

METHODOLOGY OF JUDGING DACHSHUNDS



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RUSSIAN NATIONAL
DACHSHUND CLUB
RKF * FCI * WUT

17.07.2010,
Moscow region, Russia

Judges

Horst Kliebenstein
(Germany)

Comments are marked with ●

Cesare Calcinati
(Italy)

Comments are marked with ●

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(UK)

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Michael Trafford
(UK / Australia)

photos on the table

Anna Shvets
(Russia)

photos in movement

The brochure is the first outline to the book on Methodology of Judging Dachshunds based on the stuff of practical seminars, lectures and professional photo sessions organized by the Russian National Dachshund Club.



Models

Almaznyi Laretz Femme Fatale SS



Vaivita Vaivityanskaya Tsaritsa SL



Ter Fannor Gospozha Udacha SL



Gudwil's Terrific Timothy Dalton MW



Magik Rainbow Brabus MW



Allongi Belo's Vodevil MW

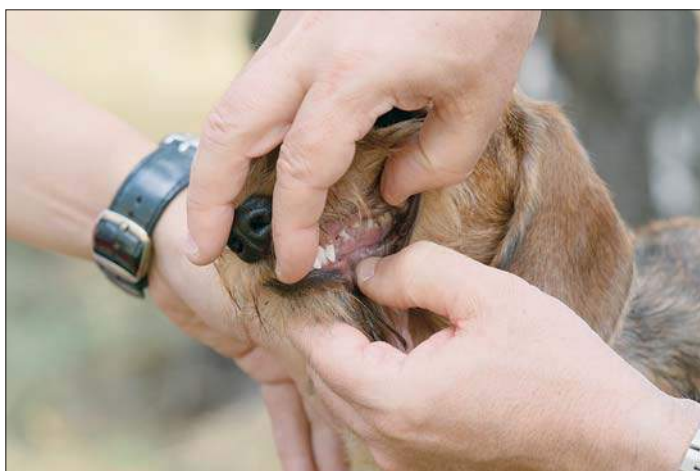




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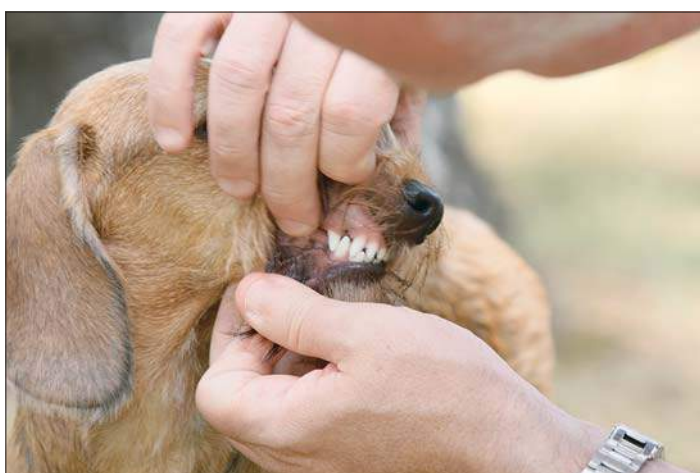
- General impression on the first approach. Nice dog, good proportions, correct in stand. Good angulation in the rear – better than in the shoulder.

EXAMINATION ON THE TABLE



2

- Checking the teeth (both sides) and the bite.



3

- Checking the teeth (both sides) and the bite.



4

- Control of the bite. Here checking the scissor closing, counting the incisors and looking at the position of canines.
- A sweet style of teeth evaluation.



