



# 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)



## Ratonero Valenciano (Gos Rater Valencià)

**FCI Standard No.** 370

**Date of Publication of the Official Valid Standard:**  
14/09/2022 EN

**Origin:** Comunidad Valenciana (Spain)

**Utilization:** Ancestrally dedicated to the traditional hunting of the water rat, rabbits, and moles. Besides, he is a guard dog for his capacity to warn by means of the bark. Currently, he is also companion dog.

**FCI Classification:**

Group 3 – Terriers.

Section 1: Large and medium-sized Terriers.

Without working trial.



### Brief Historical Summary

Its origin is related to the examples of dog from the Valencian Community with similar size and characteristics that go back to the early terrier imports from Great Britain and others that looked similar. Their existence has been documented in the Valencian Community since the last third of the XIX Century and were selected and highly valued by the people in the countryside farms and fields for their instincts to warn of and hunt vermin, as well as for their loyal friendship. Their beginnings coincide with the cultivation of oranges in the community. The social culture of the zone helped to fixate certain characteristics of the breed. Other names associated with the breed are: Rateret and Fusterrier

### I. General Appearance

Small size, light and not extremely short, variable coat dominating tricolour.

### II. Important Proportions

Wide of the skull/length of the skull: 1/1. Length of the face/length of the skull: 4/5. Height at the wither/longitudinal diameter: 3/4.

### III. Behaviour / Temperament

Lively, happy and active. Affectionate and faithful, reserved with strangers. Brave, not only in hunting but also in the defence of his owners' properties. Learns fast.

### IV. Head

Well-proportioned with respect to the body.

#### CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Cranio-facial axes parallel.

Stop: Marked.

#### FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Small and dark, according to coat color.

Muzzle: Narrow

Lips: Thin, with no marked corner of the mouth.



# 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)



Jaws/Teeth: White, with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite.

## Eyes

Medium, oval and little protruding. Iris color brown.

Eyelids: Thin and well attached to the eye.

## Ears

Upright, medium size, triangular, high set.

## V. Neck

Cylindrical, strong, with developed muscles. Without dewlap.

## VI. Body

Square appearance. Firm and well-marked muscles.

Topline: Straight.

Withers: Little pronounced, at the same height as the croup.

Croup: Short and slightly sloping.

Chest: Wide, strong and muscled. Arched ribcage.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked up.

## VII. Tail

Previously customarily docked, not now.

- There are tailless dogs.
- Medium insertion. Thicker at base and finer at point of tail. It is of medium length with short tight fitted coat like rest of body. It is not curled or twisted and is carried elevated during movement.

## VIII. Limbs

### FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Very muscled and perfectly vertical. Straight and parallel.

Shoulder: Inclined, solid and adequately muscular.

Upper arm: Strong and sturdy.

Elbow: Neither separated from nor too tight to the chest.

Forearm: Long and thin, but with solid bones.

Forefeet: Hare feet. Resistant nails and pads.

### HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Very muscled and perfectly vertical. Powerful, with good angulations and musculature, which contribute to his great capacity for long jumps.

Hock joint: Pronounced, with well-defined tendons.

Hindfeet: The same as the forefeet.

## IX. Gait / Movement

Fast and graceful. Quick, agile, elastic like float action with great jumping ability. Sufficient ground cover with adequate driving rear action. Efficient and without pacing. Front and rear should move parallel. Movement should give the impression of easy and effortless motion. Light on feet, floating appearance as if feet do not touch the ground.

## X. Skin

Very thin and close to the body.

## XI. Coat

Hair: Thin and short, no longer than 2 cm.



# 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)



Colour: Spotted coats dominate over the uniform ones. Among the spotted coats the most abundant is the tricolour (black-tan with white spots), followed by black-tan. It can also be seen the black-white, cinnamon-white, chocolate-tan, and chocolate-white coats. Within the solid coats colour, it can be seen in cinnamon and black. The colour of nose, lips, and eyes rims, black or blending with coat colour.

## XII. Size and Weight

Height at the wither:

Males: 30 to 40 cm, the ideal is 36 cm. Females: 29 to 38 cm, the ideal is 33 cm.

In both sexes it is tolerated one cm if the subject is balanced.

Weight:

4 to 8 kg., males and females.

## XIII. 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 upon the health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Flesh colour (depigmented) nose or with depigmented spots, lack of pigmentation on lips and eye rims.
- Different proportions than described.
- Level bite.

### SEVERE FAULTS

- Overshot or undershot bite.
- Missing more than 2 PM.
- Not completely upright ears.
- Long and/or curly hair.

### DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Any coat colour different from the standard.
- Albinism

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.