

BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SCENT HOUND

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

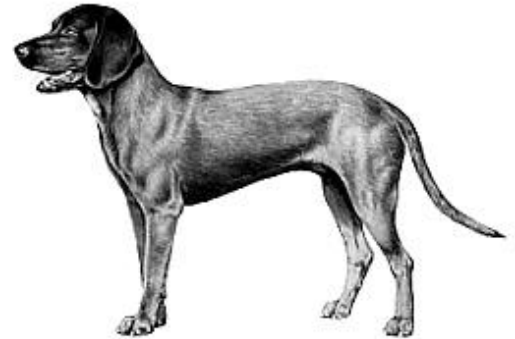
Germany.

UTILISATION

In accordance with the hunting requirements, as a specialist for the search of hoofed game, the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound has to show all the required abilities of him to be useful for the more difficult search. This usefulness must be confirmed by the relevant working trials.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

All Liam Hounds (Leithunde) and Leash Hounds (Schweisshunde) are descended from the original hunting dogs, the "Bracken". All pure "Bracken" have the finest nose for following ground scent and trail; they are firm on scent, have a strongly developed will to follow a trail, and readily give tongue on scent. Only the most reliable and perseverant [*ed. persistent*] Bracken were chosen from the pack to be used on the leash to search for the lost trail of the hunted game. From those most calm and biddable Bracken, the Liam Hounds (Leithunde, working only on natural, cold scent) and the "Scenthounds" (Schweisshunde, the so called "spoilt Liam Hounds", working the trial of wounded game) were later bred. Through crossing of genetically fairly close breeds at the end of the 18th century, and beginning of the 19th century, the present-day Hanoverian Scenthound evolved. After the Revolution in 1848, in fact, after the break-up of the large hunting estates, and the replacement of the previous hunting methods by stalking and hiding (waiting for the game), and at the same time, with the improvement of firearms, the dog was needed "after the shot". Specialising in firmly working on the leash, one could not dispense with the loud chase, perseverance, and keenness, especially in mountain regions. There, the Hanoverian Scenthound proved too heavy. To achieve the desired accomplishments, even in difficult mountain territory, Baron Karg-Bebenburg Reichenhall bred the racy and ennobled lighter Mountain Scenthound after 1870, by crossing Hanoverian Scenthounds and red Mountain Scenthound. More and more, these dogs ousted other breeds from the mountain regions so that the Bavarian Mountain Scenthound is, today, the classical companion for the professional hunter and gamekeeper. In 1912 the Club for Bavarian Mountain Scenthounds was founded with its seat in Munich. It is the only recognised Club for Bavarian Mountain Scenthounds in Germany.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

An altogether balanced, somewhat light, very mobile and muscular, medium-sized dog. The body is slightly longer than tall, slightly higher in the rear, standing on not-too-long legs. Head carried level or slightly upwards, tail level or slanting downwards.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- Height at withers should be in proportion to length of back from 1 : 1,15 to 1 : 1,25.
- The chest should reach down to the elbow.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Calm and balanced, devoted to his owner, reserved with strangers. Required is a sound, self-assured, unafraid, biddable dog, neither shy nor aggressive.

HEAD

Cranial Region:

Skull: Relatively broad, slightly arched. Clear rise to forehead.

Superciliary arches: Well-developed; occiput not pronounced.

Stop: Well-defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Of good size, not too broad. Nostrils well-opened. Black or dark red.

Muzzle: Somewhat off-set from the eyes, of equal length or slightly shorter than skull, sufficiently broad, never pointed. Nasal bridge slightly convex or straight.

Lips: Pendulous, medium thickness. Corner of lips clearly visible.

Cheeks: Only moderately pronounced.

Jaws and teeth: Strong jaws with a perfect, regular, and complete scissor bite in which the upper incisors overlap the lower incisors without any gap and with the teeth set vertical to the jaw. 42 healthy teeth, according to tooth formula. Pincer bite permitted.

Eyes:

Clear, alert expression. Not too large or too round. Dark brown or slightly lighter. Well-fitting, pigmented lids.

