

KOMONDOR

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 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Hungary.

UTILISATION

Herding dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Komondor is an old, established Hungarian herding breed of Asiatic origin. His original ancestors almost certainly came with the migrating Old Magyars, living as stock-breeding Nomads, to the Carpathian basin.

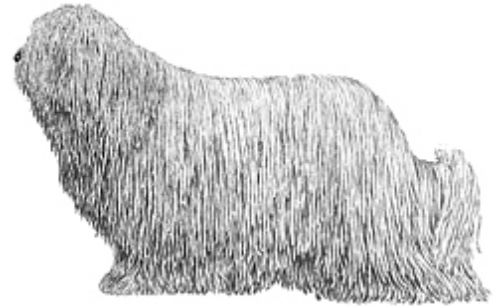


Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Komondor is large in size and powerfully built. His appealing outward appearance and dignified deportment arouse respect and even fear in the observer. By nature, he is not ingratiating *[ed. fawning]*. His robust body is matted or corded throughout with dense, long hair. The body, seen sideways *[ed. in profile]*, forms a prone rectangle, little deviating from a square *[ed. slightly longer than square]*. The thickly coated head rises above the body. The tail is carried hanging down with its tip bent upwards, almost horizontal. The coat colour is ivory.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- The body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers.
- The deepest point of the brisket is approximately on a level with half of the height at the withers.
- The muzzle is slightly shorter than half of the length of the head.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

He has an imperturbable *[ed. calm]* courage in the guarding and defence of the herds entrusted to him and the property and home of his master. He attacks silently and daringly. He regards his territory as his own property and will not tolerate any other living creature in it. His nature is suspicious. During the day, he likes to keep a lying position enabling him to control his area. At night, he is always on the move.

HEAD

Broad, in good proportion to the body. Even the dense screen of hair does not make him appear out of proportion.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Domed, brows well-developed.

Stop: Well-developed, but not too steep.

Facial Region:

Nose: Straight, cut-off blunt, black.

Muzzle: Not pointed; bridge of nose straight.

Lips: Black, tightly fitting to mouth and jaw bones. Corner of mouth jagged.

Jaws and teeth: Jaws very well-muscled, strong, and powerful. Even and complete scissor bite, according to the dentition formula.

Cheeks: Broad, of medium length.

Eyes:

Horizontally set, dark brown. The black rim tightly fitting to the eyeball.

Ears:

Set medium-high on the domed skull. Clearly pendant from the base and V- or U-shaped. Not raised, neither when alert nor in attack.

NECK

Very well-muscled. Should form an angle of 35° to the horizontal. In quiet or peaceful situations, it is carried almost in continuation of the backline. Rather short than of medium length. Without dewlap or neck ruff.

BODY

Topline: Those parts of the body that form the topline are broad and very well-muscled.

Withers: Sufficiently long, clearly defined in front.

Back: Short.

Loin: Of medium length.

Croup: Broad, of medium length, slightly sloping.

Chest: Broad, well-muscled. Brisket of medium depth, broad, long.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked-up.

TAIL

Low-set, clearly pendant; tip of the tail shows a slight bend, almost to horizontal. It is desirable that the tail reaches to the hock. When alert, the tail is raised, at most, to the level of the back.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

Judging of the limbs is highly affected by the long, corded coat. Front legs are columnar and straight, parallel, and vertical, seen from the front or the side. The chest is broad, which results in wide-apart, strong, and free-moving legs. The limbs are firmly connected to the body. Bone substance is strong and powerful. Joints are large.

Shoulder: The shoulder blades are moderately sloping. Points of the shoulder blades placed vertically over the deepest point of the chest. [*ed. an imaginary vertical line drawn from the back-end of the shoulder blade to the deepest point of the chest (ie. at the elbow)*]

Hindquarters:

The position of the hind legs supports the body with medium angulation. Continuing the croup of medium length, broad, well-muscled limbs are required.

Upper thigh: Strongly muscled, voluminous.

Hock joint: Lean.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Short. Dewclaws to be removed.

FEET

Forefeet: Large, strong, with well-knit toes. Pads are slate grey, thick, and well-padded. Toenails grey.

Hind feet: Longer than forefeet, otherwise similar.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Light, free, and even. The stride is wide and ground-covering.

SKIN

The skin contains a lot of pigment and is slate grey. Dark pigment at the gums and the roof of mouth preferred. Diminished pigment and pink skin undesirable.

COAT

The whole body is covered by long hair. The coat consists of a coarser topcoat and finer undercoat. The characteristic coat is determined by the relation of the topcoat to the undercoat. The shaggy coat, which tends towards matting, is a basic requirement. An equally dense, wavy, corded coat also occurs. The smaller tufts of hair are less- or not matted at all. The coat is longest on the croup, at the loin region, and on the rear of the upper thighs (at least 20cm – 27cm). On the back, at the sides of the chest, and at the region of the shoulder blades, it is of medium length (15cm – 22cm); at the cheeks, the eyebrows, on top of the head, on the ears, the neck, and the limbs, it is shorter (10cm – 18cm); and at the lips and on the lower parts of the limbs shortest (9cm – 11cm). Neither a combed nor a completely neglected coat are desirable.

COLOUR

- Ivory colour.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: Minimum 70cm (approx. 27½").

Females: Minimum 65cm (approx. 25½").

Weight:

Males: 50kg – 60kg.

Females: 40kg – 50kg.

The breed shows few faults in type and is largely uniform as it has always been bred with the same target.

***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.

- Lack of pigment on nose-leather, eyes and rims of lids.
- Loose eyelids.
- Ring tail

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Flabby construction, body lacking muscle.
- Entropion, Ectropion.
- Overshot or undershot, wry mouth.
- Pricked, light ears.
- Short tail (ending 3cm (just over 1") above hock).
- Heavy limbs and faulty movement.
- Not ivory coloured or multi-coloured coat.
- Diversion from lower height limit as mentioned in the standard.

©Copyright FCI – Reprinted with permission

The publisher of this edition is the Kennel Union of Southern Africa. All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without permission in writing from the publisher.



FCI Standard No 53: KOMONDOR

FCI Classification: Group 1 – Sheepdogs & Cattle dogs (except Swiss Cattle dogs)

Section 1. Sheepdogs

Without Working Trial