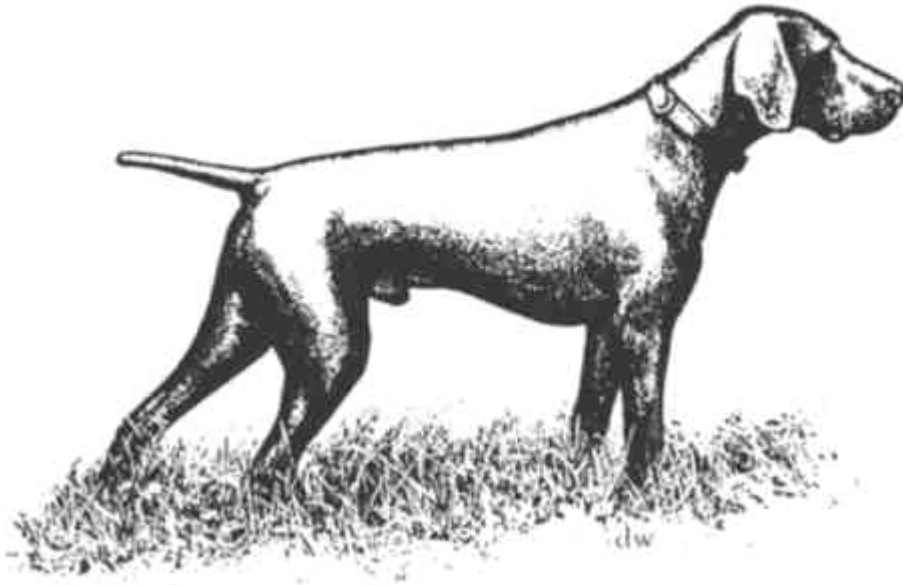


GERMAN SHORTHAIRED POINTING DOG

Origin:	Germany
Date of Publication of the Original Valid Standard :	25.10.2000
Utilization:	Versatile hunting dog
Classification F.C.I.:	Group 7 Pointing Dogs, Section 1 Continental Pointing Dogs with working trial.

Brief Historical Summary:

The history of the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog starts with the dogs which were used for hunting with nets on feathered game, especially in the Mediterranean countries, and in combination with falconry. Via France, Spain and Flanders the Pointers came to the German courts. The most important distinctive feature of these dogs was their pointing performance. After the first double-barreled shot gun was made (1750), a pointing dog was even more required. In full sight of the dog "game birds in flight" were shot. That was the beginning of the transition from a mere pointer to a versatile gundog.

As a fundamental basis for the structure and development of the breed the "Zuchtbuch Deutsch-Kurzhaar" (Studbook) has been published since 1897. It was Prince Albrecht zu Solms-Braunfeld who compiled breed characteristics, judging rules for conformation and finally also simple test regulations for hunting dogs. Today the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog still passes through the filter of elaborated breeding- and testing regulations.

The standard stipulates the constitution of the German Shorthaired Pointing Dog, as a versatile hunting dog, which enables him to perform all requirements in connection with hunting activities, even when advanced in age.

General Appearance

A dog of noble and balanced appearance, the conformation of which ensures strength, endurance and speed. Proud attitude, smooth outlines, lean head, well carried tail, firm shiny coat and far reaching, harmonious strides emphasize its nobility.

Important Proportions

Length of body should slightly exceed height at withers.

Behaviour / Temperament

Firm, balanced, reliable, restrained temperament, neither nervous nor shy or aggressive.

- Head** Lean, well defined, neither too light nor too heavy; mass and length must match the substance and the gender of the dog.
- Skull** Moderately wide, flatly rounded, scarcely pronounced occipital bone, frontal furrow not too deep, noticeably developed superciliary ridges.
- Stop** Moderately defined.