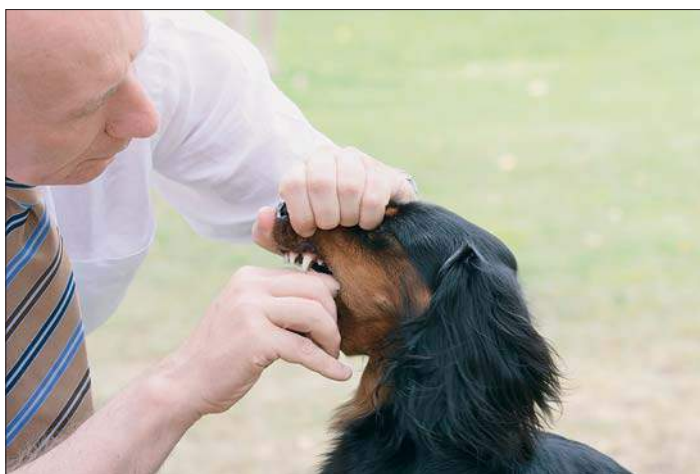
5

- Teeth evaluation.



6

- Counting premolar and molar teeth, checking their strength and correct position. According to the FCI standard, there should be premolars and five molars on each side.



7

- It's always very important to see the last teeth. Please be correct with dogs and don't hurt them, but put your hand inside and touch, – there is no other way to make sure that everything is OK.



8

- Looking at the neck insertion in the head to understand the angulation between the head and the neck.



9

- Touching the insertion of the ears. Here the ear set is correct, neither low, nor high.



10

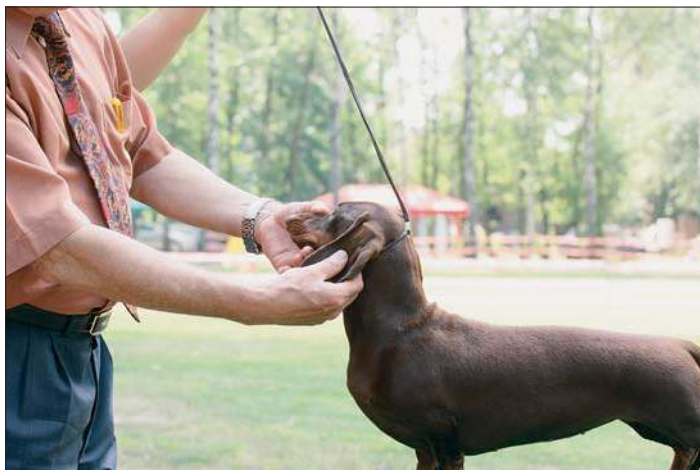
- Ear evaluation in relation to the length of the head. It's a very important moment for the puppy. At this age, his ears should be of the same length as the head, because the head will grow till 18 months, and the ears won't grow any more.

And another point is to look at the ear cartilages – how strong they are, and whether their set is correct.



11

- The ears are correct, not too long, not too short, in good relation to the head. The ear set is correct, not high and not low.



12

- Shape, thickness and length of the ears and coat on them are to be checked, as well as their set (not too high, and not too close to the forehead).



- Here I'm measuring the length of the head, and on the next photo – proportions between skull and muzzle (the correlation should be no less than 1:1).
- The meaning of the movement is to check the head proportions, and above all, to evaluate the proportions between the skull and muzzle, and relations between the ears, skull and muzzle. On this photo, we can see correct proportions and correct position of eyes. Correct ear set, but the eye-sockets could be stronger. Strong eye-sockets are important for the nice expression.



14

- Looking how long the skull is.



15

- Checking the ear set (not too high and not too low), and also the shape of the ear and pronouncement of the occipital bone.
- At dachshunds, the skull should be not too wide. And moreover, she is a female.



16

- Looking at the head proportions which are correct, more or less. However, the head lines are not perfect («aquiline nose»). They have to be a little bit divergent.



17

- Eyes evaluation. They should be almond-shaped, and their colour should be in correspondence with the coat colour.



18

- Nice head, well proportioned, correct head lines, elegant, feminine, nice expression of the breed.



19

● Neck evaluation (photos 19–21). This neck is a little bit short.



20



21



22

● Neck evaluation.



23

● Neck should be long and dry enough.
Evaluation of the well developed sternum.



24

● Good chest, good salient.



