



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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DANISH-SWEDISH FARMDOG
(Dansk-svensk gårdshund)



TRANSLATION: Renée Sporre-Willes in collaboration with Jennifer Mulholland.

ORIGIN: Denmark and Sweden

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UTILIZATION: Farm and companion dog

CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid breeds – Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 1.1 Pinscher and Schnauzer type.
Without working test.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Recognised in Denmark and Sweden in 1987 under the breed name Danish-Swedish farmdog. The breed has been known for a long time on farms in Denmark and Sweden. The farmdog is used as a watchdog, ratter and companion.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small, compact and slightly rectangular dog. Known to mature late.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The body should be slightly rectangular, 9:10. The proportions between depth of body and length of legs should be 1:1.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Alert, attentive and lively.

HEAD: Head should be triangular in shape and slightly small in proportion to body.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rather broad and slightly rounded.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Colour in accordance with colour of patches.

Muzzle: Well developed and gradually narrowing towards the nose but must not give a snippy impression. Muzzle slightly shorter than the skull. Nosebridge straight.

Jaws/teeth: Jaws strong. Scissors bite with even and well developed incisors. Pincer bite tolerated.

Cheeks: Pronounced without exaggeration.

Eyes: Medium sized, slightly rounded, neither protruding nor sunken. Attentive and kind expression. Dark eye colour in dogs with black patches. Slightly lighter eye colour permissible in dogs with yellow or liver brown patches.

Ears: Medium sized. Rose or button, in both cases the fold should be just above the skull. Button ears: The tip should lie close to cheeks.

NECK: Of medium length, strong and slightly arched. No throatiness.

BODY: Compact with good substance.

Loin: Short, broad and slightly arched.

Croup: Slightly rounded.

Chest: Long, deep and roomy with very well sprung ribs. Forechest well defined.

Underline and belly: Belly only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Not set too high. Naturally long tail or naturally short tail (stumpy or bobbed). Tail should be carried straight, with a slight curve or like a sickle.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Front legs straight and parallel. The front is proportionally broader than the width of ribcage.

Shoulder blade: Oblique.

Upper arm: Oblique.

Pastern (Metacarpus): Strong and springy.

Forefeet: Small, oval and not tightly knit.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Well angulated knee and hock joints. Parallel and well muscled.

Upper Thighs: Fairly broad.

Hind feet: See front feet.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Parallel and free.

COAT

HAIR: Short and smooth. Harsh on body.

COLOUR:

White dominating. Patches of different colours, sizes and combinations permissible, (black, tan, brown and different shades of fawn). With or without tan markings. Flecking permissible.

SIZE:

Height at withers: Males 34–37 cm
Females 32–35 cm
Tolerance +/- 2 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 and its effect the health and welfare of the dog.

- Elegant general appearance
- Narrow in front
- Low on legs
- Lack of depth in body
- Flat or short ribcage
- Steep croup
- Prick ears
- Neck too long
- Curled tail or tail carried flat over back.

ELIMINATING FAULTS :

- Aggressive or overly shy.

Any dog showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N. B: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.