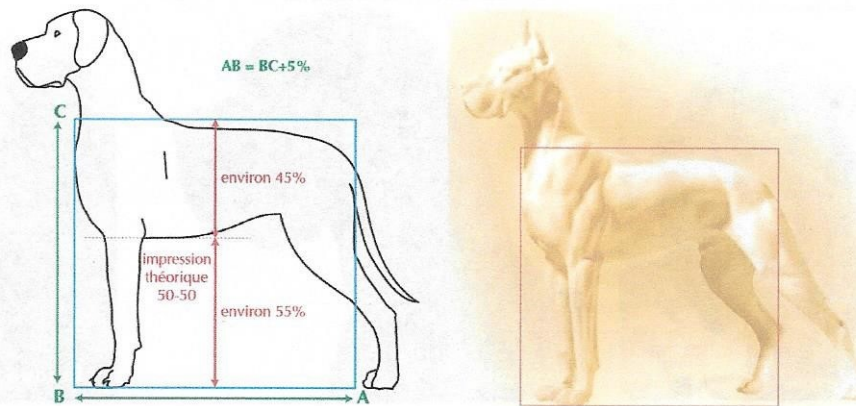


traduction doggenclub formation standard

Important Proportions



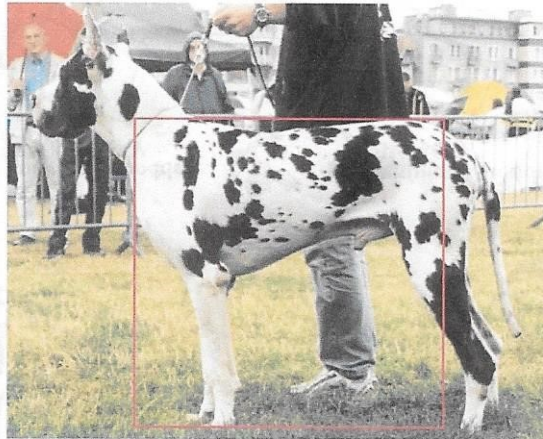
Usually, it is said that the great dane's body should fit into a square. In fact, the squareness of body called for is measured from the withers to the ground, and from the point of shoulder to the back of the upper thigh.

In the ideal, the length exceeds the height by 5 % for males, and for females it exceeds the height by 10 %.

This estimation is essential !

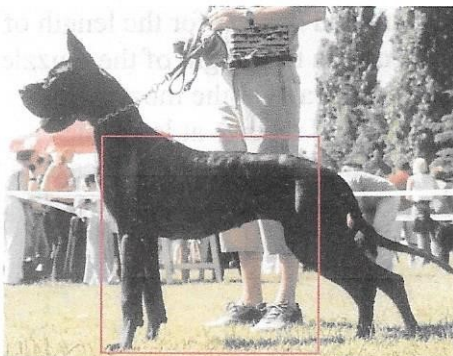
LONG BODY

CORPS LONG

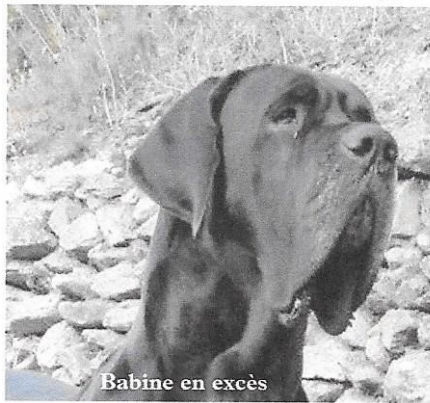


TOO LONG BODY

CORPS
TROP LONG

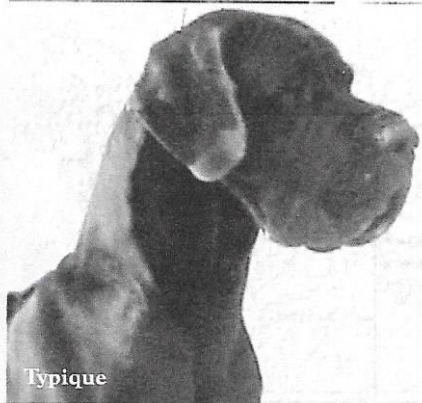


HEAD TYPES



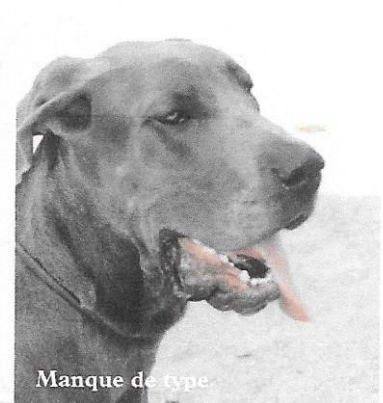
Babine en excès

Too much lips



Typique

Typical

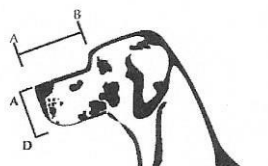


Manque de type

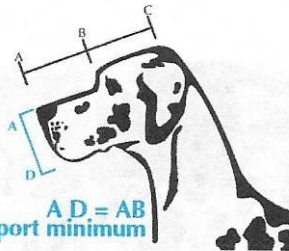
lack of type

These 3 heads do not exactly comply with the same breed type. And yet, they belong to 3 subjects having each won the CACIB !!