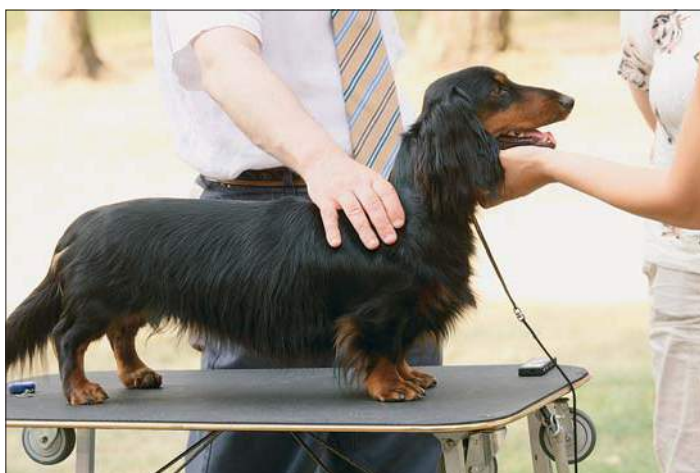
25

- This movement is not to understand something about the head or neck, it's to check the pasterns in stand. Up and down, and you'll see if the dog is standing the pasterns correctly.



26

- Touching to check the strength of shoulders. In this case, we can see strong shoulders and good neck angulation.



27

- Checking the strength and balance of the shoulder.



28

- Checking the strength of the shoulder. Touching the bones to understand if they are bodying up well according to the age of the puppy.



29

- Shoulder evaluation (photos 29–30) – to understand how long the shoulder is, and to see the angulation between scapula and humerus. The correct angle is 90° , because dachshund is a hunting dog working underground.



30



31

- Checking the length of the scapula. In fact, this point is not important while it is taken by itself. We have to evaluate it only in relation to the length of the humerus, and to look at the angulation between them.



32

- Checking the length of the humerus.



33

- Measuring. The right position of the centimeter is the first point under the elbows.



34

- Chest evaluation – to understand how long and deep it is.



35

- Touching the chest to understand how deep it is.



36

- To understand how long the chest is, you have to touch the xiphoid appendix. It should be straight, not bent up or down, and it should exist! If it doesn't exist, the dog is «levrierato», so the xiphoid appendix lets the underline be correct.



37

- Here I'm checking whether the ribs are developed enough, and evaluating their length and the length of the chest. Short chest is an eliminating fault.



38

- Chest evaluation. This dog has a correct chest, developed enough in all the three dimensions.



39

- Checking the quality of coat.



40

- May be it's the most significant point. Very few judges use this movement now, and even if they do, not always they understand what for. Dachshunds are hunting dogs working underground, and the strength of the loin is very important for them. The dog on the table is not strong enough in this region.



41

- Checking the strength of the loin region.



42

- This is an important point – to check the length of the loin region. Dachshunds must have a very strong loin region, and it has to be short (but at females obviously a little bit longer than at males).



43

- It's not an easy task for a judge to examine the croup in a correct way. To understand the importance of this point, you should remember that in all working dogs you have to evaluate not the beauty in general, but the *functional beauty*. According to their functionality, dachshunds must have strongest croup and loin region. This is the most important point for the ability to work underground. The chest is important for health, the head – for beauty, and so on, but without the strong croup your dachshund cannot work!



44

- The width and angulation of the croup should be evaluated in the process of manual examination.



45

- Checking the width of the loins and croup (photos 45–46). Both parameters are very important for powerful drive and good movements.



46



47

- The problem of this bitch is not the topline itself, but the croup and the rear angulation. Being not well angulated in the rear, she won't have good movements (will move without drive).



48

- Checking the croup angulation. He is very sweet touching the dogs.



