



ANGLO-RUSSIAN HOUND

Group 5: Hounds, burrowing dogs, greyhounds (hunting dogs working on animals)

With working trial



ORIGIN: Russia

BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The breed was bred in Russia by infusing Foxhound blood with Russian hound. The Anglo-Russian hound formed into an independent breed in the beginning of special interest. For the first time, the standard of the Anglo-Russian hound was approved by the First All-Union Cynological Congress in 1925. Otherwise Some adjustments have been made to standard years.

GENERAL APPEARANCE, GROWTH, BUILDING AND BEHAVIOR

The dog is taller, of medium height, of strong build. The height at the withers of males (males) is 58-68 cm, females (females) 55-65 cm. The height at the sacrum is 1-2 cm. less than the height of the dog at the withers or equal to it. The stretch index of males 102-104, females 103-105. The type of behavior is balanced. The sexual type is well expressed. The typical gait when searching for an animal is a broad trot or a slow gallop, when pursuing an animal - a gallop (mark).

Defects or faults (depending on the degree of severity):

short-leggedness (squatness), long-leggedness (upturned legs),

stretchiness or shortness, excessive dryness or dampness,

coarseness; anger towards people, cowardice. Height below the specified is a defect, above the specified within 2 cm is a defect, more than 2 cm is a defect.

COLOR

The most typical is black and piebald with blush. The size of the black spots is not limited up to the saddle cloth covering the entire body. Blush (tan) - on the head, shoulders and croup. Small dark spots are allowed on the temples. The limbs and belly are always white. The colors gray-piebald with blush, crimson-piebald and slight speckling are allowed.

Faults: presence of significant speckles, tan markings that are too red or too light.

Fault: densely speckled color.

The presence of mouse-colored or coffee-colored spots, as well as the absence of blush, put the dog outside the breed.

COAT (HAIR)

Short on the head, ears and legs, longer on the rest of the body (4-5 cm). The coat is somewhat elongated on the back of the neck and on the back of the thighs, but does not form feathering. The rut (tail) is evenly covered along the entire length with straight, thick, medium-length coat, due to which it looks thick. By the end of the rut, the coat is somewhat shorter.

The undercoat is well developed.

Faults: excessively long or too short coat, tail feather, poorly developed undercoat.

Faults: wavy or shaggy coat, no undercoat.

SKIN, WASTE PAPER FND BONE STRUCTURE

The skin is dense, elastic, without folds; the muscles are well developed, the bone structure is strong.

Faults and faults (depending on the degree of severity):

poor bone structure, poorly developed muscles, folds of skin on the head and neck.

HEAD

Dry, the cranial part is elongated, quite voluminous, but not wide. Superciliary arches are weakly expressed. The transition from the cranial part to the muzzle with a noticeable soft ledge, but without a sharply expressed break. The occipital protuberance is weakly expressed, the occipital part is slightly rounded. The profile

of the muzzle approaches a rectangle. The lips are tight, not drooping. The nose is large, black.

Faults: sharply protruding occipital - protuberance, strongly developed superciliary arches, too weakly expressed transition from the cranial part to the muzzle, hooked nose, significantly depressed groove in the middle of the forehead, slightly high cheekbones and broad forehead.

Defects: crude, heavy head; short, upturned muzzle (snub), strong hooked nose, sharp transition from forehead to muzzle; partially or completely light or brown nose.

Ears. Hanging, moderately thin, not long, triangular in shape, slightly rounded at the ends, close to the head, set high.

Defects: too large or too small, set low.

Defects: rolled into a tube, raised on cartilage, covered with elongated dog hair.

Eyes. Medium size, dark brown or brown. Eyelids are oval, set slightly obliquely. Eyelid edges are dark.

Defects: light, small, with a round eyelid cut, sunken, with light eyelid edges, sweaty eyelids.

Defects that put dogs outside the breed - odd-eyed, greenish and bluish eyes.

TEETH AND BITE

White, strong, large, well-developed, tightly fitting to each other, scissor bite.

Faults and defects: see general.

NECK

Rounded, muscular, dry. Its length approaches the length of the head. The neck is set at an angle of 40-45 in relation to the longitudinal axis of the body.

Faults: set low or too high, flattened from the sides, raw, insufficiently dressed.

Chest. Wide, deep, dropped to the elbows and below.

Faults: narrow, barrel-shaped

Faults: narrow; underdeveloped.

Belly. Slightly tucked up - above the chest line.

Faults: too tucked up (underhung) or dropped (under-bellied).

Withers. Sufficiently developed, protruding above the back line.

Faults: insufficiently developed.

Back. Straight, wide, muscular.

Faults: Soft.

Faults: sagging.

Loin: Short, broad, slightly arched, muscular.

Faults or defects (depending on the degree of severity): long, straight, sagging, hunched.

Croup. Wide, slightly sloping.

Faults or defects (depending on the degree of severity): narrow, sloping.

LIMBS

Forelimbs. Straight, dry, bony and muscular. When examined from the front - straight and parallel. Forearms in cross-section oval, elbows facing strictly back. The length of the forelegs is about 50% of the dog's height at the withers. The angle of the shoulder-scapular joint is close to 100. The pasterns are set almost vertically.

Faults or defects (depending on the degree of severity): straight shoulders, outward elbows, crooked forearms, toes, club feet, sloping pasterns, koinets (forward-curved wrists).

Hindquarters. Dry, bony and muscular. When viewed from behind - straight and parallel. The angles of the joints are good, pronounced.

Hock joints are dry, well-defined. The angle of the hock joint is 135-140 . The metatarsus is almost vertical.

Faults or defects (depending on the degree of severity): weakly defined angles of the joints, close (cow) or turned hock joints, sabre-hocked, barrel-shaped.

Paws. Arched, tight, oval or rounded, with tightly compressed toes; claws pointing to the ground.

Faults: flat, splayed or too long (hare-like) paws.

Tail. Sabre-shaped, thick at the base, gradually thinning towards the end. Length of the tail - to the hock joint or 2-3 cm shorter. Raised steeply upward.

Faults: elongated or shortened; uniform thickness along the entire length; slight drooping (drooping), sparsely covered with hair or excessively coated, with a slight dewlap.

Faults: crooked, severe drooping, large dewlap.

NOTE:

Males should have two normally developed testicles, fully descended into the scrotum. Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs with the characteristic characteristics inherent to a particular breed may be used for breeding.