

KROMFOHLÄNDER

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 01/04/2026

ORIGIN

Germany.

UTILISATION

Companion and house-dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Kromfohländer is one of the most recent German breeds and has been recognized internationally since 1955. Ilse Schleifenbaum who first bred it, lived near Siegen in southern Nordrhein-Westphalia near the district "krom Fohr" (in modern German "crooked furrow"), hence the name "Kromfohländer". The breed owes its lovable temperament and character to its ancestors, the wire-haired Fox Terrier and the Grand Griffon Vendéen.



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium size. There are two separate varieties, distinguished by coat type:

- Rough coat.
- Smooth coat.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

The length of the body is slightly greater than the height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Adaptable, docile and high-spirited companion and house-dog, somewhat reserved about strangers, with a little hunting instinct. Aggressiveness and timidity not desired.

HEAD

Cranial Region:

Skull: Slightly roundish, no frontal protuberance. Frontal furrow indicated.

Stop: Well defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Medium size, nostrils well opened, preferably black, brown permitted.

Muzzle: Length of foreface in relation to length of skull = 1: 1. Head planes of muzzle and skull parallel. Nasal bridge straight, moderately broad. Seen in profile and from above tapering slightly to the tip of the nose.

Lips: Close fitting, not too heavy; labial corner tight, with dark pigment.

Jaws and teeth: Jaws strong with a regular and complete scissor bite (42 teeth according to tooth-formula of the dog), i. e. the incisors of the upper jaw closely overlapping the lower incisors, the teeth being set square the jaws. Pincer bite permitted.

Cheeks: Strong musculature, fitting tightly from lower to upper jaw up to the cheekbone.

Eyes:

Medium size, oval; set slightly slanting. Dark brown, medium brown permitted.

Ears:

Set on high at the side, semi-drop ear with the fold not lying above the top line of the skull, triangular shape with rounded tips, lying close to the head. Very mobile, carried depending on mood ; slight flap ear permissible.

NECK

Profile: Rising obliquely, slightly arched nape of neck.

Length: Medium length.

Shape: Strong, well muscled towards back.

Skin: Close fitting to neck, no dewlap.

BODY

Upper line: Running straight, slightly longer than height at withers.

Withers: Indicated.

Back: Strong, straight, medium-long topline.

Loin: Slightly narrower than the ribcage, well developed.

Croup: Slightly sloping, well-muscled.

Chest: Moderately broad and deep; sternal line at level of elbows; ribs lightly rounded; forechest slightly pronounced.

Underline and belly: Tucked up towards loins.

TAIL

Not docked, medium long, strong at set-on; sabre tail, slight ring tail permitted. Coat of tail according to type of body coat. At ease carried hanging with the tip slightly curved up; in action carried as sickle tail over the back.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: The position of the forelegs seen from the front is straight and vertical.

Shoulder: Well muscled; shoulder blade moderately long and sloping.

Upper arm: Angle to shoulder-blade about 110°, well muscled.

Elbow: Fitting naturally to the body, neither turned in nor out. Angle about 120°.

Forearm: Slightly longer than the upper arm. Vertical to ground and strong.

Pastern joint: Well developed, but not too strong and thick.

Pastern: Relatively short, seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from side slightly sloping.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Seen from rear legs straight and standing vertical to ground.

Upper Thigh: Well muscled. Angle of hip joint about 100°.

Lower thigh: Sinewy; forms an angle of about 105° to the upper thigh.

Hock: Similar to front pastern, but vertical to ground. Without dewclaws.

FEET

Lightly arched, tight toes. Nails strong; pads well developed, dark pigmented. Pale nails permitted. Hind feet: Similar to forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Flowing, active, with even strides; front action reaching well forward, hind action with strong drive. Likes to jump; no pacing.

COAT

Hair:

- Rough coat: Thick, rough texture, with beard. At withers and on back hair not longer than 7 cm. Shorter on the sides, about 3 cm. The hair on the back and the fore-and hindquarters is harsher than on the sides. Longer hair on face and muzzle. Hair on ears according to type of coat on body. Undercoat short and soft.
- Smooth coat: Thick, smooth texture, without beard. At withers and on back hair not longer than 7 cm. Shorter on sides, about 3 cm. Coat lying close to body. The hair is longer on ears, lower side of neck and on the chest. Tail with good plume. Distinct feathering at rear side of forelegs and upper thighs desirable. On face and muzzle hair short. Undercoat short and soft.

Colour:

On body: Basic colour white with light brown, tan to very dark brown markings in shape of variously large patches or saddle. With a brown undercoat the tips of hairs may be black.

On head: Light brown, tan to very dark brown markings on cheeks, above eyes and on ears ; divided as symmetrically as possible by a white blaze which reaches up to the forehead or to the nape of neck without any interruption (symmetrical mask with blaze).

SIZE

Height at withers:

Between 38 and 46 cm.

Weight:

Males: from 11 to 16kg.

Females: from 9 to 14kg.

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:

- Light eyes.
- Brown markings definitely too pale.
- Black shaded patches without brown undercoat
- Absence of markings on body
- Distinctly uneven markings on head

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Unbalanced temperament (aggressiveness, timidity).
- Over- or undershot mouth.
- Absence of more than two molars or more than 3 premolars.
- Blue eyes.
- Unbalanced temperament (aggressiveness, timidity).

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FCI Standard No 192: KROMFOHRLÄNDER

FCI Classification: Group 9: Companion and Toy Dogs.

Section 10. Kromfohländer.

Without Working Trial