



# REAL SOCIEDAD CANINA DE ESPAÑA

Declarada de Utilidad Pública por Real Orden del Ministerio de Fomento de 27-02-1918  
Miembro de la Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) desde 1912

[www.rsce.es](http://www.rsce.es)



## Euskal Artzain Txakurra (variety Gorbeiakoa or from Gorbea)

**RSCE Standard Nº:** 403

**Origin:** Spain

**Utilization:** Herding

**Classification RSCE:**

Group 1º

Section 1º - Shepherds

With working trial.



### I. General Appearance

Balanced and elongated harmonious shape. Widely developed trunk and elongated appearance, fire-red coat, known as "rojillo" with frequent darkening on the muzzle.

### II. Important Proportions

The relation between the height and length is close to 1/1,1 in both sexes. In females the relation skull/face is 1/1,3 and in males, 1/1,6.

### III. Temperament and Behaviour

Typical aptitude to herding, sure of themselves, sociable and balanced temperament.

### IV. Head

Subconvex cranial profile with evenly vaulted on the whole frontal.

Light with regard to the trunk. Shaped like a pyramid and coinciding cranio-facial lines.

Scant sexual dimorphism.

Very short hair.

Frequent presence of three moles, one close to each of the corners of the lips and the third in the central part of the jaw.

Very frequently there are two moles more located on the upper part of the face or behind the other two.

The moles have black hairs longer than the rest on the head.

Frequency of a dark colour "rabillo del ojo" (corner of the eye) that goes from the external angle of the eye to the base of the ear.

### CRANIAL REGION:

Long and wide. Marked occipital protuberance. Softly marked superciliary ridges and little appreciable sockets.

### FACIAL REGION:

Straight upper profile. Frequently, there is a slight rise close to the nose.



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- a) Nose: Straight with black tip.
- b) Muzzle: Long and thin, with frequent pigmentations.
- c) Stop: Soft.
- d) Lips: They cover the lower jaw properly, without flaccidity.
- e) Jaw / teeth: Strong, complete, orthognathous.
- f) Eyes: Medium and almond shape, Brown or amber.
- g) Ears: Medium, fallen although in some dogs, they are accepted if semifolded. Back implantation and in the same line of the corner of the eye ("rabillo del ojo").

## V. Neck

Medium length and should be the shape of a blunt cone. Strong, not very long.

## VI. Body

Moderately arched and deep rib cage.

- a) Wither: Long and scantily pronounced that extends over a straight, long and widely developed back.
- b) Back: Strong, oblique and marked outline.
- c) Loin: Straight, medium and steady, even in movement.
- d) Croup: Strong, long and wide. Very muscled. The angulation fluctuates between 15° and 30°.
- e) Chest: Medium width. Deep, high up to the elbow.
- f) Abdomen: Considerably tucked up.

## VII. Tail

Medium set with the hair longer than the hock joint.

## VIII. Limbs

### Forequarters

- a) General Appearance: Strong, dry and vertical.
- b) Shoulders: Marked and strongly developed.
- c) Arms: Long, strong and with a slope of 45°, the length similar to that of the forearm.
- d) Elbows: Parallel and very closed to the body. Coinciding or over the line of the sternum.
- e) Forearms: Good osseous development.
- f) Carpus (Carpal joint): Good development and strength.
- g) Metacarpus (Pastern): Well proportioned.
- h) Feet: Oval, strong, with hard and resistant pads.

### Hindquarters

- a) General Appearance: Strong, perfectly parallel seen from behind and marked angulations.
- b) Thighs: Long, strong, too dry muscles, powerful and an angulation of 45°.
- c) Knees: Very developed, powerful, marked and angulations of around 120°.
- d) Legs: Strong, dry muscles and with very marked tendons.
- e) Hock Joints: Parallel and strong.
- f) Metatarsus: Powerful, vertical to the ground and medium length.



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g) Feet: Strong and oval. With one or two dewclaws in each hindquarter or without them.

## IX. Gait / Movement

The typical gait is trot.

## X. Coat

Slightly thick, without any flaccidity. Close to the body and the head.

## XI. Hair

Moderately long, soft texture. Smooth and short hair. On the face, the hair is smooth and very short, as well as in the front part of the limbs, with plume on the back part of them.

## XII. Colour

Fire-red in different shades “rojillo” and blond or fawn.

## XIII. Size and Weight

Height at the wither:

Males: 47 to 61 cm.

Females: 46 to 59 cm.

Weight:

Males: 18 to 36 kg.

Females: 17 to 29 kg.

## XIV. Faults

Common to both varieties. Any departure from the foregoing points or those that entail hereditary problems that damages the health or function of the breed. The seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree of deviation from the standard. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

### Disqualifying faults:

- Defects of the teeth: Prognatism, lack of more than two premolars, loss of incisors or canines.
- Defects of the ears: Cropped ears.
- Lack of “stop”.
- Defects of the eyes: Blind animals, strong or lack of vision, blue or green iris.
- Tail: Short from the birth, docked, excessively long.
- Hair: Lack of hair there where it is characteristic.
- Colour: White, black or gray and white or dark-spotted coats.

### ELIMINATING FAULTS:

#### FOR DOG SHOWS:

Unbalanced character.



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Any type of prognatism, lack of any testicle (monorquids), lack of more than two premolars, symptoms of albinism.

Short tail, lack of a premolar different from P1.

White, grey or black coat of coats different from those described on the standard.

Dispigmented nose.

## APTITUDE TEST:

The fact of having always been a dog for herding made to have a test in which dogs, apart from having excellent conditions of beauty, have minimum qualities required to a dog for herding.

Once the dog is registered as Euskal Artzain Txakurra, the owner will be allowed to opt for the championship of the breed, only in this case the dog should be apt in the aptitude test.

For that aim, the dog's owner without moving from the pointed place and being in front of the table of a jury, will have to try to guide his dog until a small flock located in one side of the field.

Once the dog has reached them, he will have to approach the flock roughnessless and group them, without beating then since he would be disqualified at the second bite.

Once the jury indicates it, the owner will ask the dog to come back to the shepherd's feet and stay quiet close to him. When going and coming, the jury will indicate the owner by means of a whistle that he has to make the dog stop in that moment.

There will be a maximum time of one minute and a half.

The result of the test will be apt or non apt.

This test will be independent from the registration and will only be necessary for those registered dogs that want to opt for the championship of the breed.

## WORKING TRIALS (HERDING):

Lack of typicity and attention to the handler.

Going far away from the flock.

Biting twice or more times or attack the flock.

Disobedience.

Symptoms of illness.

Lack of character.

Lack of love for herding.

Not to approach the flock.

Taking longer than established.