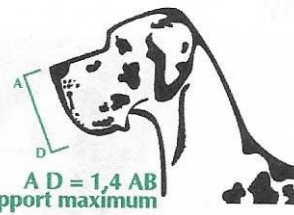
HEAD



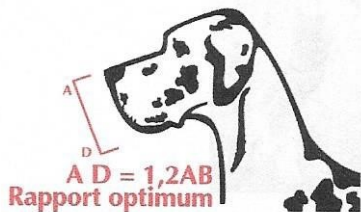
$A D < AB$
Babines et hauteur
de museau insuffisants



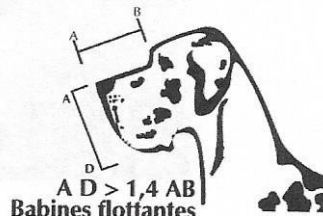
$A D = AB$
Rapport minimum



$A D = 1,4 AB$
Rapport maximum



$A D = 1,2 AB$
Rapport optimum

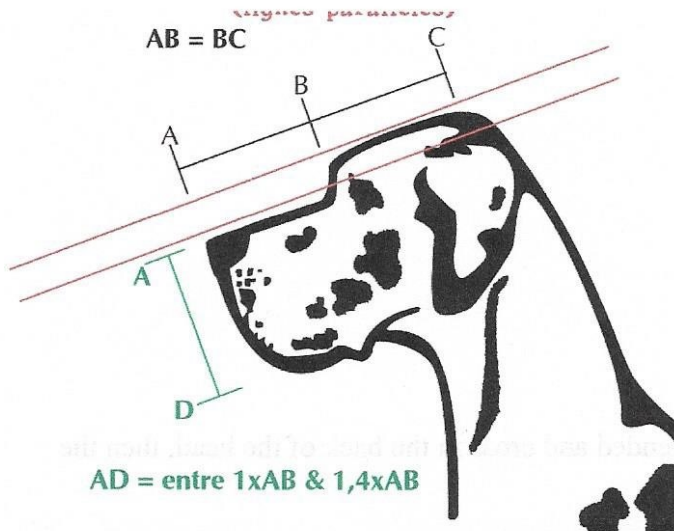


$A D > 1,4 AB$
Babines flottantes

If the standard is very clear regarding the ratios of the skull and muzzle for the length of the head, it neglects to specify the ratio that can be established with the height of the muzzle (lips). This height must be, at least, equal to 1 length of muzzle, and at the most to 1,4. In the case of lips and muzzle being insufficient, the dog should receive at least one qualification lower than the one he would have received without the fault. In the case of the dog having too much lips (pendulous lips), it should be penalized but with less severity than

for the previous fault.

Parallelism of head lines :



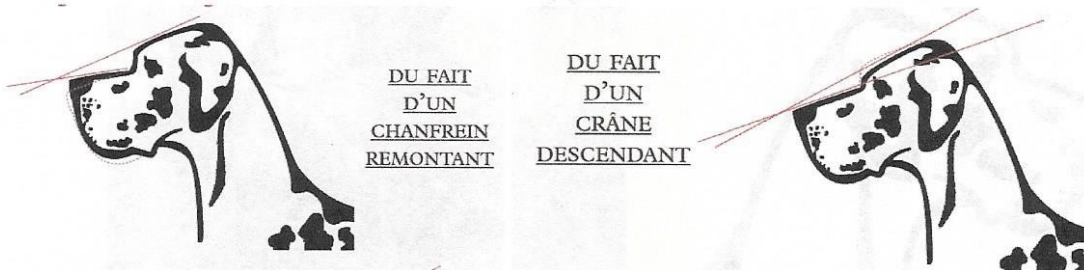
The assessment of head lines parallelism is of the utmost importance, it is indeed one of the major clues allowing to define the typical characteristic of the breed.

It is an absolute necessity to identify the causes of incorrect parallelism.

In young subjects, (until the dog is approximately 18 months), the parallelism assessment should be done with circumspection : the lines can move until the end of the growth.

Seen from the side, the skull should be in straight lines as much as possible, nevertheless some roundness in the skull being admitted, as well as a bit bony ridge of the eyebrows. As long as the head has good proportions, it should be taken into account upon giving the qualifications. But when this kind of fault is exaggerated, it must be penalized.

Converging head lines : if the lines of the muzzle and skull are extended and cross in front of the head, then the headlines are converging.



In the case of a strong convergence, if it is paired with a short muzzle, then the dog should not be awarded CAC.

