



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



Euskal Artzain Txakurra (variedad lletsua)

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, strong and rectangular trunk. With the angulations of a trotter. Body covered by a typical coat of more bristle hair than in the Gorbeiaakoa variety. Blond or fawn and cinnamon coats.

II. Important Proportions

The relation between the height at the wither and the length is close to 1/1,2 in both sexes and between the skull and the face of 5/5.

III. Temperament and Behaviour

He usually is a dog that has a close link with his owner for whom he is absolutely faithful. He clearly marks his territory.

IV. Head

Diverging cranio-facial lines and subconvex cranial profile. Shaped like an elongated truncated pyramid, a bit light compared to the development of the trunk.

Covered by shorter hair than the rest of the body and without covering the eyes. Little marked sexual dimorphism.

- Skull: Big length, softly rectangular. Moderately marked protuberance of the occipital crest. Softly flat in the central part of the skull. Marked superciliary ridges and blurred sockets.
- Face: Straight or softly convex in its more distant extreme upper profile.
- Nose: Straight, not excessively long. The tip is always black.
- Muzzle: Light, straight or slightly convex in its more distant extreme. Of a more intense cinnamon colour than the rest of the body or black. Short hair.
- "Stop": Clearly defined, without exaggerations.
- Lips: Firm and closed, neither flabby nor heavy, properly covering the lower jaw. They do not form a marked corner of the mouth. Black pigmentation.
- Jaw-teeth: Strong, complete, orthognathous. Scissor bite.
- Eyes: Medium, oval, with black eyelids and brown or amber iris. Subfrontal position.
- Ears: Preferably over the line of extension of the corner of the eye. Medium size. Triangular and, sometimes, with a fold up that makes it be inclined backwards.



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V. Neck

Slightly short, cylindrical and good muscular development. Soft insertion in the head and wider in the trunk.

VI. Trunk

Arched ribs and a bit deep.

- a) Wither: Defined. Long, but scarcely pronounced that continues in a wide back. Medium length, straight and very strong.
- b) Back: Slightly bent shoulder blade with a soft joint with the ribs. Strong development of the muscles.
- c) Loin: Straight, steady even while moving. Short in relation to the back and well muscled.
- d) Croup: Well development, not only in length but also in width, being both similar. The angle of the slope of the croup varies from 30° to 40°.
- e) Chest: Moderately wide, a bit deep.
- f) Abdomen: Lightly tucked up.

VII. Tail

Medium-high set, reaching the hock joint. Good mobility. Long and hooked in repose. It can take three positions:

At rest: Low.

In alert: Flag.

In activity: Sickie.

VIII. Limbs

Forequarters

- a) General Appearance: Vertical, dry and strong, with very well developed and marked tendons. Covered by short hair in the front part and with plume in the rear one.
- b) Shoulders: Little noticeable and good development.
- c) Arms: Strong, not very long.
- d) Elbows: Parallel and right closed to the body. Coinciding with the line of the sternum.
- e) Forearms: Very powerful, vertical and a bit longer than the arms.
- f) Carpus (Carpal joint): Well developed.
- g) Metacarpus (Pastern): Short, strong and vertical.
- h) Feet: Oval, with hard and resistant pads.

Hindquarters

- a) General Appearance: Very strong, parallel seen from behind and able to drive the animal with power. Moderate angulation.
- b) Thighs: Very strong, with good muscular development, slightly long.
- c) Knees: Marked without exaggeration, with an angulation between 115° and 120°.
- d) Legs: Strong and muscled. Straight or slightly convex muscular plans.
- e) Hock joints: Not too much descended. Dry. Noticeable tip of hock joint.
- f) Metatarsus: Short, powerful and vertical.
- g) Feet: Oval. With one or two dewclaws in each limb or without them.



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IX. Gait / Movement

The characteristic of the shepherd dogs is the trot. Soft, expanded, with a good back drive, the head as an extension of the trunk.

X. Coat

Slightly thick, closed to the muscular plans and the bone prominences.

XI. Hair

Moderately long, rough, coarse. Shorter on the front part of the limbs.

XII. Colour

Blond or fawn and cinnamon.

XIII. Size and Weight

Height at the wither:

Males: 47 to 63 cm.

Females: 46 to 58 cm.

Weight:

Males: 18 to 33 kg.

Females: 17 to 30 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.