

BIEWER TERRIER

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 01/01/2019

ORIGIN

Germany.

UTILISATION

Companion dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

[ed. from the Canadian KC breed standard: Biewer Terrier]

The Biewer Terrier's history began in Germany with the birth of a blue, white, and gold puppy in 1984 at the Friedheck Kennel of Mr and Mrs Biewer. This Toy breed's popularity saw an influx of these tri-coloured Terriers brought to North America in 2003.



GENERAL APPEARANCE

That of an elegant long-haired Toy Terrier with the hair parting down the middle and hanging straight and evenly on both sides of the dog. Although the outline of the dog gives the appearance of a square, the body length can be slightly longer than the overall height. The tail is curved over the body and covered with a long flowing plume.

CHARACTERISTICS

Uncomplicated Toy Terrier with a light-hearted attitude and a happy temperament. Stable and sociable with humans and with other dogs; it adapts perfectly to all ways of life and makes a loyal companion.

HEAD

Rather small and flat, with a moderate stop. Not too prominent or round in skull. Muzzle not too long in proportion to the skull. Nose black.

Eyes:

Medium, dark, and placed to look directly forward. Not prominent. Edge of eyelids black. Eyes must be black/dark brown.

Ears:

Medium, V-shaped, upright, moderately wide-set and covered with hair. Tips should be shaved.

Mouth:

Level or scissor bite. Teeth well-placed with even jaws. Lips black.

NECK

Of good length, not squat, sloping to a well-formed shoulder with slanting shoulder blades.

FOREQUARTERS

Well-laid shoulders, legs absolutely straight and covered with hair.

BODY

Fine- to medium-boned with a good, level topline. Height at the shoulders is the same as the height at the rump. Length of the body can be slightly longer than the height of the dog. The chest comes down to the elbows with good width. The rib cage is moderately sprung with the underline being slightly tucked up and a short, but strong loin.

HINDQUARTERS

Straight, when viewed from behind, and stifles are slightly bent, when viewed from the side.

FEET

Round. Nails black or white.

TAIL

The tail is curved over the body and covered with a long flowing plume.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

The Biewer Terrier moves with confidence and pride. Movement should be graceful, smooth, and straightforward, without being stilted or hackneyed. When viewed from the side, the topline remains level; he gives an impression of rapid movement, size considered. Hind legs should track in line with the front legs, going neither inside nor outside. Tail must be up when in movement.

COAT

Long and flowing with a soft, silky texture. Perfectly straight without an undercoat, not woolly or wavy. Adult length of coat: three quarters to floor-length.

COLOUR

- Tri-colour: white, blue/black, and gold.
 - **Head:** is white, blue/black, and gold or white, black, and gold; coloured symmetrically. Any combination of the following two colours in good symmetry is acceptable: blue/black and white, or blue/black and gold.
 - **Body:** black/blue, and white, with no gold. Amounts of each colour are of personal preference with no dominating patterns. Throat, belly, and chest completely white.
 - **Legs:** white from the elbows and stifles to the feet.
 - **Tail:** white tail tip.

SIZE

Weight:

Up to 3.5kg.

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.

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This breed is not yet recognised by the FCI