

BOHEMIAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON

[ČESKÝ FOUSEK]

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 has an effective date of 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Czech Republic.

UTILISATION

Pointing breed.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Český Fousek was the most widely kept Wire-haired Pointing Dog in the region of the present-day Czech and Slovakian Republics in the time before the First World War. This World War and its consequences were responsible for the Český Fousek nearly dying out in the twenties. The regeneration of the breed was implemented. The foundation for this regeneration was brought about by some of the original typical specimens from which the modern type of Český Fousek was evolved by planned breeding. At present its numbers are in second place for all hunting breeds used in the Czech and Slovakian Republics.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Český Fousek is a medium sized, wire-haired, noble pointer, whose general appearance shows strength and endurance. It is a multi-purpose dog with inherent qualities for field and water, as well as for work in woodland. In spite of his innate sharpness to vermin, he is easily trained and very devoted to his master.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- Between shoulder blade and upper arm: 110°
- Between upper arm and radius: 135°
- Between pelvis and upper thigh: 110°
- Between upper and lower thigh: 125°
- Between lower thigh and hind pastern: 135°

HEAD

The lean, somewhat narrow and long head is set high on the neck. The muzzle is somewhat longer than the skull and the nasal bridge is moderately arched (ram's nose).

Cranial Region:

Skull: In the upper part of the forehead and the cranial region moderately domed and slightly rounded, somewhat broader in dogs than in bitches. The superciliary arches are clearly defined and pronounced so that they emphasise the impression of angularity of the head and form deeper eye sockets. The occiput is barely noticeable.

Stop: Moderate, yet marked towards the forehead.

Facial Region:

Nose: Broad with open, sensitive nostrils. The colour of the nose leather must always be dark brown.

Muzzle: Narrows moderately from eyes to nose.

Lips: Fairly strongly developed; form a flexible edge to the muzzle, with the upper lip forming a moderate overlap.

Jaws and teeth: Jaws strong, clearly defined, and well-muscled. Teeth strong, with scissor bite and full complement of teeth.

Eyes:

The almond-shaped eyes show a kind expression and denote an astute nature. The eye should be deep-set, dark amber to deep chestnut in colour. The eyelids fit close to the eye, which they enclose completely, and are well-developed; they are grey-black in colour.

Ears:

Leathers set on high and broad, narrowing markedly towards the tips. The length of the leathers reaches to two-thirds of the cheeks and the end of the leathers are moderately rounded. They must lie close to the head.

NECK

Of medium length with well-developed muscles, yet dry, and set high at the withers. The crest of the neck is moderately arched.

BODY

Back: The short, firm back slopes from the well-developed withers towards the croup.

Loins: Short, relatively broad, and moderately arched.

Croup: Moderately sloping, sufficiently broad, and suitably long.

Chest: Together with the shoulder blade, seen from the front the chest forms a lyre shape. The ribcage must be oval and its width in proportion to the overall build of the dog. The lower chest must reach at least to the elbow joint. The forechest should be well-developed. Seen from the side, the sternum should protrude clearly. The ribcage is formed by well-sprung ribs which are arranged in good proportion throughout its entire length.

Underline and belly: Should be somewhat tucked up to facilitate free movement, yet it must not give the impression of leanness.

TAIL

The sacral bone must be positioned so that the musculature does not influence the tail carriage which should be horizontal or sloped only very slightly upwards. Set-on should form a continuation of the topline. It is medium strong and *[ed. previously customarily]* docked by three-fifths of its length.

[*refer note below]

LIMBS

Forequarters:

Shoulders: The shoulder blade is distinguished by well-developed muscles. The shoulder placement should be really sloping and form a blunt angle with the upper arm.

Elbow: Must be firmly made and muscled.

Forearm: Upright and straight with pronounced, dry muscles.

Pastern: Should be relatively short, almost vertical, and only moderately sloping towards the front.

Hindquarters:

Pelvis: Must be sufficiently long.

Upper thigh: Broad, with well-developed muscles.

Lower thigh: Slopes backwards; must have correct angulation to enable flexible movement.

Hock joint: Not too high-set, lean, with a long, only moderately protruding heel bone.

Rear pastern: Almost vertical, short, and adequately strong.

FEET

Forefeet: Compact; they have the shape of a blunt spoon, with well-arched, tight toes, and strong nails of dark grey to black colour. The pads are thick and coarse, and fully pigmented. There is a noticeable atrophied remnant of webbing between the toes.

Hind feet: The same shape as the front feet. Dewclaws are removed.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Movement should be completely regular at walk and trot with the backline showing barely any deflection and the footprints virtually covering each other at the trot.

COAT

Make up of coat: The coat consists of three types of hair:

Undercoat: Soft and dense, 1.5cm long. Prevents dampness penetrating to the skin and is almost completely shed in the summer.

Topcoat: 3cm – 4cm long, suitably harsh and coarse. Close-fitting. Guard hair: 5cm – 7cm long, especially harsh and straight. Particularly noticeable on forechest, topline, flanks, and shoulders. On the front part of the fore- and hind legs, the coat is shorter and coarse; it is longer on their rear sides, forming feathering. The tail must not have a brush on the underside.

Coat on head: On lower jaw as well as on lips, the hair is longer and softer, forming the beard, typical on this breed. The hair on the eyebrows points obliquely and noticeably upwards. The forehead, cranial region, and cheeks are covered by short, coarse hair. Leathers are covered by short, softer, smooth hair.

COLOUR

Permitted colours are:

- Dark roan with or without brown patches.
- Brown with ticked markings on forechest and lower part of the limbs.
- Brown without any markings.

SIZE

Height at the withers:

Males: 60cm – 66cm (approx. 23½" – 26")

Females: 58cm – 62cm (approx. 23" – 24½")

Weight:

Males: Minimum 28kg, maximum 34kg

Females: Minimum 22kg, maximum 28kg

MAIN MEASUREMENTS

Dogs (Bitches):

- Body weight: 34kg (25kg)
- Height at shoulder: 63cm (60cm)
- Length of head: 28cm (23cm)
- Length of skull: 14cm (11cm)
- Width of skull: 12cm (10cm)
- Length of bridge of nose: 13cm (11cm)
- Width of chest: 20cm (18cm)
- Depth of chest: 25cm (23cm)
- Length of body: 56cm (53cm)
- Girth behind elbows: 80cm (72cm)
- Girth at last rib: 72cm (64cm)

***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.*

***Regardless of the provisions of the current KUSA-adopted standard, docked or formerly docked breeds may be shown at all FCI- and KUSA-licensed shows in South Africa, whether their tails are docked or natural. Under no circumstances are Judges permitted to discriminate against exhibits on the grounds of docked or natural tails, and equal consideration for awards must be given to either.**

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.

- Wrong proportion between length of the body and height at withers.
- Short, wedge-shaped or round head.
- Protruding eyes. Eye colour other than as laid down in the standard.
- Leathers too long or too low set.
- Neck too strong and too short with loose skin.
- Withers insufficiently defined.
- Steep croup.
- Insufficiently developed forechest, insufficiently defined sternum.
- Splayed feet or harefoot. Too much hair on feet.

- Coat too fine, too short, or too long.
- Insufficiently defined beard or eyebrows.
- Lack of pigment.
- Predominance of white colour (parti-colour is not permitted).

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

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FCI Standard No 245: ČESKÝ FOUSEK (BOHEMIAN WIRE-HAIRED POINTING GRIFFON)

FCI Classification: Group 7 – Pointing Dogs

Section 1.3. Continental Pointing Dogs – Griffon type
With Working Trial