slightly sloping towards the tail; well muscled. Broad pelvis.

Chest: Rather deep than broad, breastbone reaching as far backwards as possible. Ribs well arched.

Underline and belly: Slight tuck-up towards the rear in an elegant curve; lean.

TAIL:

Set on high, with long flag following the topline, strong at the base, then tapering. Of medium length. Carried downwards in repose, horizontally and not too high above the level of the topline with a slight sweep when in action. In the lower third it may be curved slightly upwards.

LIMBS:

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Viewed from the front straight and rather parallel, viewed from the side legs set well under the body. The distance from the ground to the elbows should be approximately equal to the distance from the elbows to the withers.

Shoulders: Shoulder blades lying close to the body, strongly muscled. Shoulder and upperarm forming a good angle of approximately- 110°.

Upper arm: As long as possible, well muscled.

Elbows: Close to the body, neither turning in nor out. The upper arm forming a good angle with the forearm.

Forearm: Strong bones, perpendicular to the ground.

Carpal joint: Strong.

Pasterns: Very slightly sloping.

Front feet: Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads. Not too heavy coat.

Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Viewed from the rear straight and parallel. Correct angulation in stifles and hocks. Strong bones.

Upper thigh: Long, broad, muscular; forming a good angle with the pelvis.

Stifle: Strong, upper and lower thigh forming a good angle.

Lower thigh: Long, muscular and sinewy.

Hock joint: Strong.

Metatarsus: Short, perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: Round and arched with well knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads; not too heavy coat.

Parallel in stance or in movement, neither turning in nor out.

GAIT / MOVEMENT:

Ground covering, with good drive and appropriate reach, straight forward and parallel coming and going, with well upstanding posture. Pacing gait is undesirable.

SKIN:

Tight fitting, without folds.

COAT:

Hair: Dense, of medium length, not or only slightly wavy, close lying, water-repellent. The outlines of the body may not be hidden by too long coat. By its density it should provide as good a protection against weather, unfavourable terrain conditions and injuries as possible. Short smooth coat on the ears is faulty.

Forelegs feathered, hindlegs with breeching down to the hocks, tail with a long flag and white tip, abundant coat on the forechest is undesirable.

Colour: Brown-white or brown roan with brown patches, brown mantle or brown ticking; blaze permitted. Tan coloured markings on the muzzle, the eyes and around the anus, and on the ears, tail and legs are permissible ("Jungklaus markings").

SIZE:

Height at withers: Dogs: 54 cm. Bitches: 52 cm. A deviation of +/- 2 cm is within the standard.

FAULTS:

Any departure of the foregoing points must 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.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Clumsy, big-boned conformation.
- Serious deviations from the correct proportions of body, neck and height and withers.
- More than 50 % of the nose flesh-coloured or spotted.
- Pointed muzzle. Dished nose bridge.
- Eyes too light. Light yellow hawk eyes.
- Serious lack of depth of chest or too flat sided brisket. Barrel shaped brisket.
- Elbows heavily turning out or in.
- Steep pasterns.
- Strongly cow hocked or barrel legged, in stance as well as in movement.
- Splayed toes; flat feet.
- Clumsy movement.
- Smooth hairless ears or too long and curled fringes on the ears.
- Coat too curled.
- Deviation of the size limits between +/-2cm and +/- 4cm.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities
- Fearfulness, aggressiveness, game or gun shyness.
- Gross deviations
- From the gender type, sexual malformations.

- Completely depigmented nose.
- All deviations from the correct scissor bite except the lack or excess of two P1.
- Split jaw or split lip.
- Bird'd eye
- Ektropion, entropion, distichiasis, (double eyelash line)
- Pronounced dewlap.
- Distinct roach back,
- Pronounced swayback; crooked spine.
- Malformation of the ribcage e.g. sternum cut off.
- Kinky tail, ring tail, other tail abnormalities e.g. too short or too long tail.
- Wholecoloured dogs.
- Deviation in height of more than +/-4 cm.
- Lack of hunting suitability due to the absence of the required natural abilities for use in versatile hunting activities before and after the shot.
- Silent or voiceless and/or Waidlaut (barking when no game is present).

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.



Copyright FCI 14/11/2019 Re-printed with permission

The publisher of this edition is the Kennel Union of Southern Africa. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without permission in writing from the publisher.

FCI Standard No. 102 (Group 7)

Fedco 12/2015/NP/Updated 02/2016

Fedco 12/2019/DR

Most recent changes to this Standard has an effective date of 01/01/2020