

PERUVIAN HAIRLESS DOG (SMALL / MEDIUM / LARGE)

The three varieties of this breed are judged separately and may each be awarded Challenge Certificates and/or FCI-C.A.C.I.B.s[®] (Certificate d'Aptitude au Championnat International)

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

Most recent changes to this Standard have an effective date of 01/01/2022

ORIGIN

Peru.

UTILISATION

Companion dog.

PREAMBLE

These dogs have been kept as a peculiarity because of their genetic nature, the procreation of dogs with and without hair in the same litter. Lost in the darkness of time, the naked variety reached a major milestone when it was officially recognised as a breed native to Peru in 1985, during the ordinary Assembly of the FCI at Amsterdam. Thanks to the initiative of the Cynologist, Ermanno Maniero, who developed the first breed standard, it was possible that this was registered as a new breed under the name of Peruvian Hairless Dog with the number 310 of the nomenclature. The recognition of the hairless dog did not eradicate the coated relative into oblivion. Disdained from any breeding programme, its current recognition, in the light of developments in the study of its genome, emphasises the genetic value of the breed and contributes to its development and preservation. The recognition of the coated variety, for show and for breeding, favours the expansion of genetic variability, improving the breed's strength, and attracts new breeders. Initially, the specimens of the coated variety to be registered for the first time, should be the product of the crossing of two hairless singles duly inscribed in a studbook or an appendix, those that can be mated only with specimens of the hairless variety, and so subsequently for generations to come. Crosses between dogs of the coated variety are prohibited, such as entry of these to any register without having duly registered parents.



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Peruvian Hairless Dog, known as "Viringo", because of its particular nature, was the subject of obvious curiosity by the Peruvians from different times. Because of the allocation of different properties, they are seen on ceramics of different cultures pre-Incas like Vicus, Mochica, Chancay, Chancay, with Tiahuanaco influence, Chimu, and others where, in many cases, the hairless dog has replaced the puma, the snake, or the hawk, standing with the greatest interest in the Chancay culture. As seen in these illustrations, the hairless dog makes its appearance in the archaeological periods of Pre-Inca times, from 300 BC until 1460 AD.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Going by his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength, and harmony without ever appearing coarse. There are two varieties: hairless, whose main feature is the absence of hair all over the body, and the coated variety, that is entirely coated. Another particular feature is that the dentition in the hairless variety is nearly always incomplete, associated with the congenital alopecia.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- The ratio between the height at the withers and the length of the body is 1 : 1; the females can be slightly longer than the males.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Noble and affectionate at home with those close to him, at the same time lively and alert; he might be wary of strangers and is a good watch dog.

HEAD

Of lupoid [*ed. wolf-like*] conformation.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Mesocephalic. Orthoid, i.e. the upper axes of the skull and muzzle are parallel [*ed. parallel planes*]; a slight divergence is acceptable. Seen from above, the skull is broad and the head tapers toward the nose. The superciliary arches [*ed. brow bones*] are moderately developed. The occipital protuberance is barely marked.

Stop: Slightly marked (approximately 140°).

Facial Region:

Nose: Good pigmentation, the colour of the nose must be in harmony with the different colours of the skin – in the different shades in the hairless variety, and with the colour of the hair in the coated variety.

Muzzle: Seen in profile, the nasal bridge is straight.

Lips: They must be as tight as possible and close to the gums.

Cheeks: Developed without exaggeration.

Jaws and teeth: The incisors should fit in a scissor bite. In the hairless variety, the absence of one or more teeth is accepted. In the coated variety, the dentition must be complete with teeth normally developed and in a normal position. The jaw is not strongly developed.

Eyes:

Alert and intelligent expression. The eyes must be of average dimensions, slightly almond-shaped, neither deep set nor prominent, normally and regularly placed, i.e. neither too close together nor too wide apart. The colour can vary from black, going through all shades of brown to yellow, in harmony with the skin colour in the naked variety, and with the coat in the variety with hair. In any case, both eyes must be of the same colour. The colour of the eyelids may go from black to pink in subjects with a light-coloured face. The light pink colours are admitted but not sought after.

Ears:

The ears must be pricked when the dog is attentive, whereas at rest, they are laid towards the back. The ears are of medium length; broad at the base, tapering progressively towards the tip, ending almost pointed. The ear-set starts on the upper part of the skull, to end laterally and obliquely. In erect position, the axes of the ears form a variable angle from 50° to near 90°.

NECK

Upper profile: Curved (convex).

Length: Approximately the same length as the head.

Shape: Near to a truncated cone shape, supple, with good musculature.

Skin: Fine, smooth, elastic, and really close to the subcutaneous tissues. No dewlap.

