

## WELSH CORGI (CARDIGAN)

*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 01/01/2019

### ORIGIN

Great Britain.

### UTILISATION

Herding and companion.

### BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

*[ed. For interest, from Wikipedia: The Cardigan Welsh Corgi]:*

Pembroke Welsh and Cardigan Welsh corgis were both originally listed as one breed by The Kennel Club (UK) in 1925; the two varieties were officially recognised as distinct from one another by The Kennel Club by 1928, but were still categorised together under the title of "Welsh Corgis". In 1935, the two breeds were finally described as uniquely different and shown separately. One theory, regarding the breed's origin, is that both types of Corgi descended from a line of northern, Spitz-type dogs; a second theory is that they descended from the Teckel family of dogs, which is also where the Dachshund originated. The word "Corgi" is derived from the Welsh: "cor gi", which means 'dwarf dog'. The breed was formerly called "yard-long dog" (Welsh: "ci-llathed"). The name "Cardigan Welsh Corgi" name comes from their area of origin in Wales, Cardigan (Welsh "Ceredigion"), and ironically not from their coat markings often resembling a "cardigan" or "vest" worn by the dog.



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

### GENERAL APPEARANCE

Sturdy, tough, mobile, capable of endurance. Long in proportion to height, terminating in fox-like brush, set in line with body.

### CHARACTERISTICS

Alert, active and intelligent.

### TEMPERAMENT

Alert, intelligent, steady, not shy or aggressive.

### HEAD & SKULL

Head foxy in shape and appearance, skull wide and flat between ears tapering towards eyes above which it is slightly domed. Moderate stop. Length of foreface in proportion to skull 3 to 5, muzzle tapering moderately towards nose which projects slightly and is in no sense blunt. Underjaw clean cut. Strong but without prominence. Nose black.

#### Eyes:

Medium size, clear, giving kindly, alert, but watchful expression. Rather widely set with corners clearly defined. Preferably dark, to blend with coat, eye-rims must be black. One or both eyes pale blue, blue or blue-flecked, permissible only in blue merles.

#### Ears:

Erect, proportionately rather large to size of dog. Tips slightly rounded, moderately wide at base and set about 9cm apart. Carried so that tips are slightly wide of a straight line drawn from tip of nose through centre of eyes, and set well back so that they can be laid flat along neck.

#### Mouth:

Teeth strong, with scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

## NECK

Muscular, well-developed, in proportion to dog's build, fitting into well-sloping shoulders.

## FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders well-laid, angulated at approximately 90° to upper arm; muscular, elbows close to sides. Strong bone carried down to feet. Legs short but body well clear of the ground, forearms slightly bowed to mould round the chest. Feet turned slightly outwards.

## BODY

Chest moderately broad with prominent breast bone. Body fairly long and strong, with deep brisket, well-sprung ribs. Clearly defined waist. Topline level.

## HINDQUARTERS

Strong, well-angulated and aligned with muscular thighs and second thighs, strong bone carried down to feet, legs short; when standing, hocks vertical, viewed from side and rear.

## FEET

Round, tight, rather large, and well-padded.

## TAIL

Like a fox's brush, set in line with the body and moderately long (to touch or nearly touch ground). Carried low when standing but may be lifted a little above body when moving, not curled over back.

## GAIT / MOVEMENT

Free and active, elbows fitting close to sides, neither loose nor tied. Forelegs reaching well forward without too much lift, in unison with thrusting action of hind legs.

## COAT

Short or medium, of hard texture. Weather-proof, with good undercoat. Preferably straight.

## COLOUR

- Acceptable colours are blue merle, brindle, red, sable, tricolour with brindle points and tricolour with red points.
- \* All of the above with or without the typical white markings on head, neck, chest, underparts, legs, feet, tail tip.
- \* White should not predominate on body or head where it should never surround the eyes.
- \* Nose and eye-rims must be black.
- \* Liver and dilute colours highly undesirable.

## SIZE

### Height at withers:

**Males & Females:** 30cm (approx. 12")

### Weight:

In proportion to size with overall balance the prime consideration.

## 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.

*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.*



©Copyright Kennel Club, London 09/2007 – 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.

**When judging this breed at FCI International Shows, use:**

**FCI Standard No 38: WELSH CORGI (CARDIGAN)**

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

Section 2. Cattle dogs (except Swiss Cattle dogs)

Without Working Trial.