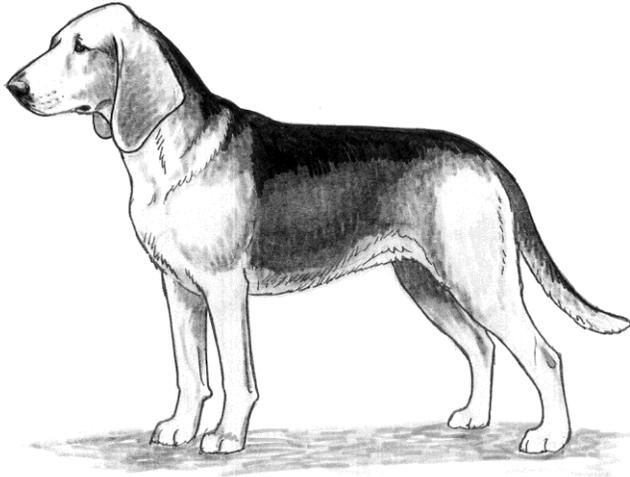


TYROLEAN HOUND

Official UKC Breed Standard

Scenthound Group

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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 Tyrolean Hound descends from the ancient Celtic hounds. Pure breeding from the old Bracke hounds began in Tyrol around 1860 and in 1896 a standard was drawn up. The Tyrolean Hound is an excellent hunting dog for the woods and mountains, used to hunt hare and fox and for tracking all sorts of wounded game.

The Tyrolean Hound was recognized by the United Kennel Club in 2006.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Medium sized, strong, muscular and sinewy hound with a dense, double coat and a flowing outline.

CHARACTERISTICS

A steady, passionate, independent hunter.

HEAD

SKULL - The skull is broad, clean and slightly arched.

MUZZLE - The muzzle is moderately deep and straight.

TEETH - The Tyrolean Hound has a complete set of evenly spaced, white teeth meeting in a scissors bite. The absence of up to two premolars is permitted.

Disqualifications: Overshot or undershot bite. The absence of any teeth other than two premolars.

NOSE - The nose is black.

Disqualification: Brown nose.

EYES - The dark brown eyes are large and round, not deeply set. The third eyelid is pigmented and the eyerims are close fitting.

EARS - Broad, set on high and rounded at the ends, the ears reach nearly to the end of the nose when pulled forward.

NECK

Moderately arched, and dry.

FOREQUARTERS

The shoulder blades and upper arms are sloping and form a near right angle.

FORELEGS - The legs are straight with medium bone.

BODY

The body is rectangular in shape. The chest is very deep and moderately broad, with a rounded forechest. The withers are pronounced and the back is firm and straight. The croup slopes gently. There is moderate tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS

All joints in the hindquarter are well angulated.

HIND LEGS - The thighs are broad and muscular.

FEET

Strong, with tightly closed, well arched toes and tough pads.

TAIL

The tail is set on high and reaches at least to the hock joint. It is carried high when the dog is excited, a saber curve is permitted. A thick coated, brush like tail is preferred.

COAT

The coat is thick and double, with the undercoat being coarse rather than fine. The belly and buttocks and tail are well feathered.

COLOR

Red, black and tan or tri-color. There may be white markings on the red and black dogs on the neck, chest feet and legs, but lack of white markings is not a fault.

Disqualifications: Distinctly pied coloring. Liver.

HEIGHT

Height at the withers for males is 17 to 19.5 inches. For females, it is 16.5 to 19 inches.

GAIT

Ground covering, quick, and enduring.

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.

Overshot or undershot bite.

The absence of any teeth other than two premolars.

Brown nose.

Distinctly pied coloring.

Liver.