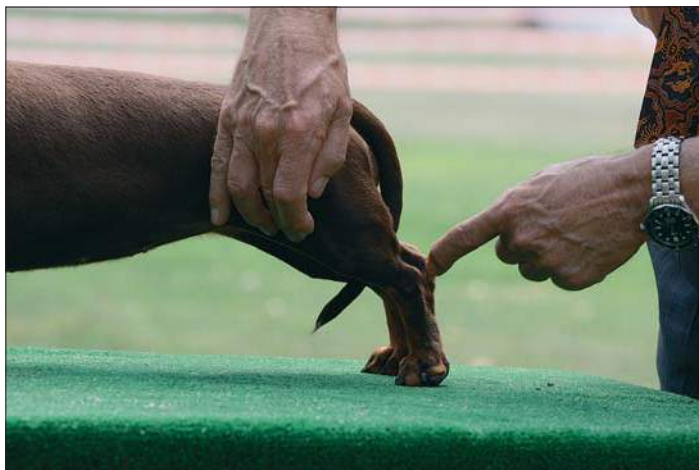
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- Here you can see the proper way to check the length and position of the well muscled femoral bone, the length and position of the shin bone, and angulation between them.



50

- Looking how strong the croup is. On this photo you can see correct rear angulation and deep set of the hock joint. Feet are well closed ("cat's feet"). See also photo 51.



51



52

- Manual examination to check the strength of the rear legs.



53

- Checking if the feet are closed enough.



54

- Correct stand to evaluate the angulation and strength of the rears.



55

- Looking at the hair on the tail, not touching the tail. The hair could be a little bit longer, but anyway, it's normal, because she is a bitch.



56

- Touching the tail to understand whether everything is OK. The movement should be the same as the catholic priest is doing with the rosary.



57

- Here you can see the correct beginning of the tail evaluation. Starting from the base of the tail (which has to be set not too high, and not too low), the judge should touch all the vertebrae and check their reciprocal mobility. Any tumor or fracture is to be punished with disqualification.



58

- Vertebrae unions are most often at the end of tail. But usually nobody notices these problems.
- Sweet, delicate, but perfectly precise and very correct judge's movement in the process of tail examination.



59

- The tail examination starts from the beginning of the croup.



60



61



62

● Tail evaluation.

||||| EVALUATION IN MOVEMENT |||||



63

● Typical movement, correct because of correct angulations. The tail could be held better (it has to be kept on the same line as the whole topline).



64

- Here the same dog is moving better as regards the tail.



65

- The underline could be better, here it is a little bit "levrierato". But quite normal for a bitch.



66

- Correct movement with an excellent reach of the front legs. A dachshund shouldn't mince along like a terrier, but should move with extend ground covering.



67

- The rear in movement. A little bit narrow.



68

- Front legs in movement (photos 68–69). Quite correct. The problem is the chest, it's a little bit narrow.



69



70

- This female is a little bit fat, but her movements are correct and typical for the breed, with correct angulation and very good coverage.



71

- Correct movement in front.



72

- A little bit too wide in rear, not perfectly parallel.



73

- Typical movement for the breed.



74

- Typical movement, correct topline in movement.



75

- Super movement, correct topline and underline.



76

- Correct expression of the breed in movement.



77

- Typical movement. The wild-boar miniature male on the photo above is lighter in bones than this one, and his topline is much better.



78

- Correct front in movement with correct pasterns.



79

- Correct, but a little bit tired movement.



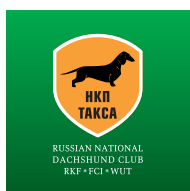
80

- Correct rears in movement (parallel).



81

- Correct rear parallelism compared.



RUSSIAN NATIONAL DACHSHUND CLUB & RUSSIAN HUNTING DOG FEDERATION

President: Prof. ANDREY KLISHAS

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2013

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01.06.2013, Moscow

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10.08.2013, Moscow region

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Judges: Horst Kliebenstein (Germany), Cesare Calcinati (Italy)

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2013

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10–11.05.2013, Moscow region

2 × CACIT TRIALS ON FOX (INTERBAU)

03–04.08.2013, Moscow region

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP COMPLEX TRIALS

07–08.09.2013, Moscow region

2 × CACIT TRIALS ON FOX (INTERBAU)

2013

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