



Standard n° 3/008

WDF CHILEAN TERRIER

ORIGIN: (CHILE)

UTILITY: Used for small game hunting and as a companion dog.

CLASSIFICATION: Group 3 – Terriers

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

Brief historical summary: There are antecedents of its presence in our country in colonial times, when European immigrants settled in South America, bringing with them specimens of the Fox Terrier Smooth Hair and Andalusian Bodegueros, which crossed with local dogs without a defined breed, gave birth to the Chilean Terrier. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the breed developed in the "estates" of central-southern Chile, acclimatizing easily to a rustic life, often as a "stable dog". At the end of the 19th century and with the arrival of the Industrial Revolution, many farmers migrated to the cities, taking their families and their Chilean Terrier with them. It quickly adapted to "urban" life, being used in the new industries and in the new human settlements (cités) for the extermination of rats. Thus it continued to be present in the homes of the middle class of our country, becoming even more popular through the comic strip Condorito and his ever faithful "Washington". In 2004 a group of breeders and breed enthusiasts decided to work for its recognition and diffusion under the wing of the Asociación Gremial de Criadores y Expositores de Perros de Chile (Chilean Dog Breeders and Exhibitors Association). In 2007, the Chilean Terrier National Club was formed, thus planning its breeding and establishing the type to be standardized. At present it is present throughout the Chilean territory, as it has the virtue of adapting to a great variety of climates and ways of life, being used even in rural areas as a hunter of mice and, in the city, as an excellent companion dog, attentive and lively.

GENERAL IMPRESSION:

It is a compact dog, of medium size, well balanced, elegant and firm in appearance, without being heavy. The coat is short and tight, highlighting the symmetry of its colors and markings. It presents short tail often from birth.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

The height at the withers represents 90% of the measures corresponding to the length of the dog, desiring in the case of males an almost square body and allowing it to be a little longer in females due to the reproductive function.

BEHAVIOR

Courageous, docile, lively, alert and energetic.

HEAD

Its shape is triangular when viewed from above, wider at the base and tapering towards the tip of the muzzle. In profile, it presents a slight convexity towards the occipital bone.

REGION OF THE SKULL.

It presents a rounded skull with almost flat forehead, with little pronounced stop.

MUZZLE: strong and seen from above is triangular.

Clean and tight lips.

CHEEKS: thin and clean.

BITE: Bite: complete, scissor bite, with well developed teeth; pincer bites are acceptable but undesirable as well as the lack of any teeth or deformation of the jaw.

EYES: small, moderately spaced, almond-shaped, dark in color, a little lighter in chocolate pigmentation are acceptable. Light eyes are undesirable.

EARS: small, set on high, moderately wide apart, triangular, semi-erect and pointed, dropping towards the corner of the eye.

NECK

slightly arched, of medium length, thicker in males than in females.

TRUNK

UPPER PROFILE: firm and straight, sloping very slightly towards the croup.

BACK: short and muscular.

LOIN: short, firm and strongly muscled.

CROUP: broad, developed and muscular, with evident slope.

UNDERLINE AND BELLY: slightly curved

TAIL

low set, moderately broad at the base. An important number of specimens are born absolutely anuran. Between two specimens of similar quality, the one that is naturally anuran will be chosen. In its country of origin and due to its use as an exterminator of rodents, the tail is cut at the second vertebra, being undesirable the presentation in exhibitions of specimens with full tail. When they are naturally born with tail and it is decided not to cut it, it should not exceed the hock, carrying it in a high position, without slouching over the back.

LIMBS:

FORELEGS: Straight, parallel to the hindquarters; seen from the front they appear in a straight line with the elbows.

SHOULDERS: Moderately long, muscular, at an angle of 120°.

ELBOWS: Close to the body, firm and level with the lower line of the chest.

FOREFEET: Hare feet; compact. The nails are preferred medium length, with developed pads. Dewclaws should not be removed.

HINDQUARTERS: Muscular, long-boned, well plumb and parallel to each other, with developed and well muscled thighs; hocks high and parallel, with hare feet also hare feet. Dewclaws are undesirable.

MOVEMENT: Flexible, elegant, with short strides, with head high and firm back.

SKIN: Smooth, devoid of wrinkles and/or folds.

COAT: Short, smooth, close and glossy, covering the entire body of the dog, being thinner on the ears, neck, inside and under the forelegs and behind the thighs. The undercoat (undercoat) is undesirable.

COLOR: The predominant color is white, which covers the entire body including neck and tail, except the head and ears. This area has black and tan, brown and tan, and blue and tan, the tan being symmetrically distributed on the eyes, both cheeks and inside the ears. There is also a somewhat rarer bicolor variety with only black or tan coloration, always limited to the head and ears.

Whatever the color of the head and ears, specimens with a white spot in the surcofrontal area and under the cheeks, harmoniously distributed, are highly appreciated.

Specimens with colored spots (depending on the variety) on the neck, back and/or tail are acceptable, but the exclusively white body is desirable.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

SIZE: males from 32 to 38 cm, ideally 35 cm; females, from 28 to 35 cm, ideally 32 cm, allowing a margin of 1 cm below these measures as long as the specimen keeps the proportions that allow it to optimally develop the function for which it is intended.

Weight: Males: 5 to 8 kg. Ideal weight: 6.5 kilos ; Females: 4 to 7 k. Ideal weight: 5.5 kg.

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.

MINOR FAULTS:

Faults in color marking (specimens called "pirates" or white color including head and ears).

Ears in the shape of a rose, large or too wide apart.

Short neck.

Joined hind legs.

Detached elbows.

Pincer bite.

Narrow, snake-like skull.

Shoulders too loose or heavy.

Small teeth.

SERIOUS FAULTS:

Long body.

Short limbs.

Ears fully erect.

Eyes light, round or too wide apart.

Back carried too low or arched.

High set tail.

Straight croup, without inclination.

Presence of rear dewclaws.

Specimens exceeding by 1 cm the maximum established in the height.

Presence of undercoat.

Coloration with excessive presence of spots on the body or with colored spots.

Dislocation of patella

Lack of 1 or more teeth.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

Shy and/or aggressive dogs.

Undershot or overshot jaw or any deformity of the jaw: Male dogs should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

N.B. Males must have two apparently normal and completely normal testicles descended into the scrotum

N.B. Only healthy subjects able to perform the functions for which They were selected and that have the typical conformation of the breed, they can be used in reproduction

The Standard Commission