BODY

Mesomorphic. [*ed. muscular, sturdy body type*]

Topline: Level, although certain subjects show a dorsal-lumbar convexity [*ed. slight rise over the loin*], which disappears at croup level.

Withers: Barely accentuated.

Back: Straight, with well-developed back muscles, often forming all along the back, a muscular bi-convexity [*ed. prominent muscle, visible in a convex curve*], which extends to the lumbar region.

Loin: Strong and well-muscled. Its length reaches approximately one-fifth of the height at the withers.

Croup: The superior profile is slightly convex, slanting approximately 40° to the horizontal. Solid and well-muscled giving a good push.

Chest: Seen from the front, the chest perimeter must have good amplitude [*ed. well let down*], but without excess; reaching almost to the elbow. The ribs must be slightly sprung, never flat. The chest, measured behind the elbows, must exceed the height at the withers by approximately 18%.

Underline and belly: The lower profile presents an elegant and well-marked line that rises from the lower part of the chest to the belly, well tucked up, but without excess.

TAIL

The tail is set on low, thick at the root, tapering towards the tip. When excited, the dog can carry the tail raised in a loose curve above the backline, but never as curved as being rolled up. At rest, it hangs with a slight upward curve at the tip. The tail is sometimes carried tucked-in towards the abdomen. In length, it almost reaches the hock. Tail to be complete.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: Well-united with the body, seen from the front, the forelegs are perfectly upright with the elbows not turned out. The angle at the shoulder/upper arm varies between 100° and 120°. Seen in profile, the angle is 15° to 20°.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: The muscles are rounded and elastic. The curve of the buttocks is well-marked. The coxo-femoral angle [*ed. hip joint*] varies between 120° and 130°. The femoro-tibial angle [*ed. the stifle joint*] must be at 140°. Seen from behind, the hindquarters must be upright.

FEET

Semi-long, similar to hare-feet. The pads are strong and heat-resistant. The inter-digital membranes [*ed. webbing between the toes*] are well developed. The black dogs have, preferably, black nails, and the lighter-coloured dogs have light nails.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Due to the angulation defined at the description of the limbs, some of these dogs move with shorter steps, but faster, and at the same time quite soft and flexible. The limbs, seen from front or behind, must move in a single line (i.e. single tracking).

SKIN

The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body, but can form a few rounded, almost concentric, lines on the head, and round the eyes and the cheeks in the hairless variety. It has been verified that the internal and external temperature of the hairless dogs is exactly the same as that of other breeds (coated or not). The absence of hair leads to an immediate and direct emanation of heat, different from the coated subjects, where the heat filters through the coat by natural ventilation.

COAT

Hairless variety: Without hair, only very few hairs on the head and at the extremities of the legs and the tail are admitted, and sometimes sparse hair on the back. These hairs can be any colour or combination of colours.

Coated variety: Smooth, short, and tight coat. The hair can be any colour or combination of colours, except merle.

COLOUR

- The colour of the skin in the hairless variety can vary from black, slate black, elephant black, bluish black, the whole scale of greys (diluted black), bronze, copper, dark brown going to light blonde.

* All colours can be either uniform or show depigmented areas in any part of the body, preferably on the chest, legs, and tail, however, the lack of pigment should not be more than 20% of all the body.

* In equal conditions solid colours should be preferred.

SIZE

There are three sizes in the males and females.

Height at withers:

Small: 25cm – 40cm (approx. 9½” – 15½”).

Medium: 41cm – 50cm (approx. 16½” – 19½”).

Large: 51cm – 65cm (approx. 20” – 25½”).

Weight:

The weight is in relation to the size.

Small: 4kg – 8kg.

Medium: 8kg – 12kg.

Large: 12kg – 30kg.

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.

- Semi-erect ears, one or both.

- Pincer bite.
- Absence of PM1 in the coated variety.
- Presence of dewclaws.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Over or undershot bite.
- Deviated jaw (i.e. wry mouth).
- More than one tooth missing in the coated variety.
- Hanging or cropped ears.
- Tongue normally hanging outside of the mouth (paralysed).
- Eyes of different colour (heterochromatic)
- Tail-less, short tail, or docked tail.
- Presence of hair in the hairless variety on parts of the body not indicated in the standard.
- More than 20% of the body is depigmented in the hairless variety.
- Merle coat colour in the coated variety.
- Total or partial de-pigmented nose.
- Height more than 65 cm and less than 25 cm.
- Albinism.

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FCI Standard No 310: PERRO SIN PELO DEL PERU (PERUVIAN HAIRLESS DOG)

FCI Classification: Group 5: Spitz and Primitive types

Section 6.5. Primitive type

Without Working Trial