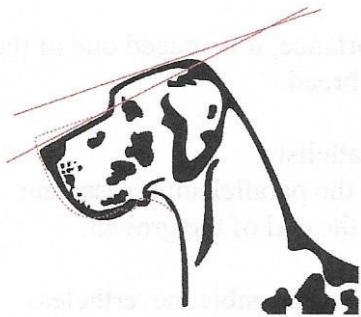


LIGNES
CONVERGENTES
(+ crâne rond)

(converging head lines + round skull)

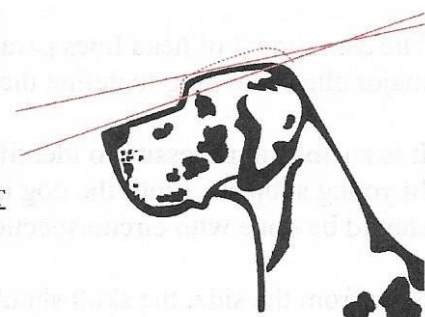
Diverging head lines :

if the lines of the muzzle and skull are extended and cross in the back of the head, then the headlines are diverging.



DU FAIT D'UN
CHANFREIN
PLONGEANT

Diverging head lines caused by :
1) dropping muzzle



DU FAIT
D'UN
CRÂNE
REMONTANT

2) dropping forehead

Bridge of nose dropping ; not be mistaken with a muzzle with expression lines as seen on the head on the right.



CHANFREIN BUSQUÉ



CHANFREIN AVEC RIDES D'EXPRESSION
à ne pas confondre avec le chanfrein busqué

A slightly dropping muzzle should not be penalized, and should especially not be mistaken with a fault in parallelism.

Expression lines should not be mistaken with the wrinkles of mastiffoid head, and so should not be penalized.

Un chanfrein légèrement busqué ne doit pas être pénalisé et, surtout, ne pas être confondu avec un défaut de parallélisme.

Ne pas confondre les rides d'expression avec les plis d'une tête *mâtinée*; donc, ne pas pénaliser.



BABINES
FUYANTES,
MUSEAU
« EN SIFFLET »

La forme de la babine est très importante. Elle doit être *au carré* et, si elle est fuyante, le rayon de la courbe doit être le plus court possible.

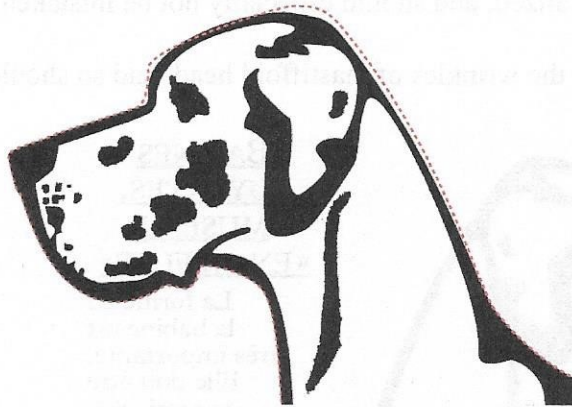
Snipey head : the shape of the lips is very important, it should be squared, and if the muzzle is « snipey », the radius of the curve should be as small as possible.

Exemple of snipey head (with diverging head lines, not enough stop and too narrow muzzle)



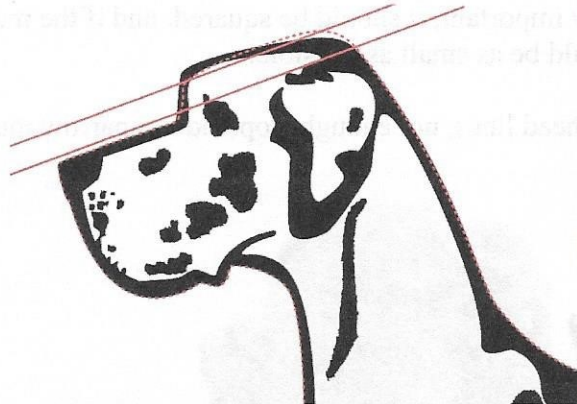
Babines fuyantes (+ divergence, stop pas assez marqué & chanfrein trop étroit)

Apple head (round skull)



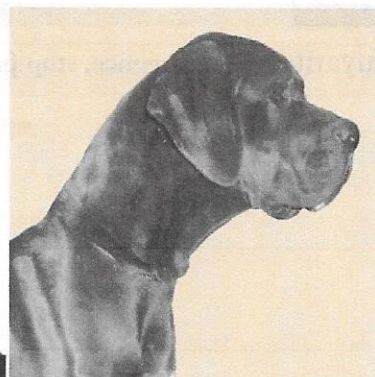
CRÂNE ROND

« bony » stop :



STOP DIT « OSSEUX » (FRONTAUX SURRÉLEVÉS)

Muzzle too short :



CHANFREIN TROP COURT

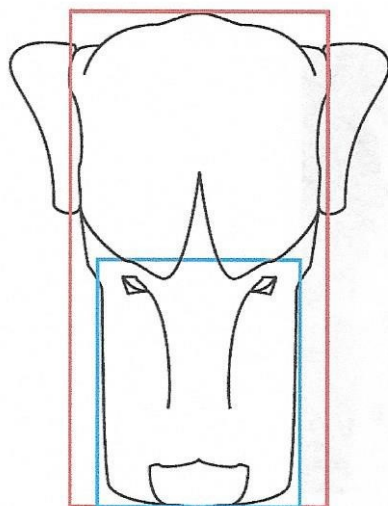
Lack of stop :



MANQUE DE STOP (DÉNIVELLATION INSUFFISANTE)