Ears:

Somewhat over medium length but, at most, reaching to nose. Heavy, set-on high and broad, rounded at tips. Hanging close to head without any twist.

NECK

Of medium length, strong. Skin somewhat looser on throat.

BODY

Topline: Slight rise from withers to hindquarters.

Withers: Barely defined, flowing transition from neck to back.

Back: Strong and supple.

Loin: Relatively short, broad, very well-muscled

Croup: Long and fairly level (dropping by 20° – 30° is seen to be ideal).

Chest: Moderately broad, well-developed forechest, oval ribcage, deep and long, with ribs reaching far back. Chest reaching down to elbow joint.

Underline and belly: Gradually rising towards rear. Belly slightly tucked-up.

TAIL

Medium length, reaching, at most, to hocks. Set-on high, carried horizontal or slightly slanting downwards.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: Legs seen from the front, straight and parallel; seen from the side, standing well under the body. Good angulation.

Shoulder: Well-slanting, laid back shoulder blade. Strongly muscled.

Upper arm: Long, with good and lean muscles. Scapulo-humeral angulation 90° – 100°.

Elbow: Close-fitting to body, turning neither in nor out.

Forearm: Lean, vertical, and straight. Strong bone, very well-muscled.

Carpus (wrist): Strong

Metacarpus (pastern): Slightly oblique.

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Strong bone. Seen from rear, straight, and parallel. Good angulation.

Upper thigh: Broad and very muscular.

Stifle (knee): Strong (stifle angulation 100° – 110°).

Lower thigh: Relatively long, muscular, and sinewy.

Hock joint: Strong.

Metatarsus (rear pastern): Short, standing vertical.

FEET

Spoon-shaped with well-arched, tight toes, as well as sufficiently cushioned, coarse, resistant, and well-pigmented pads. Feet move parallel; in stance and movement, turning neither in nor out. Nails black or dark brown to brown.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Ground covering, with good reach in front and strong drive from the rear. Fore- and hind legs straight and parallel; lightly springy gait. Preferred movement when in action: walk and gallop.

SKIN

Strong, tight-fitting.

COAT

Hair dense, close-fitting, moderately harsh with little gloss. Finer on head and leathers, harsher and longer on belly, legs and tail.

COLOUR

- Deep red, deer red, reddish brown, tan.
- Also clear fawn to biscuit colour, reddish grey as the winter coat of a deer.
- Also brindled or interspersed with black hairs.

* The basic colour on the back is generally more intense, muzzle, and leathers dark.

* Tail, mostly, interspersed with dark hair.

* Small light-coloured patch on chest ("Bracken Star") permitted.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 47cm – 52cm (approx. 18½" – 20½").

Females: 44cm – 48cm (approx. 17½" – 19").

No departure from above permitted in either males or females.

Weight:

Males: ideally 20kg – 30kg

Females: ideally 17kg – 25kg

Weight to be in relation to height to withers.

***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:

- Very loose eyelids.
- Marked hollow or roach back.
- Very in or out at elbows.
- Distinctly overbuilt hindquarters.
- Very flat or barrel shaped chest.
- Hind legs very close, cow-hocked or bow-shaped, in stance or movement.
- Too fine or too thin coat.
- Strong deviation in colour, black colour with red markings.
- Flesh coloured nose

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Not showing clear sexual dimorphism.
- Under and oversized dogs.
- Not recognized coat colour.
- Incorrect bites. Over- or undershot, wry mouth, Palisade bite, wry mouth, partial pincer, slanted bites.
- Missing teeth (except P1 ; M3 must be present).
- Ectropion, entropion.
- Tail kinked from birth.

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FCI Standard No 217: BAYERISCHER GEBIRGSSCHWEISSHUND (BAVARIAN MOUNTAIN SIGHTHOUND)

FCI Classification: Group 6 – Scenthounds and related breeds.

Section 2. Leash (Scent) Hounds.

With Working Trial, which takes note of the relevant hunting requirements.