Facial Region

- Nose** Somewhat protruding. Nostrils sufficiently wide, broad and mobile. Basically brown. A flesh-coloured or spotted nose is only permissible in dogs with white as basic colour.
- Muzzle** Long, broad, deep and strong in order to enable the dog's correct carrying of game. Viewed from the side the nasal bridge shows a slight curvature in all transitions from a nobly constructed ram's nose to a slight rise above the straight line - more prominent in males. A totally straight nasal bridge, although still acceptable, is less attractive; a concave bridge (dish-face) is a serious fault.
- Flews** Tight fitting, not too pendulous, good pigmentation. The naso-labial line slopes almost vertically and then continues in a flat arch to the moderately pronounced corner of the lips.

Jaws/Bite/

- Teeth** Strong jaws with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite. The upper incisors should reach over the lower incisors without gap and the teeth should be positioned vertically in the jaws. 42 sound teeth, in accordance with the teeth formula.

- Cheeks** Strong, well muscled.

- Eyes** Of medium size, neither protruding nor deep set. The ideal colour is dark brown. Eyelids tight fitting.

- Flap** Moderately long, set on high and broad, flat and without twisting hanging down close to the head, bluntly rounded at the tip. Neither too fleshy nor too thin. When brought forward they are supposed to approximately reach the corner of the lips.

- Neck** Length in harmony with general appearance of the dog, progressively thickening towards the body. Very muscular and slightly crested nape. Tight fitting skin of throat.

Body

- Topline** Straight and slightly sloping.
- Withers** Well defined.
- Back** Firm and muscular. Vertebral processes should be covered by muscles.
- Loin** Short, broad, muscular, straight or slightly arched. Transition from back to loin tight and well knit.
- Croup** Broad and long enough, not abruptly slanting, but slightly slanting towards the tail, well muscled.
- Chest** Somewhat deeper than broad with well defined forechest, with the sternum reaching back as far as possible. Sternum and elbow joint at the same level. Ribs well sprung, neither flat nor barrel-shaped. False ribs reaching well down.
- Underline** With elegant arch, slightly tucked up towards rear, dry.
- Tail** Set high, strong at the root and then tapering, of medium length. About halfway docked for hunting purposes. At rest hanging down; in movement horizontal, neither carried too high above the backline nor extremely bent. (In countries where tail docking is prohibited by law, the tail can remain in its natural shape. It should reach down as far as the hocks and be carried straight or slightly sabre tail fashion).

Limbs

Forequarters

- General appearance** Viewed from the front, straight and parallel; viewed from the side, the legs are well positioned under the body.

Shoulders	Shoulder blades well laid back, well attached to chest, and strongly muscled. Shoulder blade and upperarm well angulated.
Upper arm	As long as possible, well muscled and dry.
Elbow	Close but not too tight to body, neither turned in nor out, well set back Proper angulation between upper arm and forearm.
Fore arm	Straight and sufficiently muscled. Strong bone, not too coarse.
Pastern joint	Strong.
Pastern	Minimal angulation of pastern and forearm, never standing upright.
Fore-paw	Round to spoon shaped, with well tight and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails. Tough, resistant pads. Feet set parallel, neither turned in nor out, in stance as well as in movement.

Hindquarters

General appearance	Viewed from behind straight and parallel. Good angulations in stifles and hocks, strong bone.
Upper thigh	Long, broad and muscular, with good angulation between pelvis and.
Stifle	Strong, with good angulation of upper- and lower thigh.
Lower thigh	Long, muscular with clearly visible tendons. Good angulation between lower thigh and hocks.
Hock joint	Strong.
Hocks	Strong, vertical.
Hind paw	Round to spoon shaped, with well tight and adequately arched toes. Strong toenails. Tough, resistant pads. Foot set parallel, neither turned in nor out, in stance as well as in movement.

Gait Well extended strides, with forceful propulsion from the hindquarters and adequate reach of the forelimbs. Front and hind legs moving straight and parallel. The dog is carrying himself in a proud attitude. Pacing gait is not desirable.

Skin Close and tight, not wrinkly.

Coat

Texture of Coat

Short and dense, rough and hard to the touch. Somewhat thinner and shorter on the head and flaps, not remarkably longer at the underside of the tail. Should cover the whole body.