Head as seen from above :

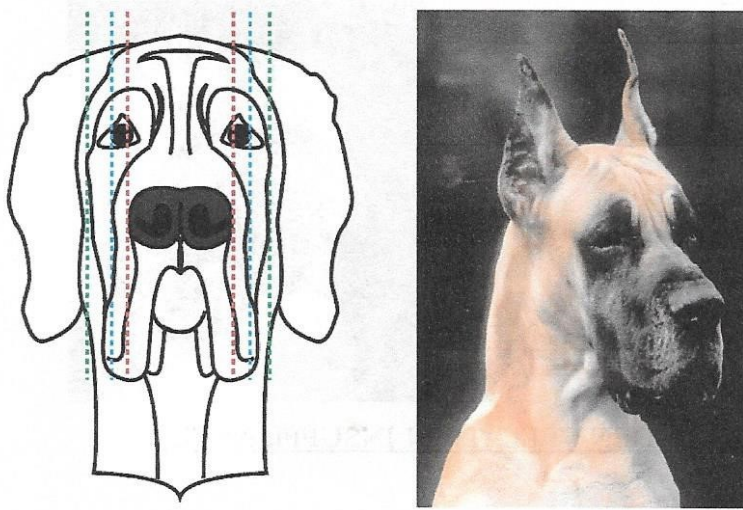
Should fit into a rectangle (shoe box). The muzzle, which length is equal to the length of the skull, must be as broad as possible. The lateral lines of skull and muzzle are parallels.



TÊTE VUE DE DESSUS

Inscrite dans un rectangle («boîte de chaussure»). Le chanfrein, de même longueur que le crâne, doit être aussi large que possible. Les lignes latérales du crâne et du chanfrein sont parallèles.

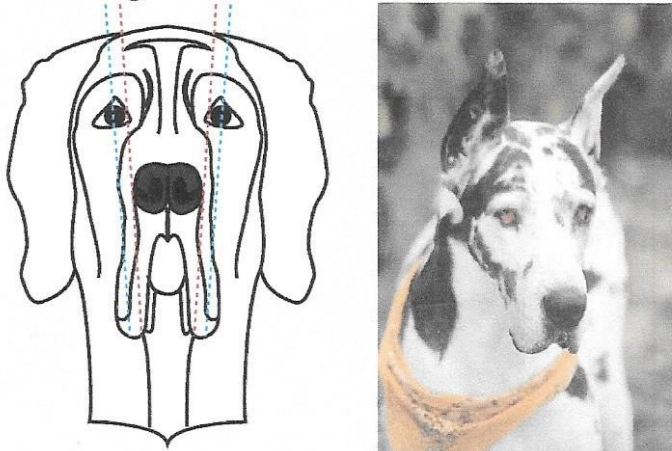
Correct head :



TÊTE CORRECTE

Incorrect heads :

1) nose, bridge of nose and muzzle too narrow



TRUFFE, BOUT DE MUSEAU ET CHANFREIN TROP ÉTROITS

2) Skull too broad



CRÂNE TROP LARGE

3) too prominent cheek muscles



IOUE TROP ACCUSÉE

EYES

exemple of a good eye (good « diamond tip » shape)



BON ŒIL (BONNE « POINTE DE DIAMANT »)

Eyes set too wide



Yeux trop écartés

Correct Head



Tête correcte

Eyes set too close



Yeux trop rapprochés

1) Round eyes



YEUX RONDS

2) Almond eyes set too wide



YEUX EN AMANDE ET ÉCARTÉS

3) open eyes (drooping eyelids, conjunctiva can be seen) 4) Cherry eye



YEUX TROP OUVERTS
PAUPIÈRES TOMBANTES, CONJONCTIVES VISIBLES



GLANDE NICITANTE LUXÉE

5) Entropion

6) Ectropion

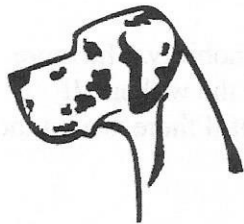


EARS

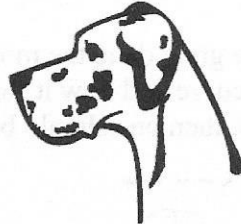
The ban on ear cropping being relatively new in some countries, some indulgence is required regarding ears shape and carriage ; it is very important that ear set is taken into account.

Oreilles

L'interdiction de la coupe d'oreilles étant récente dans certains pays, une certaine indulgence est requise pour la forme et le port; il est très important de tenir compte de l'attache.



