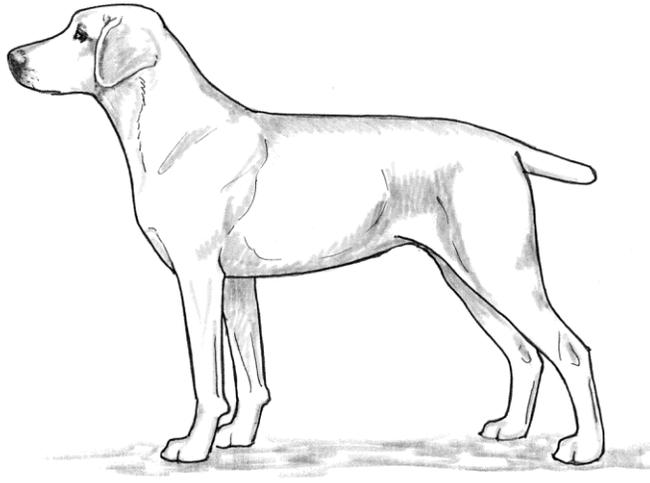


TREEING CUR

Official UKC Breed Standard

Revised April 1, 2003



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 should 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 Cur breeds were developed in remote and rural parts of the United States. Cur breeders had little interest in standardizing the looks of their dogs - they were only interested in performance. Most Cur breeders were not well off and so they required a dog that could serve multiple purposes: hunter, guardian, and stock dog. The result was the Treeing Cur, which is the most varied in size and colors of the Cur breeds. The Treeing Cur is primarily used to hunt squirrel, raccoon, and all types of big game.

The Treeing Cur was recognized by UKC on November 1, 1998.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

The Treeing Cur is a powerful, agile tree dog of small to medium size. The body is just slightly longer than tall. Legs are long enough to allow the dog to move quickly

Scenthound Group

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and with agility in rough terrain. The head is broad with a moderate stop, and a muzzle slightly shorter than the length of skull. Ears are drop and the tail is straight, set low, and of any length, including a natural bob. The coat is dense but close fitting. The Treeing Cur should be evaluated as a working dog, and exaggerations or faults should be penalized in proportion to how much they interfere with the dog's ability to work. Scars should neither be penalized nor regarded as proof of a dog's working abilities.

CHARACTERISTICS

The Treeing Cur is a fast, hard hunter that finds game using its eyes, ears and nose. They may be open, semi-open, or silent on track with a good change at the tree. Treeing Curs are alert and easily trained. In addition to being outstanding tree dogs, they are also good watchdogs and excellent family companions.

HEAD

The head is broad but proportionate to the size of the body. When viewed from the side, the muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull and joined by a definite stop. The planes of the skull and muzzle are parallel.

SKULL - The skull is flat and broad, tapering slightly toward the muzzle. Cheeks are muscular and prominent.

MUZZLE - The muzzle is slightly shorter than the skull, moderately broad with a well-defined underjaw. Lips are tight with no flews, and are darkly pigmented.

TEETH - The Treeing Cur has a complete set of evenly spaced, white teeth meeting in a scissors bite.

Disqualifications: Overshot or undershot bite.

NOSE - Nose is square with well-opened nostrils. Pigment can black or pink in color.

EYES - Eyes are medium to large in size, set wide apart with inner and outer corners on the same horizontal line. Brown eye color is preferred but yellow, green, or blue is acceptable. Eye rims are tight and black.

EARS - Drop ears, of short to medium length, wide at the base, and set high.

Disqualification: Erect ears.

NECK

The neck is slightly arched, strong, very well muscled, and of moderate length. The neck gradually widens from the nape and blends smoothly into the shoulders.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders are well laid back. The upper arm is long and wide, and forms an apparent 90-degree angle with the shoulder blade.

FORELEGS - The forelegs are well muscled with strong bone. The elbows are set close to the body, but able to move freely in action. The pasterns are short, powerful, straight, and flexible.

BODY

A properly proportioned Treeing Cur is just slightly longer than tall. Back is broad, strong, of moderate length, and level, blending into a muscular, slightly arched loin with slight to moderate tuck up. The ribs extend well back and are well sprung out from the spine, then curving down and inward to form a deep body. The brisket extends to the elbow. Viewed from the front, the chest between the forelegs is muscular and well filled. This is a dog bred for stamina and faults should be penalized to the degree that they detract from that goal.

HINDQUARTERS

The hindquarters are strong and muscular. The bone, angulation, and musculature of the hindquarters are in balance with the forequarters.

HIND LEGS - The stifles are well bent, and the hocks are well let down. When the dog is standing, the short, strong rear pasterns are perpendicular to the ground, and viewed from the rear, parallel to one another.

FEET

The Treeing Cur has a cat foot, of moderate size, compact and well arched. Pads are large, tough, and well cushioned.

TAIL

The tail is set low and either naturally bobbed or of any length.

COAT

The outer coat is short to medium in length, and may be smooth or rough in texture. Undercoat is short, dense, and soft.

COLOR

Any color, color pattern or combination of colors is acceptable.

Disqualification: Albinism.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT

Height ranges between 18 to 24 inches. Weight is 30 to 60 pounds, proportionate to height. Treeing Curs are working dogs and should be presented in hard, muscular condition.

GAIT

Treeing Cur gait is smooth and effortless, with good reach of forequarters. Rear quarters have strong driving power, with hocks fully extending. Viewed from any position, legs turn neither in nor out, nor do feet cross or interfere with each other. As speed increases, feet tend to converge toward center line of balance.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

(A dog with a Disqualification must not be considered for placement in a bench show/conformation event, and must be reported to UKC.)

Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.

Viciousness or extreme shyness.

Erect ears.

Albinism.

Deafness.

Blindness.

Overshot bite. Undershot bite.

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, Inc. is aware that the practices of cropping and docking have been forbidden in some countries. In light of these developments, the United Kennel Club feels that no dog in any UKC event, including conformation, shall be penalized for a full tail or natural ears.