- Colour**
- Solid brown, without markings.
 - Brown with small white or flecked markings at chest and legs.
 - Dark brown roan, with brown head, brown patches or specks. The basic colour of such a dog is not brown mixed with white or white with brown, but the coat shows such an even intensive mixture of brown and white which results in that kind of inconspicuous exterior of the dog ever so valuable for the practical hunt. At the inner sides of the hindlegs as well as at the tip of the tail the colour is often lighter.
 - Light brown roan with brown head, brown patches, specks or without patches. In this colouring the brown hairs are fewer, the white hairs are predominant.
 - White with brown head markings, brown patches or specks;
 - Black colour in the same nuances as the brown, respectively the brown roan colours.
 - Yellow tan markings are permissible.
 - Blaze, fleck and speckled flews are permissible.

Size	Withers	Males:	62 to 66 cm
		Bitches:	58 to 63 cm

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.

- Faults in attitude, not according or typical to gender.
- Muzzle too short.
- Flews too heavy or too thin.
- Flaps too long, too short, too heavy, set on too narrow or turned..
- Eyes too light. Yellowish "bird of prey" eyes.
- From the total of 4 P1 and 2 M3 only two teeth may be missing.
- Loose skin at throat.

- Slight roach back.
- Croup too short.
- Hindquarters too straight.
- Chest too deep.
- Elbows turned in or out. Feet turned in or out; forelegs standing close or wide.
- Slightly bow-legged, slightly cow-hocked or close hocks.
- Tail strongly bent or carried too high above the topline.

Serious Faults

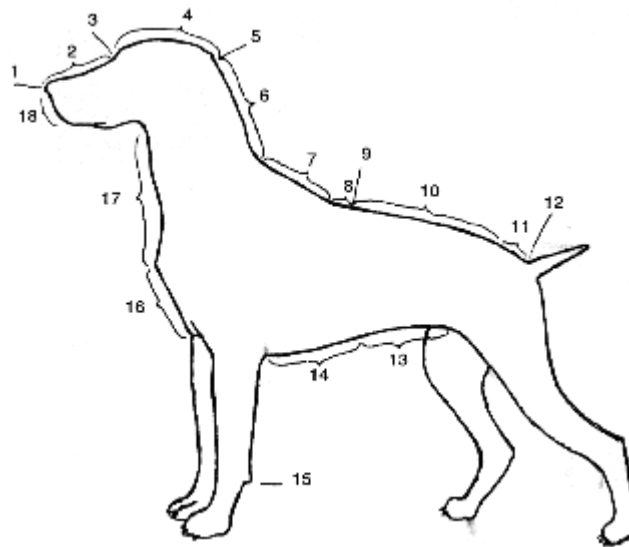
- Clumsy, lymphatic, coarse build.
- Snipy muzzle, concave bridge of the nose (dish-face).
- Marked stop.
- Flesh-coloured or dappled nose (except when basic colour of coat is white).
- Pincer bite or partial pincer bite
(For dogs older than 4 years a so-called pincer bite due to age shall not affect evaluation as long as a "Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Club" has certified that at a previous show a correct bite was confirmed).
- Distinct roach back, slight swayback.
- Considerable lack in depth of chest. Poorly developed fore-chest. Ribs too flat or barrel shaped.
- Distinctly turned in or turned out elbows.
- Weak and down pastern joints.
- Pastern totally vertical. Flat Paws.
- Spread toes.
- Clumsy gait.
- Distinctly cow-hocked or bow-legged, in stance as well as in movement.
- Overbuilt hindquarters.
- Deviation of more than 2 cm from the given height at the withers.