Bonnes taille et attache



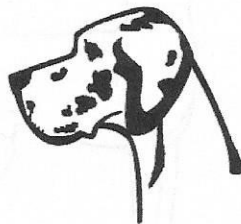
Attache trop haute



Attache trop basse



Trop petites



Trop grandes



Trop en arriere

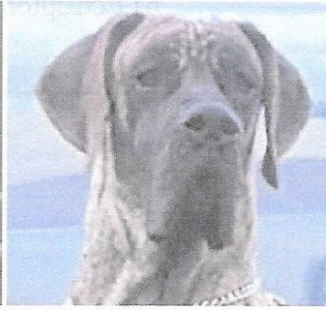
1) good size and set
4) too small

2) set too high
5) too large

3) set too low
6) too set back



Trop haut



Trop haut



Trop bas



Trop bas, trop grande & molle



Trop en arrière & courte



Papillottée

1) too high

4) too low, too large and floppy

2) too high

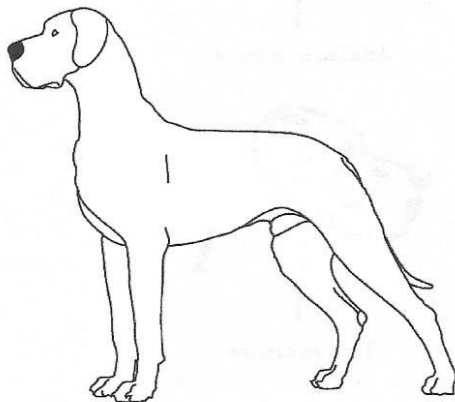
5) too set back and short

3) too low

6)

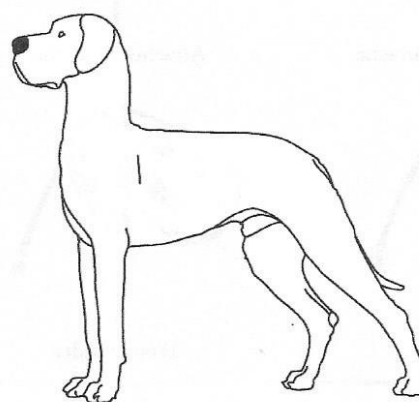
Neck :

with the head, the neck is what provides to the great dane the most of his nobility. The more important qualities of the neck are its length, curve and how it slopes into the withers. If those 3 points are present with enough quality, then one should be clement if there is a bit too much skin.



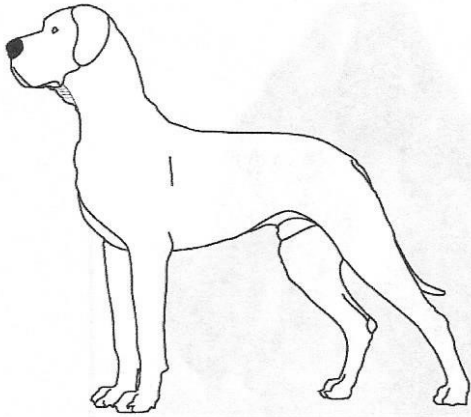
ENCOLURE CORRECTE

1) Correct neck



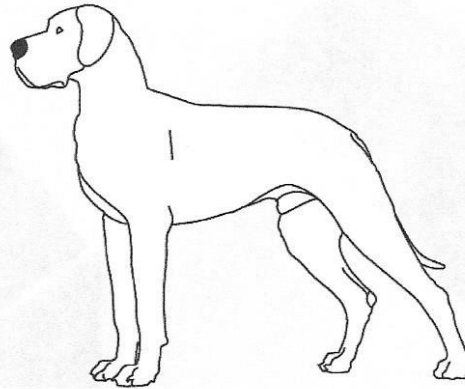
ENCOLURE RENVERSÉE

2) Ewe neck



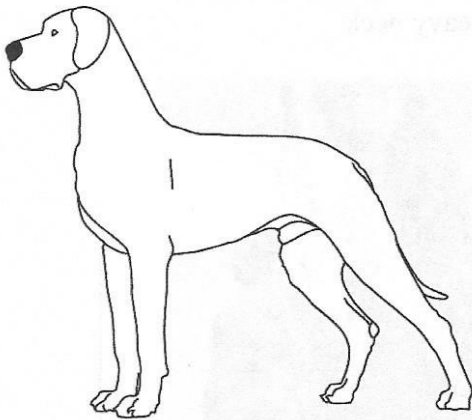
ENCOLURE CHARGÉE EN PEAU

3) too much skin (dewlaps)



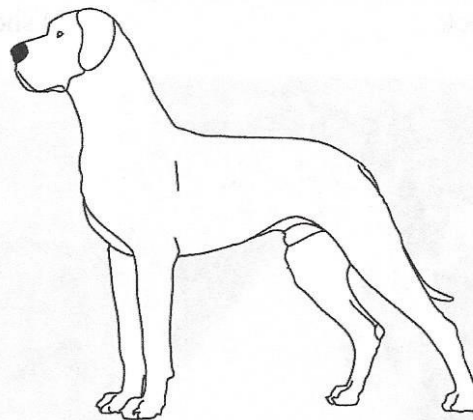
ENCOLURE TROP COURTE

4) short neck (coarse, thick, heavy)



