

FCI Standard No. 47
Entlebucher
Entlebucher Sennenhund; Bouvier de l'Entlebuch;
Perro Boyero de Entlebuch



Classification:

Group: II Pinscher and Schnauzer - Molossians and Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs.

Section: 3. Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs

Without working trial.

Info: Standard No 47 / 31 . 01 . 1994 / GB

TRANSLATOR: Mrs. C. Seidler.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF VALID ORIGINAL STANDARD: 31.01.1994.

UTILIZATION: Driving, watch, guard, house and farm dog. Today also a versatile working and agreeable family dog.

Origin: Switzerland

Brief Historical Summary: The "Entlebucher" is the smallest of the four Swiss Mountain- and Cattle dogs. He originates from Entlebuch, a valley in the district of the Cantons Lucerne and Berne. The first description under the name "Entlibucherhund" dates from the year 1889, but for a considerable time after that date no difference was made between Appenzell and Entlebuch Cattle Dogs. In the year 1913 four examples of this small herding dog with congenital bobtail were exhibited at a dog show in Langenthal and introduced to Professor Albert Heim, that great patron of the Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dog breeds. On account of the judges' reports, they were entered into the Swiss Canine Stud Book (SHSB) as the fourth Mountain- and Cattle dog breed. However, the first Standard was only completed in 1927. After August 28th 1926, the date of the foundation of the Swiss Club of Entlebuch Cattle Dogs initiated by Dr. B. Kobler, this breed was promoted and continued as pure bred. As the small number of entries into the SHSB (Swiss Stud Book) shows, the breed developed only slowly. The Entlebuch Cattle Dog received renewed impetus when, apart from his hereditary qualities as a lively, tireless driving dog, his outstanding suitability as an utility and companion dog was proved. Today, still on a modest scale, this attractive tricolor dog has found his admirers and enjoys increased popularity as a family dog.

General Appearance: Only just medium sized, compactly made dog of slightly elongated shape. Tricolor like all the Swiss Cattle and Mountain Dogs. Alert, clever and friendly facial expression.

Temperament / Behaviour: Lively, high spirited, self-assured and fearless. Good tempered and devoted towards people familiar to him. Slightly suspicious of strangers. Cannot be bribed as a watch dog. Cheerful and capable of learning.

DESCRIPTION: HEAD: In correct proportion to body, slightly wedge shaped, clean. Head planes of muzzle and cranial region more or less parallel.

CRANIAL REGION: Crown of head rather flat, relatively broad. Broadest between set on of ears. Slightly tapering towards muzzle. Occipital bone barely visible. Frontal furrow slightly pronounced. **Stop:** Barely pronounced.

FACIAL REGION: Nose: Black, protruding slightly over front edge of lips. **Muzzle:** Strong, well chiseled, clearly set off from forehead and cheeks. Tapering evenly but not pointed. Slightly shorter than distance from stop to occiput. Bridge of nose straight. **Cheeks:** Barely pronounced. **Lips:** Barely pronounced, close fitting to jaw, with black pigmentation. **Teeth:** Strong, regular and complete scissor bite. Even bite tolerated. Absence of one or two PM1 (Premolars) tolerated. Absence of M3 (Molar 3) not taken into consideration. **Eyes:** Rather small, dark brown to hazel, roundish. Expression lively, friendly, alert. Eyelids well fitting. Black pigmentation on rims. **Ears:** Not too big. Set on high and relatively wide. Firm, well formed ear cartilage. Flaps pendant, triangular, well rounded at tip. In repose lying flat and close to head; when alert, slightly raised at set-on and turned forward.

NECK: Fairly short and thick set, strong and clean, merging smoothly with the body.

