

HAVANESE

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 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Cuba. (Patronage: FCI)

UTILISATION

Companion and Toy dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The breed comes from the Western Mediterranean region and has developed along the Spanish and Italian coastal region. It would seem that these dogs were imported early into Cuba by ocean-navigating Italian captains. Erroneously, the most frequent brown colour of these dogs (tobacco) gave birth to the legend that would mean it to be a breed originating from Havana, capital of Cuba. The political events in Cuba, however, have led to the total disappearance of the old bloodlines of the Havanese. Apparently, a few dogs could be successfully smuggled out from Cuba. Their descendants have survived in the U.S.A.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Havanese is a sturdy little dog, low on his legs, with long abundant hair, soft, and preferably wavy. His movement is lively and elastic.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- The length of the muzzle (tip of nose to stop) is equal to the distance between the stop and the occipital protuberance.
- The relation between the length of the body (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock) and the height at the withers is 4 : 3.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Exceptionally bright, he is easy to train as an alarm dog. Affectionate, of a happy nature, he is amiable, playful, a charmer, and even a bit of a clown. He loves children and plays endlessly with them.

HEAD

Of medium length, the relation between the length of the head and that of the trunk (measured from the withers to the base of the tail) is 3 : 7.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Flat to very slightly rounded, broad; forehead hardly rising; seen from above, it is rounded at the back and almost straight and square on the other three sides.

Stop: Moderately marked.

Facial Region:

Nose: Black or brown.

Muzzle: Narrowing progressively and slightly towards the nose but neither snipey nor truncated.

Lips: Fine, lean, tight.

Cheeks: Very flat, not prominent.

Jaws and teeth: Scissor bite. Complete dentition is desirable. The absence of premolars 1 (PM1) and molars 3 (M3) is tolerated.

Eyes:

Quite big, almond-shaped, of brown colour, as dark as possible. Kind expression. The eye-rims must be dark brown to black.

Ears:

Set relatively high; they fall along the cheeks forming a discreet fold that raises them slightly. Their extremity is in a lightly rounded point. They are covered with hair in long fringes. Neither propeller ears (sticking sideways), nor stuck to the cheeks.

NECK

Of medium length.

BODY

The length of the body is slightly superior to the height at the withers.

Back: Topline straight, slightly arched over the loin.

Croup: Noticeably inclined.

Ribs: Well-sprung.

Underline and belly: Well tucked up.

TAIL

Carried high, either in the shape of a crozier [*ed. the hooked staff carried by a bishop*], or preferably rolled over the back; it is furnished with feathering of long silky hair.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

Forelegs straight and parallel, lean; good bone structure. The distance from the ground to the elbow must not be greater than between the elbow and the withers.

Hindquarters:

Good bone structure; moderate angulation.

FEET

Of slightly elongated shape; small; tight toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

According to his happy nature, the Havanese has a strikingly light-footed and elastic gait; forelegs with free stride and pointing straight forward, the hind legs giving them propulsion, and moving in a straight line.

COAT

Undercoat woolly and not very developed; it is often totally absent. The topcoat is very long: 12cm – 18cm (approx. 4½" – 7") in an adult dog); soft, flat, or wavy and may form curly strands. All grooming, the usage of scissors to even out the length of the coat, and all trimming is forbidden. Exception: tidying up the hair on the feet is permitted, the hair on the forehead may be slightly shortened so that it does not cover the eyes, and the hair on the muzzle may be slightly tidied up, but it is preferable to leave it in natural length.

COLOUR

- Rarely completely pure white, fawn in its different shades (slight blackened overlay admitted), black, havana-brown, tobacco colour, reddish-brown.

* Patches in mentioned colours allowed.

* Tan markings in all nuances permitted.

SIZE

Height at withers:

23cm – 27cm (approx. 9" – 10½").

Tolerance: from 21cm – 29cm (approx. 8" – 11½").

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.

Severe faults:

- General appearance lacking in type.
- Truncated or snipey muzzle, length not identical to that of the skull.
- Bird of prey eyes; eyes too deep-set or prominent; rims of eyelids partially depigmented.
- Body too long or too short.
- Straight tail, not carried high.
- "French" [*ed. aka. "Chippendale"*] front (pasterns too close, feet turned outwards).
- Deformed hind feet.
- Coat harsh, not abundant; hair short except on puppies; groomed coat.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Depigmented nose.
- Upper or lower prognathism (*ed. underbite*).
- Ectropion, entropion; rim of eyelids of one or both eyes depigmented.
- Size over or under the indicated norms of the standard.

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FCI Standard No 250: BICHON HAVANAIS (HAVANESE)

FCI Classification: Group 9: Companion and Toy dogs

Section 1.1. Bichons and related breeds.

Without Working Trial