

PUMI

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 01/01/2019

ORIGIN

Hungary.

UTILISATION

Herding dog of Terrier type. Also suitable for herding larger types of animals. His scenting ability is well-developed. Has excellently proved his worth when combatting wild beasts of prey and rodents. Excellent house pet, can definitely be kept indoors. Needs plenty of exercise. Is an excellent companion and sporting dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Pumi came into being during the 17th to the 18th century in Hungary by crossbreeding the primitive Puli with imported German and French dogs of Terrier type with prick ears. It has been recognised as an independent breed since the beginning of the 20th century.



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Pumi is a cheerful, medium-sized herding dog of Terrier type. His Terrier character is most obvious in his head. The foreface is elongated and the upper-third of the, otherwise, prick ears is bending forward. The conformation is square. Because of his constant alertness, his neck carriage is higher than normal. The wavy coat, of medium length, forms curls. The Pumi can have various colours but must always be of one solid colour.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- The body length is equal to the height at the withers.
- The depth of the brisket is slightly less than half of the height at the withers.
- The length of the muzzle is slightly less than half of the total length of the head.
- The length of the neck is equal to the length of the head and is 45% of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

This rather lively herding dog has a restless temperament. Extremely bold, a little suspicious towards strangers. As a result of his sensible behaviour, his liveliness, and his expressiveness, he attracts attention always and everywhere. The Pumi is rather noisy. His whole appearance embodies thirst for action and, because of his restlessness and activity, all parts of his body are constantly on the move. He is always active and ready for duty. Shy or phlegmatic behaviour are atypical of the breed.

HEAD

Relatively long and narrow. The shape of the head is characterised by the elongated muzzle.

Cranial Region:

Skull: The top of the head is relatively broad and domed. The long forehead is only slightly domed and flat, seen from the side. The superciliary ridges, are moderately developed.

Stop: Barely perceptible, the forehead running an almost straight line between the eyebrows towards the bridge of the nose.

Facial Region:

Nose: Narrow, bluntly cut-off. Always black in all coat colours.

Muzzle: The bridge of the nose is straight. The elongated facial region tapers towards the nose but is never pointed.

Lips: Tight-fitting to the teeth, dark-pigmented.

Jaws and teeth: Strong jaws. The strong, well-developed teeth are white. Regular, complete, scissor bite according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Well-muscled.

Eyes:

Set moderately wide apart, slightly oblique. Medium-sized oval, dark brown slit-eyes. The expression is lively and intelligent. The eyelids are tight and close-fitting to the eyeballs and well-pigmented.

Ears:

The upright ears are set on high, the upper third of the ears bending forward. The medium-sized, even ears show an inverted V-shape. They show alert reactions to all stimulations.

NECK

Of medium length, little-arched, well-muscled, forming an angle of 50° to 55° degrees to the horizontal. The skin at the throat is tight, dry, without folds.

BODY

Well-developed muscles, dry, exceptionally taut and tough. The breed is particularly lean and of harmonious appearance.

Topline: Straight.

Withers: Pronounced, long, sloping towards rear.

Back: Short, straight, and taut.

Loin: Short, firmly coupled, straight.

Croup: Short, slightly sloping, of medium breadth.

Chest: The forechest is straight, not broad, rather deep. Ribs slightly arched, rather flat. The brisket is deep, long, and reaches to the elbows.

Underline and belly: Tight, tucked-up towards rear.

TAIL

The high-set tail forms a wide circle above the croup. The hair on the underside of the tail is 7cm to 12cm long, wiry, standing apart, with little undercoat. A natural stumpy tail or tail-docking are not permitted.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: The front legs, placed under the forechest, support the body like pillars. They are vertical, parallel, and not too wide apart.

Shoulder: The shoulder blade is long and a little steep. Angle to the horizontal is approximately 55°. The points of the shoulder blades are placed vertically above the deepest point of the brisket.

Upper arm: Short and well-muscled. The shoulder blade and the upper arm form an angle of 100° to 110°.

Elbow: Close-fitting to the body.

Forearm: Long, gaunt.

Metacarpus (pastern): Steep.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: The hind legs are very strong. Seen from the side, they are somewhat extended beyond the rear. Seen from behind, the legs are parallel, straight, standing neither too narrow nor too wide apart.

Upper thigh: Muscular, long, sloping to the rear.

Stifle (knee): On the same level as the elbows.

Lower thigh: Long, dry.

Hock joint: The hock is lean with clean outlines.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Short, steep.

FEET

Forefeet: Rounded cat feet with well-knit toes. The pads are springy. Nails strong, black or slate grey.

Hind feet: Like forefeet. Dewclaws are not desired.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Quite lively and spirited. Stride short, energetic, dynamic, and harmonious. The posture is bold and proud. The trot is light-footed and harmonious; the dog puts his hind feet exactly into the foot prints of the forefeet.

SKIN

Without folds, strongly pigmented. The areas of bare skin are black or slate grey.

COAT

The wavy, curly coat forms tufts and is never smooth or corded. The coat has an average length of 4cm to 7cm, growing to smaller or larger tufts; it is elastic, shaggy, and dense. It consists of a strong, but not coarse, topcoat and a soft undercoat. The dense, wiry protective hairs of medium length on the ears grow upwards. The eyes and the foreface are free of long hair. The desired coat preparation is achieved by hand trimming. Smaller corrections, done with scissors on head and legs, are possible. Preparing the entire coat with scissors is not desirable.

COLOUR

- Grey in various shades (normally, the colour at birth is black, turning grey with time).
- Black.
- Fawn (fakó).
- Primary colours: red, yellow, cream (a trace of black or grey and a distinct mask are desirable).

* A white mark on the chest less than 3cm in diameter and/or a white line on the toes are not faulty.

- White. The coat colour must always be intense and solid.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 41cm – 47cm (approx. 16" – 18½").

Ideal height: 43cm – 45cm (approx. 16" – 18½").

Females: 38cm – 44cm (approx. 17" – 17½").

Ideal height: 40cm – 42cm (approx. 15½" – 16½").

Weight:

Males: 10kg – 15kg.

Ideal weight: 12kg – 13 kg.

Females: 8kg – 13 kg.

Ideal weight: 10kg – 11 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.*

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.
- Round, Puli-like head. Foreface shorter than 40% of the total length of head.
- Strongly defined stop.
- One or more missing teeth (incisors, canines, premolars 2-4, molars 1-2). More than two missing PM1. The M3 are disregarded.
- Over- or undershot mouth; wry mouth.
- Completely upright prick ears. Ears pendant from base or carried unevenly
- Short smooth coat. Long, very matted, sticking-out or dull coat.
- Chocolate-coloured, multi-coloured coat. All uniform, clearly defined patches (i.e. tan markings, mantle-forming marking).
- Size deviating from the height limits given by the standard.

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FCI Standard No 56: PUMI

FCI Classification: Group 1 – Sheepdogs & Cattle dogs (except Swiss Cattle dogs)

Section 1. Sheepdogs

Without Working Trial