The goals and purposes of this breed standard include:
to furnish guidelines for breeders who wish to maintain
the quality of their breed and to improve it; to advance
this breed to a state of similarity throughout the world;
and to act as a guide for judges.

Breeders and judges have the responsibility to avoid
any conditions or exaggerations that are detrimental to
the health, welfare, essence and soundness of this
breed, and must take the responsibility to see that
these are not perpetuated.

Any departure from the following should be
considered a fault, and the seriousness with which the
fault is to be regarded should be in exact proportion to
its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare
of the dog, and on the dog’s ability to perform its
traditional work.

HISTORY
The Brittany originated in France and is the only
pointing spaniel. Its name is derived from the French
Province of Brittany. The first breed standard was
written in France about 1907. The breed was introduced
into America in the early 1930’s.

It is to the credit of responsible and involved
breeders that they have consistently maintained the
versatility and multi-purpose characteristics of the
breed. They have succeeded in not allowing the breed
to be divided into two types, show versus working.

The Brittany was recognized by the United Kennel
Club in 1948.

GENERAL APPEARANCE
The Brittany is square and compact, and is rather leggy
for a spaniel, with its height being the same as the
length of body. They are quick in movement, strong,
vigorous and energetic, rugged without being clumsy.
The tail is customarily no more than four inches in
length.

Working dogs are not to be penalized under any
conditions for scars or blemishes that are due to
hunting injuries.

Disqualifications: Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.

CHARACTERISTICS
In temperament, the Brittany is friendly and eager to
please. These friendly little dogs hunt more like a Setter
due to their pointing ability, and are higher on their legs
than other Spaniels. The Brittany does not require a
heavy hand in training. In fact, they may quit if the
discipline is too stern. Much more is accomplished with
a gentle hand. They seek human attention, which makes
them easier to train than some other hunting breeds.
They make close working hunting dogs, fine
companions, and family pets.

Disqualifications: Viciousness or extreme shyness.

HEAD AND SKULL
SKULL - Rounded, of medium length, evenly made, and
slightly wedge shaped.
MUZZLE - Approximately two-thirds the length of the
skull. It gradually tapers both horizontally and vertically.
The lips are tight to the muzzle.

Serious Faults: Apple headed. Dish faced. Loose or
pendulous flews. Roman nose.
TEETH - A full complement of strong, white teeth meet
in a scissors bite.

Serious Faults: Overshot or undershot bites.
EYES - The eyes are well set into the head, and well
protected from briars, etc., by heavy, expressive
eyebrows. Darker colored eyes are preferred, but
lighter shades of amber are not to be penalized.

Serious Faults: Prominent, full or pop eyes. Haws,
drooping or pouching eyelids. Light-colored eyes. Mean-
looking eyes.
NOSE - Well-opened nostrils allow for good breathing
and scenting. Accepted colors include black, brown,
fawn, tan and deep pink. The color matches, in tone,
the darkest body color.

Serious Faults: Tight nostrils.
Faults: Butterfly nose. Two-toned nose.
EARS - In length, they reach approximately one-half the
length of the muzzle. The short, triangular-shaped ears
are set high on the head, above the level of the eyes.

Ends of the ears are very slightly rounded. The ears are
covered with dense, relatively short hair and have little fringe.
Serious Fault: Pendulous ears.

NECK
The slightly arched neck is of medium length and is free of throatiness. It is strong, but not overly muscled.
Serious Faults: Ewe necked. Concave neck.

FOREQUARTERS
There is approximately two-fingers width between the top of the shoulder blades (at the withers). The shoulders have a 90-degree angle in the relationship of the blade and upper arm and to the point of the elbow nearest the ribs.

FORELEGS - Viewed from the front, the front legs are perpendicular. Viewed from the side, the pasterns are slightly bent. Long bones are clean and graceful, but not too fine. Dewclaws may be removed.
Serious Faults: Straight shoulders. Weak pasterns. Excessive width in front.

BODY
The body is square. The length is approximately the same as the height, measured at the withers. The body length distance is measured from the point of the forechest (posternum) to the rear of the haunches (point of buttocks). The chest is deep, reaching to the level of the elbows. The ribs are well sprung. Adequate heart room is provided by depth and width. The back is short and straight. Topline is slightly sloped from the withers to the base of the tail. The loins are short, strong and firm. The flanks are fairly full, with a rounded, moderate tuck-up.
Serious Fault: Long body.

HINDQUARTERS
The hindquarters are strong and powerful, with broad, muscular thighs, and well bent stifles.
HIND LEGS – Parallel when viewed from behind. The rear pasterns are moderately short and perpendicular when viewed from the side. Removal of rear dewclaws is preferred but not mandatory.
Faults: Fat or weak hindquarters. Cow hocks.

FEET
The ideal foot is halfway between a hare foot and a cat foot. The feet are small, strong and close-fitting, with well-arched toes and thick pads. Toes are not heavily feathered.
Serious Faults: Flat feet. Splayed.

TAIL
The tail is set high, as an extension of the spine. It is a natural bob or customarily docked to a length no longer than four inches.

COAT & SKIN
The coat is wavy or flat, and dense. Feathering of moderate appearance is found on both the front and rear legs. The thighs are well feathered, but not profusely, halfway to the hock. The ears carry little fringe. The skin is fine and fairly loose.
Serious Faults: Curly coat. Silky coat texture. Wiry coat texture. Long or profuse feathering.

COLOR
Orange and white, liver and white, and black and white, in clear or roan patterns. Some ticking is desirable. Tricolors are allowed but not desirable.
Serious Faults: Washed-out colors.
Disqualification: Albinism.

SIZE AND WEIGHT
Height - 17½ to 20½ inches, measured at the withers. The Brittany’s preferred weight is from 30 to 45 pounds. Quality is not to be sacrificed in favor of size.
Eliminating Faults: Dogs measuring under 17½ inches or over 20½ inches.

GAIT
Gait is always smooth, with powerful drive from the hindquarters. As speed increases, the dog single tracks. The Brittany is a hunting dog, and movement must convey that of a well-balanced, strongly-built, agile, athletic dog capable of great stamina in the field.

ELIMINATING FAULTS
(An Eliminating Fault is a Fault serious enough that it eliminates the dog from obtaining any awards in a conformation event.)
Dogs measuring under 17½ inches or over 20½ inches.

DISQUALIFICATIONS
(A dog with a Disqualification must not be considered for placement in a conformation event, and must be reported to UKC.)
Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.
Viciousness or extreme shyness.
Albinism.

The docking of tails and cropping of ears in America is legal and remains a personal choice. However, as an international registry, the United Kennel Club is aware that the practices of cropping and docking have been
forbidden in some countries. In light of these developments, the United Kennel Club, Inc. feels that no dog in any UKC event, including conformation, shall be penalized for a full tail or natural ears.