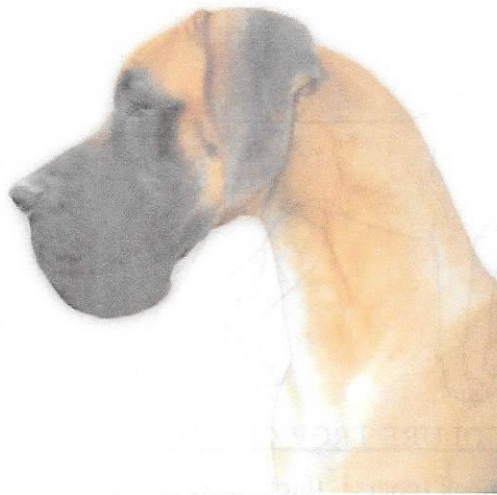
ENCOLURE DROITE

5) straight neck



ENCOLURE ÉPAISSE

6) coarse/heavy neck



BELLE ENCOLURE BIEN GALBÉE

1) correct neck



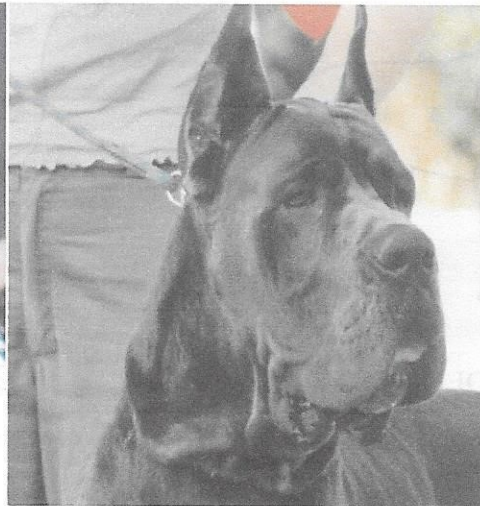
ENCOLURE COURTE

2) short/heavy neck



ENCOLURE ÉPAISSE ET DROITE

3) Coarse and straight neck

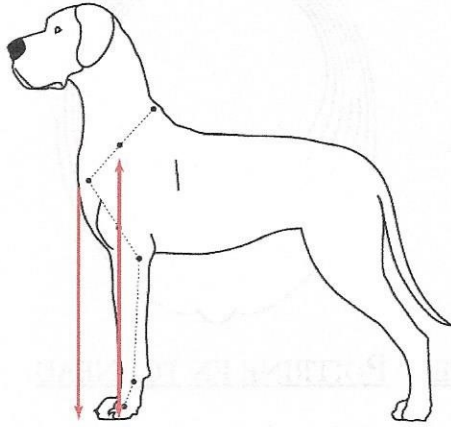


ENCOLURE CHARGÉE EN PEAU

4) too much skin (dewlaps)

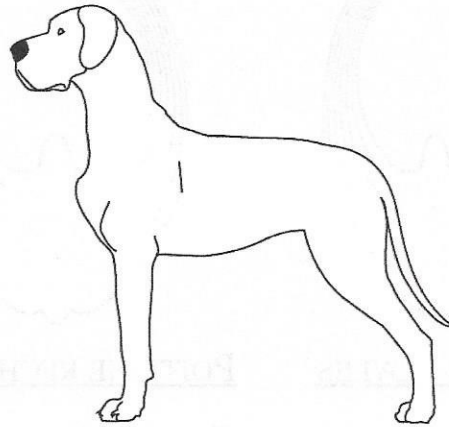
BODY :

Corps



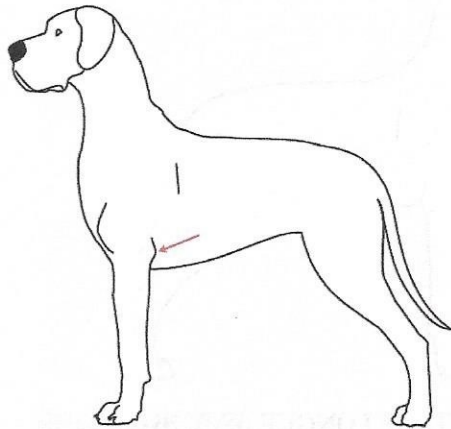
CORPS CORRECT

1) correct body



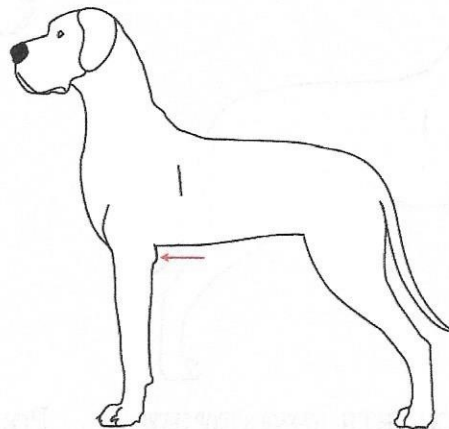
OS DE PIGEON (STERNUM SAILLANT)

2) pigeon breasted (protruding sternum)



