



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

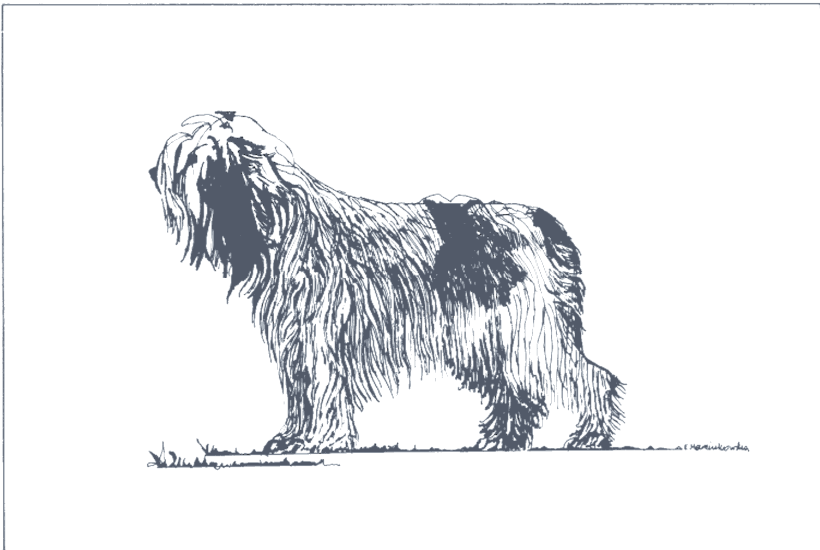
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

07. 08. 1998 /EN

FCI-Standard N° 251

POLISH LOWLAND SHEEPDOG

(Polski Owczarek Nizinny)



This illustration does not necessarily show the ideal example of the breed.

TRANSLATION : Mrs. Peggy Davis.

ORIGIN : Poland.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD : 07.08.1998.

UTILIZATION : Easy to handle, he works like a sheepdog and guard dog. Moved to urban city life, he is a very good companion dog.

CLASSIFICATION F.C.I. : Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs
(except Swiss Cattle Dogs).
Section 1 Sheepdogs.
Without working trial.

GENERAL APPEARANCE : The Polish Lowland sheepdog is a dog of medium size, compact, strong, muscular, with a thick long coat. His well groomed coat gives an attractive and interesting appearance

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS : The proportions of height at withers to length of body is 9 : 10. The ratio length of muzzle to length of skull is 1 : 1 ; yet the muzzle can be a little shorter.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT : Of a lively but tempered disposition, vigilant, agile, intelligent, perceptive and gifted with a good memory. Resistant to unfavourable climatic conditions.

HEAD : Medium dimension, proportional, not too heavy. The thick fur on the forehead, the cheeks and the chin give the head a look of being heavier than it really is.

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Not excessively broad, slightly rounded. Frontal furrow and occipital protuberance noticeable.

Stop : Well accentuated.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : As darks as possible in relation to the colour of the coat with large nostrils.

Muzzle : Strong, blunt. Nasal bridge straight.

Lips : Fitting well; their edges are of the same colour as the nose.

Jaw/Teeth : Strong jaws. Teeth strong, with scissor or pincer bite.

Eyes : Medium size, oval, not protruding, hazel colour, with lively and piercing look. The rims of the eyelids are dark.

Ears : Hanging, set rather high, of medium size, heart-shaped, wide at base; the fore edge is close against the cheeks; very mobile.

NECK : Of medium length, strong, muscled, without dewlap, carried rather horizontally.

BODY :

Out line : Rather rectangular than square.

Withers : Well accentuated.

Back : Flat, well muscled.

Loin : Broad, well fused.

Croup : Short, slightly truncated.

Chest : Deep, of medium width; ribs quite well sprung, neither flat nor barrel-shaped.

Underline and Belly : Outlining an elegant curve towards the hindquarters part.

TAIL :

- Short tail or stumpy-tail, very shortly docked tail.
- Undocked quite long and very hairy tail. At rest the tail is hanging; if the dog is alert, the tail is gaily curved over the back, never curled or lying on the back. Undocked tail of medium length, carried in different manners.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS : Seen in profile and from the front : Vertical and straight. Stance well balanced due to a strong skeleton (bone structure).

Shoulders : Broad, of medium length, oblique, clean cut, very muscular.

Pastern : Slightly slanting in relation to the forearm.

Forefeet : Oval, tight toes, slightly arched pads really hard. Nails short, as dark as possible.

HINDQUARTERS : Seen from behind: Vertical, well angulated.

Thigh : Broad, well muscled.

Hock : Well developed.

Hind feet : Compact, oval shape.

GAIT/ MOVEMENT : Easy and ground covering. Walk or trot smooth (without much vertical displacement). The dog often ambles when he walks slowly.

SKIN : Tight fitting, without any folds.

COAT

HAIR : The whole body covered with coarse hair, dense, thick, and profuse; soft undercoat. Straight or slightly wavy hair is acceptable. The hairs falling from the forehead cover the eyes in a characteristic manner.

COLOUR : All colours and patches are acceptable.

SIZE :

<u>Height at the withers</u> : Males	:	45 - 50 cm.	
	Females	:	42 - 47 cm.

The dog must retain the type of a working dog; consequently his size must not go down below the standard; he must neither be too weak nor delicate.

FAULTS : Any departure from the foregoing points 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.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

ANATOMICAL FEATURES

