



**Official Breed Standard
of the
Kennel Union of South Africa**



SWEDISH VALLHUND

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Swedish Vallhund is considered to be one of the genuine Swedish breeds even if it is not quite clear how it is related to the Welsh Corgi. It is hard to say if the Vikings brought dogs of this spitztype to Sweden from England. Modern cynological research points to that the breed was developed in Sweden. The honour of making the Swedish Vallhund recognised and registered as a Swedish breed goes to Count Björn von Rosen. In the beginning of the 1940's he noticed the existence of these dogs. By making an inventory of the existing dogs in the county of Västergötland, and especially around the city of Vara, he found a small but evenly typed group of dogs. They were the start of a serious breeding programme which was mainly in the hands of the headmaster, K.G. Zettersten. He succeeded in breeding for an even type without losing the herding instinct.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

A small, powerful, fearless, short legged dog. Appearance and expression denote a watchful, alert and energetic dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

The relation between height and length of body should be about 2 : 3.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT

The breed is watchful, energetic, fearless and alert.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION

Head rather long and clean cut with an almost flat skull. When viewed from above, forms an even wedge from skull to tip of nose. Well defined stop.

FACIAL REGION

Nose pigmentation jet black. The muzzle, when viewed from the side, should look rather square. The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull.

Lips

Tightly closed.

Jaws/Teeth

Perfect and regular scissor bite with even and well developed teeth.

Eyes

Medium size, oval in shape and dark brown.

Ears

Medium size, pointed, pricked and ear leather should be hard from base to tip, smooth haired and mobile. Set on not too low.

NECK

Neck long and strongly muscled with good reach.

BODY

Topline

Back level, well muscled with short, strong loin.

Croup

Broad and slightly sloping.

Chest

Long with good depth. Well sprung ribs. When viewed from the front the chest is oval, from side, elliptical. It reaches two-fifths of the length of the forelegs and when viewed from the side, the lowest point of the chest is immediately behind the back part of the foreleg.

Underline

Belly slightly tucked up.

TAIL

Two types of tails occur : long or natural short tail. In both cases all variations are acceptable.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders : Long and well laid back.

Upper arms