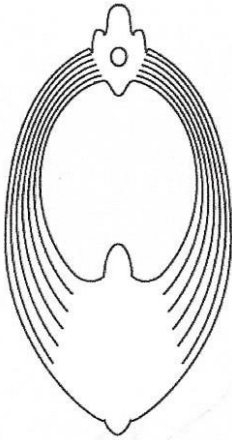
POITRINE TROP DESCENDUE

3) chest too deep/low



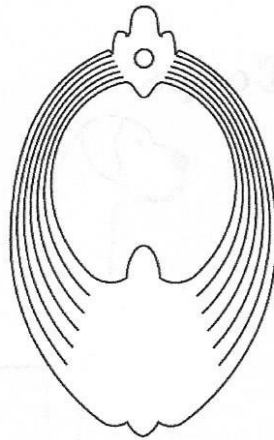
MANQUE DE HAUTEUR DE POITRINE

4) shallow chest



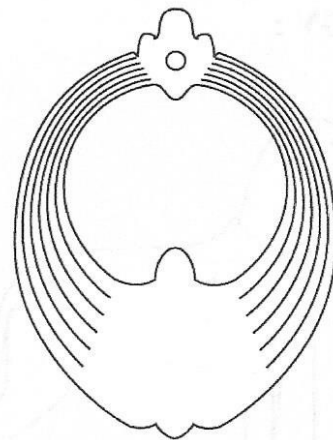
CÔTES PLATES

1) Narrow, flat rib cage



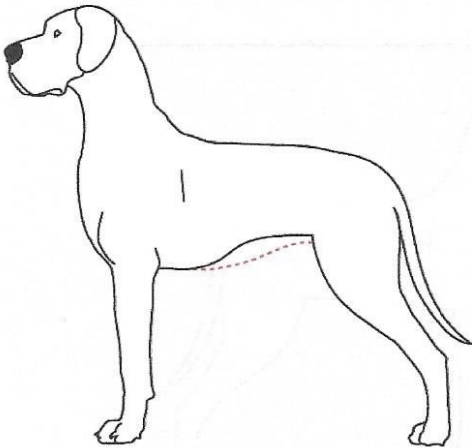
POITRINE RECHERCHÉE

2) correct rib cage



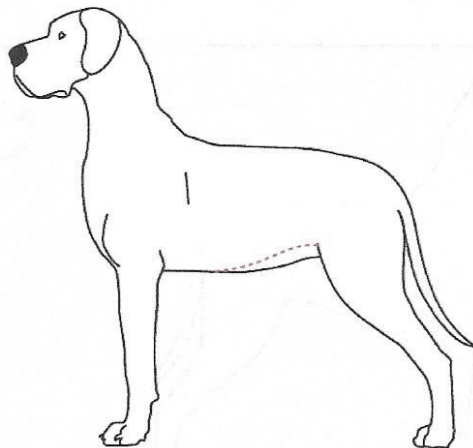
POITRINE EN TONNEAU

3) barrel rib cage



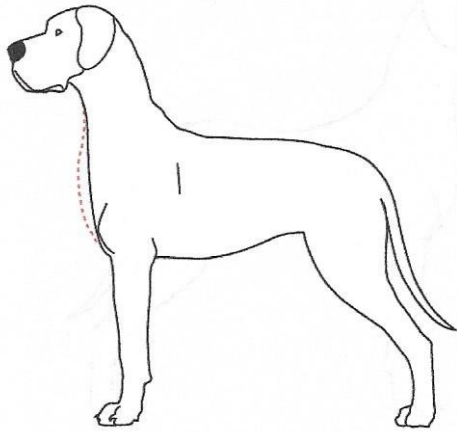
POITRINE COURTE (DESSOUS TROP LEVRETTE)

1) chest too short (wasp waist)



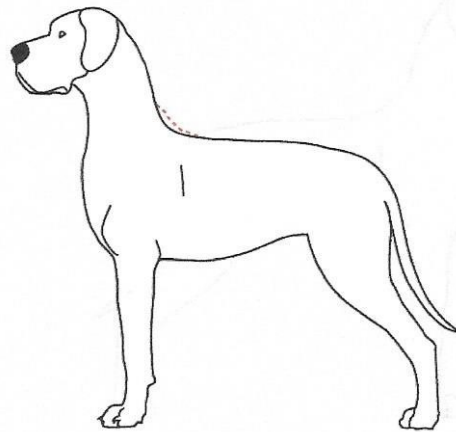
POITRINE TROP LONGUE (VENTRE PAS ASSEZ RELEVÉ)

2) Chest too long (lack of tuck up)