Eliminating Faults

- Gender clearly atypical.
- Absence of more than 2 teeth from the total of 4 P1 und 2 M3.
Absence of 1 tooth or more teeth (other than P1 and M3).
Non visible teeth have to be considered as missing unless a Deutsch-Kurzhaar-Club has certified their existence at previous conformation show or test.
- Overshot and undershot bite, wry mouth as well as all intergrades.
- Any surplus teeth arranged outside the dental arch and more than 6 incisors in the upper or lower jaw.
- Cleft palate and hare lip.
- Excessively loose eyelids, Entropion, Entropion, Distichiasis (double row of eyelashes).
- Excessive swayback. Malformation of the spine.
- Any malformation of the chest, e. g. "clipped sternum".
- Testicle fault.
- Dew claws with or without bony skeleton.
- Any weakness in character.

NB: Males must have two apparently normally developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

The Anatomy of the Dog

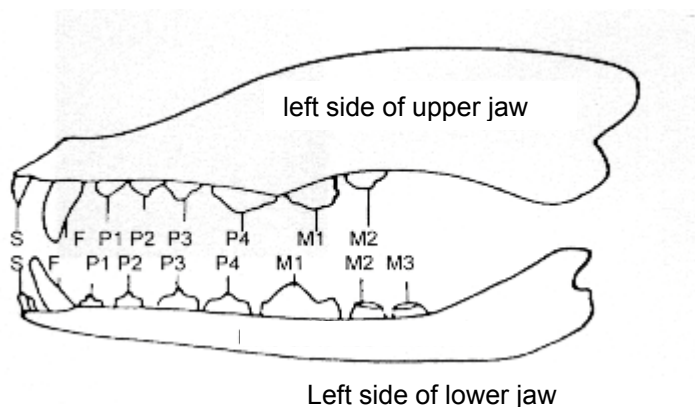


contour drawing

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nose (Nasenspiegel, Nasenschwamm) | 10. Lumbar back (loins) |
| 2. Bridge of nose | 11. Croup |
| 3. Stop | 12. Base of tail |
| 4. Crown of head | 13. Underbelly |
| 5. Occiput | 14. Brisket |
| 6. Neck | 15. Carpal pad (wrist) |
| 7. Withers | 16. Forechest |
| 8. (True) back, Thoracic | 17. Throat |
| 9. Back depression | 18. Muzzle |

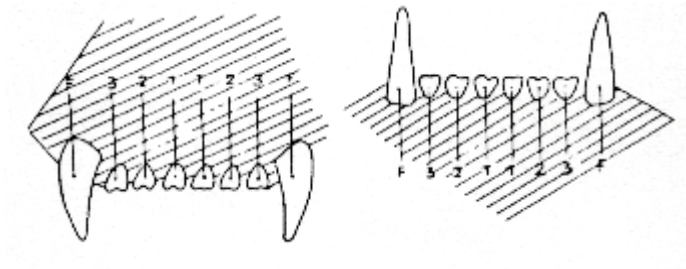
Dog's Dentition

Profil of Dentition (left side of skull)



Note: To simplify matters we have intentionally used the German common numbering of the P1 to 4, beginning with the canine tooth counting from front to back. The international nomenclature counts the other way around.

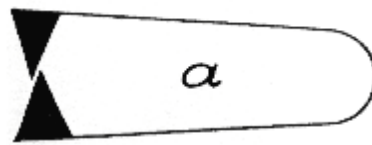
Schematic front view of the dog's dentition with incisors and canines (the lower canine are in front of the upper one. The incisors are numbered).



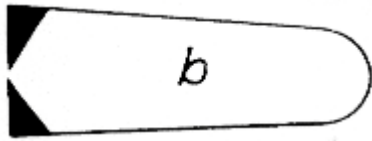
Upper jaw incisors

Lower jaw incisors

Schematic Diagram of various
Types of Dog Bites
 (as seen from the left):



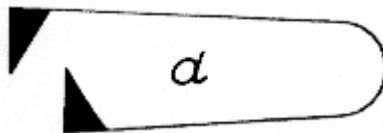
a) Correct! Scissor bite



b) Conditionally correct! Pincer bite (butt bite). Use caution when breeding.



c) Incorrect! Overbite, not breedable.



d) Incorrect! Underbite, not breedable.