BODY: Strong, slightly elongated. **Chest:** Broad, deep, reaching to the elbows. Pronounced forechest. Ribs moderately rounded. Ribcage extended, roundish-oval in diameter. **Back:** Straight, firm, broad, relatively long. **Loins:** Strong, pliable, not too short. **Rump:** Sloping slightly, relatively long. **Lower Line and Belly:** Slight tuck up. **Tail:** Set on in continuation of the gently sloping rump. - Either a naturally grown tail, desirably carried level with the back or slightly above or carried hanging down. (Applicable as from the date when the rule forbidding the docking of tails enters in force.) - Or a congenital bobtail (short tail). Natural tail and bobtail equally acceptable.

LIMBS: FOREQUARTERS: Strongly muscled but not too heavy. Front legs placed neither too wide nor too close together; short, sturdy, straight, parallel and placed well under body. **Shoulders:** Muscular, shoulder-blade long, slanting and well attached to the body. **Upper Arm:** Length equal or slightly shorter than shoulder-blade. Angle to shoulder-blade about 110° - 120°. **Elbows:** Lying well onto the body. **Forearm:** Relatively short, straight, well boned, clean. **Pastern:** Seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm. Seen from side, very slightly angulated. Relatively short. **Front Feet:** Roundish, compact, with arched toes, pointing straight forward. Nails short and strong. Pads coarse and robust.

HINDQUARTERS: Well muscled thighs, broad and strong. Seen from behind, not too close together, straight and parallel. **Upper thigh:** Fairly long. Forming a rather wide angle with the lower thigh at the stifle joint. **Lower thigh:** Approximately equal length to upper thigh, clean. **Hock joint:** Strong, set relatively low, well angulated. **Hock:** Fairly short, sturdy, vertical and parallel in position. Dewclaws must be removed. **Hind Feet:** As for front feet.

Gait / Movement: Ground covering, free, fluid movement with strong drive from rear. Seen from front or rear, hindlegs track in-line with forelegs.

COAT: MAKE UP OF COAT: Double coat. Topcoat short, close fitting, harsh and shiny. Undercoat dense. **COLOR OF COAT AND MARKINGS:** Typically tricolor. Basic color black with tan (fawn to rust red) and white markings which should be as symmetric as possible. The tan markings are placed above the eyes, on cheeks, on muzzle and throat, on either side of chest and on all four legs. On these, the tan is situated between the black and the white.

White markings: - Distinct small white blaze which runs without interruption from top of head over bridge of nose and can wholly or partially cover muzzle. White from chin over throat without interruption to chest. White on all four feet. - Undesirable but tolerated : small white patch on nape of neck (not more than half a hand's breadth).

SIZE: HEIGHT AT WITHERS: Dogs 44 - 50 cm Up to 52 cm tolerated. **Bitches** 42 - 48 cm Up to 50 cm tolerated

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Ratio of height at withers to length of body = 8:10

Ratio of length of muzzle to length of skull = 9:10

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points must be considered as a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

- Under or over size.
- Rounded skull.
- Short, too long or pointed muzzle. Roman nose.
- Eyes too light, too deep set or protruding. Ectropion, entropion.
- Ears set on low, too small or too pointed. Carried in fly-away position or folded ears.
- Bite over- or undershot.
- Absence of teeth other than 2 PM 1 (Premolar 1). (Absence of M3 not considered).
- Back too short. Hollow or roach back.
- Rising or strongly sloping croup.
- Chest too shallow or barrel shaped.
- Tail : Kinky tail, tail carried over the back.
- Limbs too fine-boned, insufficiently or too strongly angulated.
- Incorrect position, cow hocked or bow-legged, too close together.
- Weak or broken-down pasterns.
- Feet longish, splayed.
- Faults in markings:
 - Interrupted blaze.
 - Too big white patch on nape of neck.
 - White collar around the whole neck.
 - Broken white on chest.
 - White reaching distinctly above pasterns ("boots").
 - Weakness in temperament, aggressiveness.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Yellow hawk eyes, wall eyes, blue eyes.
- Too long, soft coat.
- Ring-tail.
- Other than tricolor coat.
- Basic color other than black.

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