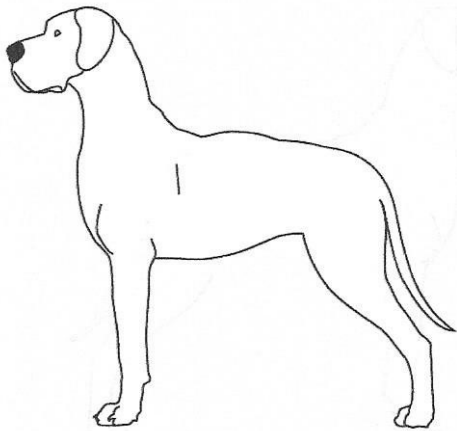
MANQUE DE POITRAIL

3) straight chest



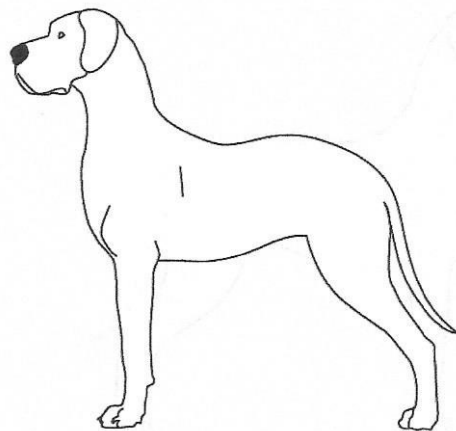
GARROT PAS ASSEZ SORTI

4) No rise to withers



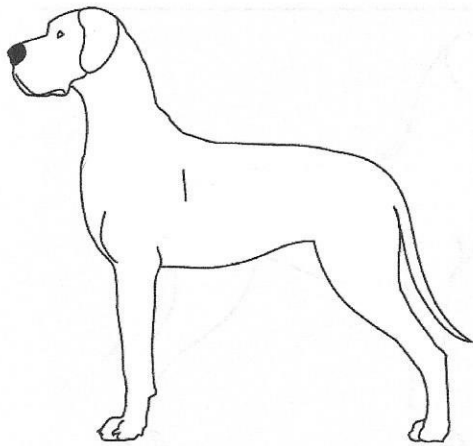
DOS AROUÉ (ou CARPÉ)

4)



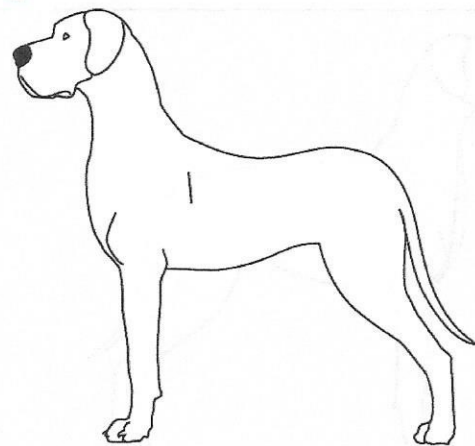
DESSUS VOUSSE

5) roach back



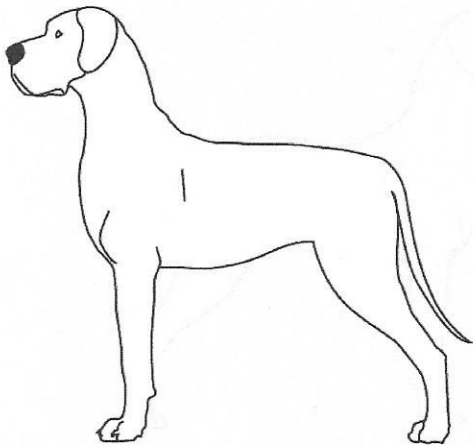
CORPS CORRECT

6) Correct body



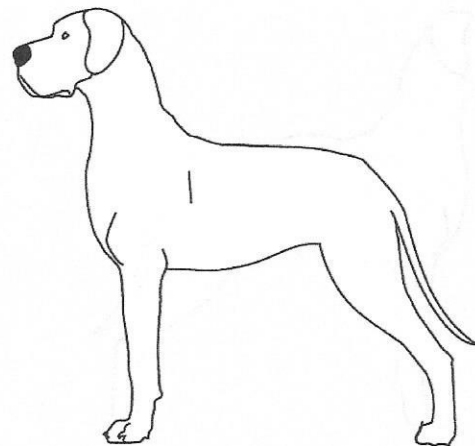
DOS ENSELLÉ

7) sway back



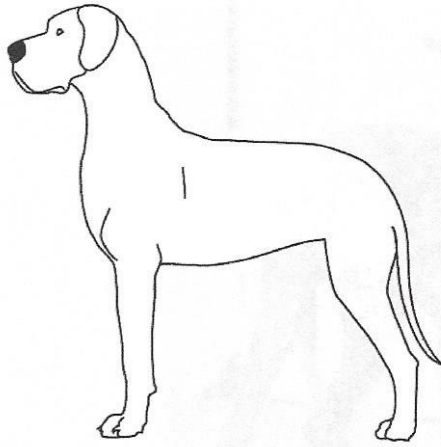
CROUPE HORIZONTALE (COURTE)

8)



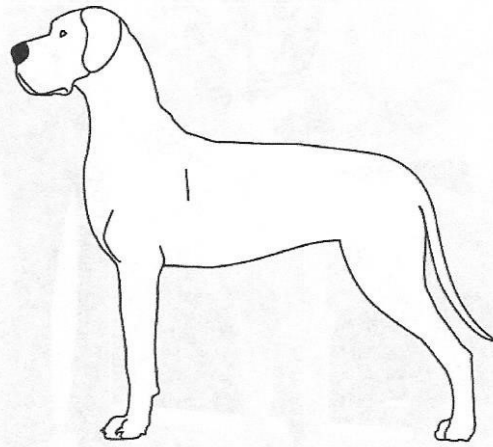
CROUPE EN PUPITRE

9) Excess slope



CROUPE AVALÉE

10)



REIN LONG

11) Too long in the loin



MANQUE DE POITRAIL

a) lack of forechest



MANQUE DE POITRAIL ET DE POITRINE

b) lack of forechest and depth of chest



COUP DE HACHE+DESSUS ARQUÉ

c)



DESSUS VOUSSE

d) roach back