



PRYTER

Group 3: Terriers

Without working trial



Origin – Russia

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Prayer is a dog slightly taller and more massive than average size, gives the impression of a strong, powerful, muscular, athletic and harmoniously built dog. His entire build suggests that he was created for sports and active pastime.

Temperamental, active, passionate The Prayer, easily controlled and very focused on submission to a person, never dominates and does not try to be a leader in the family.

HEAD

Medium length, proportionate to the body, the skull is flat, wide between the ears with clearly defined cheek muscles. The line of the skull and muzzle are parallel to each other.

Muzzle: medium length.

The transition from the forehead to the muzzle (stop) is well defined, but not too sharp. In length, the muzzle is shorter than the skull, approximately 2:3.

Lips: tightly fitting, not too pendulous with a smooth curve, continuing to the corner of the lip.

Teeth: Jaws are powerful. Scissor bite, with age a straight bite is allowed. A full set of teeth, large, white.

Nose: large with wide open nostrils. Pigmentation may be different. In black-nosed dogs, only uniformly black. In (red nose) the nose lead should be colored to match the coat color, from light cream to dark brown. A poorly colored nose is a fault.

Ears: set high, cropped. If not cropped, they form a set, folded into a "rose petal" or unfolded into triangles.

Eyes: round or almond-shaped, set wide apart. In dogs with a black nose, the eye color is dark brown. In dogs with (red nose) the eye color should match the coat color, from light amber to dark yellow.

NECK

Muscular, strong, dry, slightly arched. Medium length, smoothly widening from the head to the shoulder blades.

Body: preferably compact, especially in males. The length of the body is slightly greater than the height at the withers, but not too stretched.

BODY

Topline: Forms a smooth, slightly curved line.

Withers: Well defined and smoothly merges into the line of the back.

Loin: Compact, slightly convex, wide, muscular.

Crop: Slightly sloping.

Chest: Deep, moderately wide, ribs well extended and arched in the area from the spine, then become flatter, forming a deep chest reaching the elbows.

line of the abdomen: Moderately tucked up.

Tail: Is a natural continuation of the topline, wider at the base and tapers towards the tip. In a relaxed state, the tail is lowered and reaches the hock joints. In motion, the tail is carried at the level of the back, higher when excited, in the form of a sickle. But it should never curl into a ring and touch the back.

LIMBS

Forelegs: When viewed from the front, straight and parallel to each other with long, round and strong bones, without elements of coarseness and load.

Shoulder blades: Long and sloping, close to the body. Should not be too loaded.

Shoulders: long, set at right angles to the shoulder blade.

Elbows: not too close to the chest, but not turned out either.

Forearm: vertical, long, dry and muscular.

Carpus: strong, clearly defined, but not excessively enlarged.

Metacarpus: straight, steep, strong.

Forefeet: small, rounded with tightly clenched toes. Pads with hard soles.

Hindquarters: have good and prominent muscles. When viewed from behind - straight.

Thigh: long, muscular.

Lower thigh: medium length.

Hock joints: with fairly pronounced angles.

Metatarsus: moderately short, steep, parallel when viewed from behind.

Hind feet: with tightly clenched toes, pads with hard soles.

Movement: light, strong, springy, confident. Pacing is a fault.

Coat: short, shiny, close-fitting coat, without undercoat.

Color: any color is acceptable in combination with white markings, except merle.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

Height of males, 56-62 cm; females 53-58 cm at the withers.

N.B: Male animals should have two well-developed testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

FAULTS:

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault. The seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

Minor timidity in the psyche.

Head is a bit light in relation to the body.

Narrow muzzle, pointed towards the nose.

Excessively protruding or close-set eyes.

Lack of two teeth in the set.

Too elongated body (especially for males).

Sagging, domed long loin or back that falls in when moving.

A dog that is too thin or too fat.

Too sloping croup.

Excessively twisted tail.

Limbs: Elbows too far away from body.

Straight shoulder.

Weak, splayed pastern.

Close hocks.

No hock angulation.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

Cryptorchidism.

Aggressive or overly shy behavior.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified.