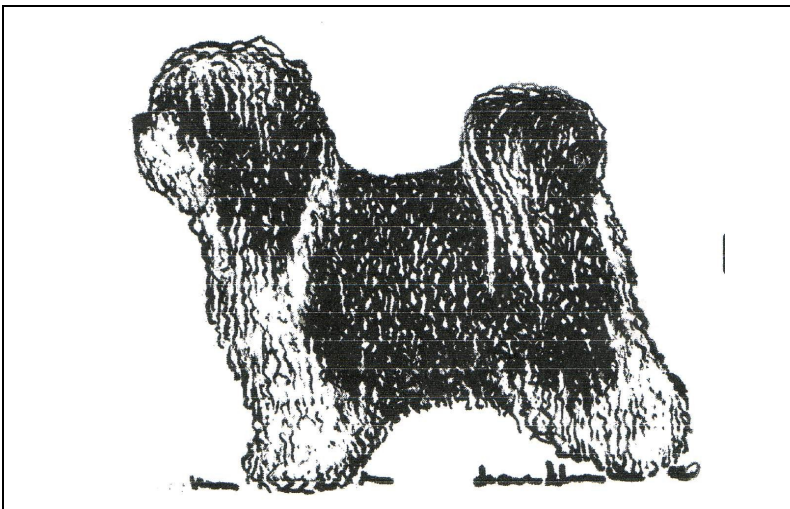


# THE HAVANESE

An Illustrated &  
Comparison Study  
Of The FCI \* AKC



AKC Breed Standard  
First Published by The  
Havanese Club of America  
2002.  
Judges Training Scheme

Illustrations by Diane Klumb, USA C 2002  
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## The History of the Havanese

By Diane Klumb

Although it is new to the AKC, the Havanese is quite an old breed in "dog years". Its history is fascinating and important to defining type, as it is unique in many respects. The Havanese is the National dog of Cuba and its only native breed. The flag of Spain was first raised over Cuba by Christopher Columbus in November of 1492. In the ten years following, colonization was begun on the island by Spain, who owned it for the better part of the next four hundred years.

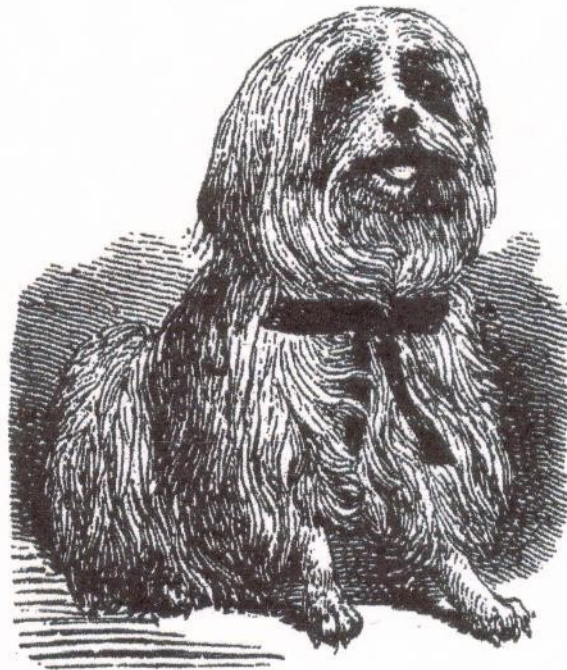
The first settlers came from two distinct classes- farmers primarily from the island of Tenerife, and the "segundos", or second sons of the Spanish aristocracy. Ship's logs of the early sixteenth century reveal that dogs were brought along on these early colonists' voyages, and logic tells us they were most likely the dog of Tenerife, common ancestor to all the Bichon family. Because of the draconian trade restrictions imposed on its colonies by Spain, Tenerife remained one of the only ports open to Cuba for trade, and it would appear these little dogs, who soon found their way into the homes of the resident Spanish aristocracy, developed without much outside influence. They did, however, develop in response to the climate of this tropical island. The Havanese of today is still a remarkably heat-tolerant little dog, due in no small part to the unique coat. Once called the Havana Silk Dog, or the Spanish Silk Poodle, the coat is like raw silk floss, profuse, but extremely light and soft, and insulating against the tropical rays in much the same way that yards of silk sari protect the women of India. In its native country, the coat was never clipped for this reason, and the hair never tied into a topknot, as the Cubans believe it protects the eyes from the harsh sun.

In spite of the trade restrictions, Colonial Cuba developed and prospered. By the 18th Century, it was the cultural center of the New World, with an elegance that surpassed anything the British had managed in ITS colonies! The aristocracy of Europe found the city of Havana to be a great vacation spot, with its operas, theatres and palacios. On their return to Europe, they brought back the little Dog of Havannah, which found favor in the courts of Spain, France and England.

In both Spain and in the court of Louis XVI, they were shorn in the manner of poodles, and were much admired for their diminutive size. The English, on the other hand, appeared to leave them au naturel, and called them the white Cuban, although they were as often found in parti-colors and shades of fawn.

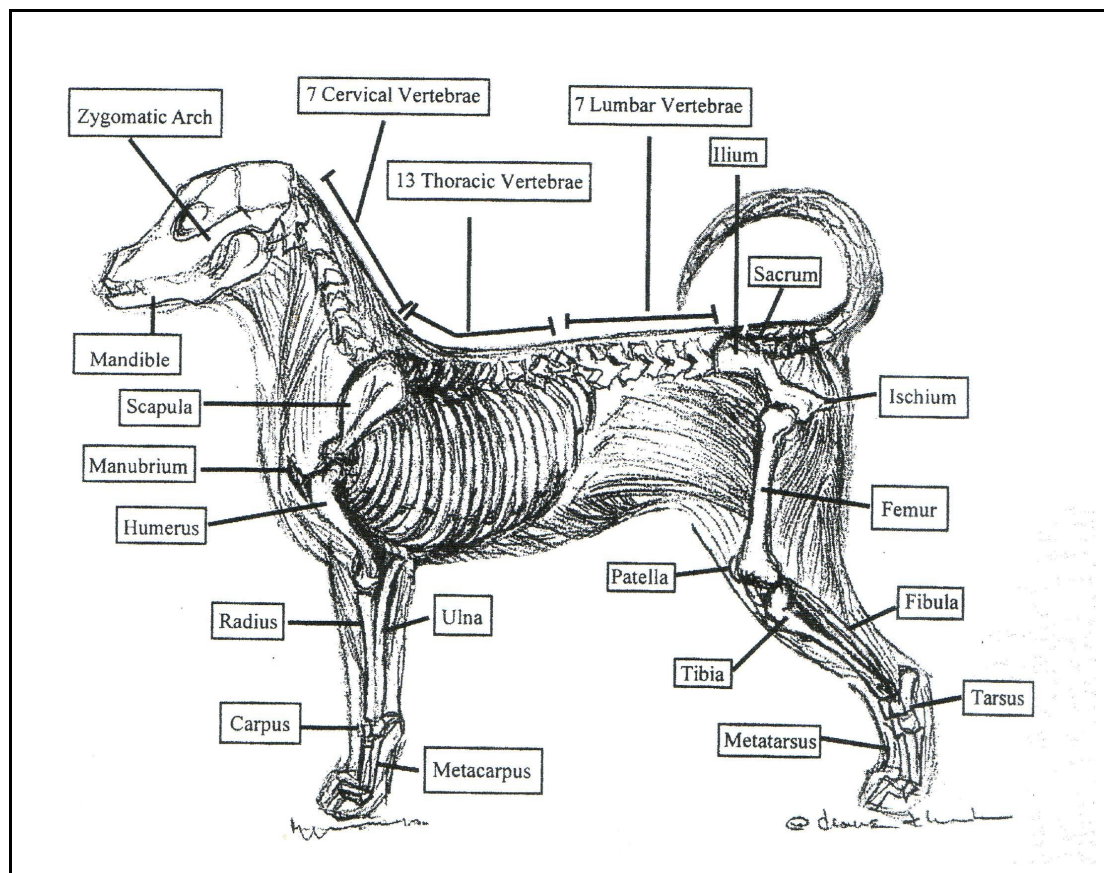
By the mid-eighteenth century, they were down-right trendy in Europe. Queen Victoria owned two and Charles Dickens had one, beloved of his seven children and named Tim. They were exhibited in the early European dog shows and type was well-established. In Cuba meanwhile, the times were changing. The aristocracy of the sugar barons was dying out and a new class was emerging, the bourgeoisie, and the little dog of Havana, adaptable as always, became a family dog extraordinaire, play-mate of children, watchdog, and herder of the family poultry flock. It is a position he has held there for the past hundred and fifty years.

With the advent of the Cuban revolution, the class of Cubans who owned Havanese was the first to leave. A handful of them found their way to this country, and by the end of the 70s a gene pool was being rebuilt. All the Havanese in the world today, save those from the "iron curtain" countries and those remaining in Cuba, stem from those 11 little immigrants. Remarkably, through all their travels, Havanese type has remained virtually unchanged from that of the dogs painted in the eighteenth century. To preserve it now and for the future is the challenge.

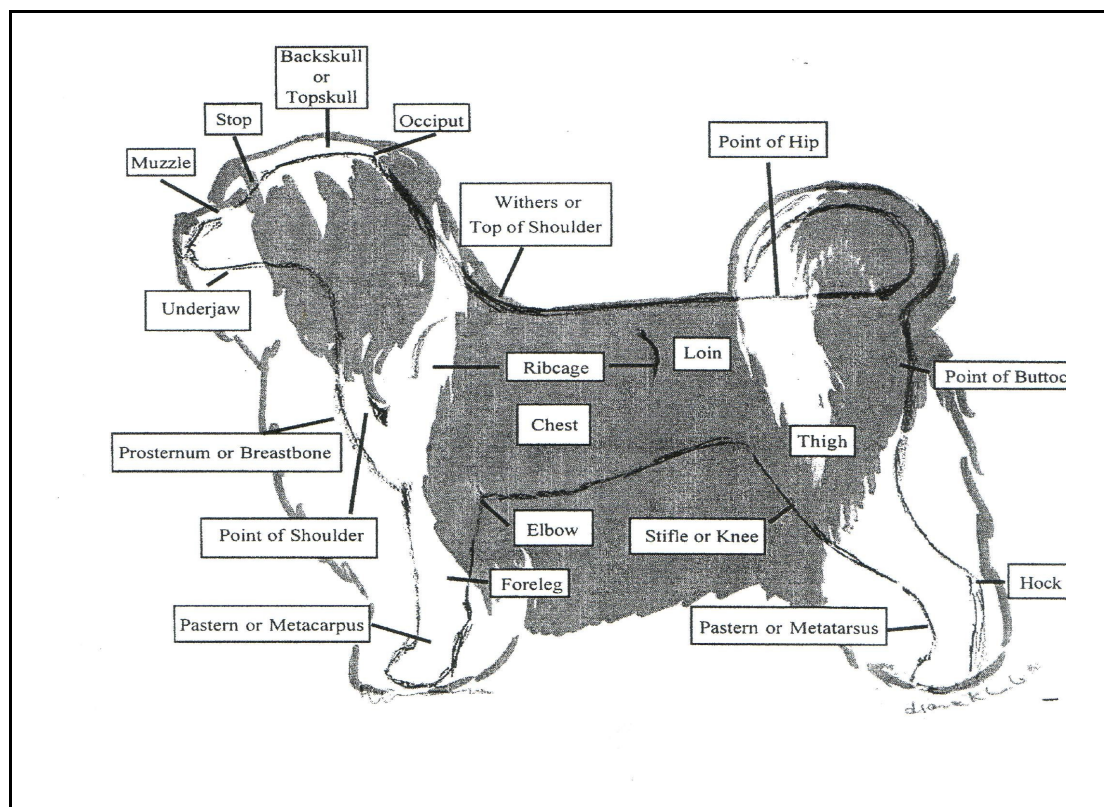


### 30. Petit Chien havane.

# Anatomy of the Havanese



## Common Canine Terminology



## FCI Standard:

### General Appearance :

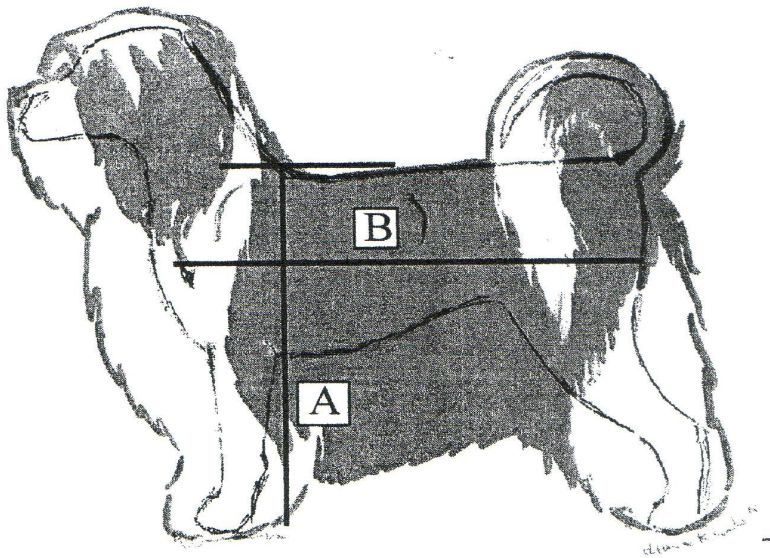
The Havanese is a sturdy little dog, low on his legs, lively and quick with long abundant hair, soft and preferably wavy.

#### Important Proportions :

The length of the muzzle (tip of nose to stop) is equal to the distance between the stop and the occipital protuberance. The relation between the length of the body (measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of the buttock). And the height at the withers is of  $\frac{4}{3}$ .

#### Height :

Height at withers: From 23cm to 27cm. Tolerance: 21cm to 29cm.



## AKC

**Size, Proportion and Substance:** The height range is from 8 ½ to 11 ½ inches, with the ideal being between 9 and 10 ½ inches, measured at the withers, and is slightly less than the length from point of shoulder to point of buttocks, creating a rectangular outline rather than a square one.

- The Havanese is a sturdy little dog, and should never appear fragile.
- A course dog with excessive bone is likewise contrary to type and therefore equally undesirable.
- The minimum height ranges set forth in the description above shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age.

**Disqualifications:** Height at withers under 8 ½ inches or over 11 ½ inches, except that the minimum height ranges in the description above shall not apply to dogs or bitches under Twelve months of age

# H a v a n e s e   G e n e r a l   A p p e a r a n c e

*Official Standard of the Havanese AKC*

*Approved: May 7, 2001  
Effective: June 27, 2001*

The Havanese is a small sturdy dog of immense charm. He is slightly longer than tall, and covered with a profuse mantle of untrimmed long, silky, wavy hair.

His plumed tail is carried loosely curled over his rump. A native of Cuba, he has evolved over the centuries from the pampered lapdog of the aristocracy into what he is today – the quintessential family pet of a people living on a small tropical island. His duties traditionally have been those of companion, watchdog, child's playmate and herder of the family poultry flock. His presentation in the show ring should reflect his function - always in excellent condition but never so elaborately coifed as to preclude an impromptu in the leaves, as his character is essentially playful rather than decorative.

While historically always a toy dog and therefore never overly large or coarse, he does not appear so fragile as to make him unsuitable as a child's pet. His unique coat reflects centuries in the tropics, and protects against the heat. It is remarkably soft and light in texture, profuse without being harsh or woolly. Likewise, the furnishings of the head are believed to protect the eyes from the harsh tropical sun, and have traditionally never been gathered into a topknot for this reason.

In both structure and gait the Havanese is not easily mistaken for any other Breed. His characteristic topline, rising slightly from withers to rump is a result of moderate angulation both for and aft. Combined with a typically short upper arm. The resulting springy gait is flashy rather than far-reaching and unique to the Breed. The overall impression of the dog on the move is one of agility rather than excessive ability to cover ground. The characteristics of temperament structure and gait contribute in large part to the character of the Breed, and are essential to type.



Behaviour/Temperament: FCI

**Exceptionally lively and talented, he is easy to train as alarm dog.**

**Affectionate, of a happy nature, he is attractive, a charmer, playful and even a bit of a clown. He loves children and plays endlessly with them.**

***Temperament: AKC***

*Playful and alert. The Havanese is both trainable and intelligent with a sweet, non-quarrelsome disposition.*

Head: FCI

Of medium length, the relation between the length of the head and that of the trunk (measured from the withers to the base of the tail) is 3/7.



***Head: AKC***

- *The expression is soft and intelligent, mischievous rather than cute.*

Cranial Region: FCI

**Skull:**

Flat to very slightly rounded, broad; forehead hardly rising; seen from above it is rounded at the back and almost straight and square on the other three sides.

Stop:

## Facial Region: FCI Continued

**Nose:** Black

**Muzzle:** Narrowing progressively and slightly towards the nose but neither snipey nor truncated.

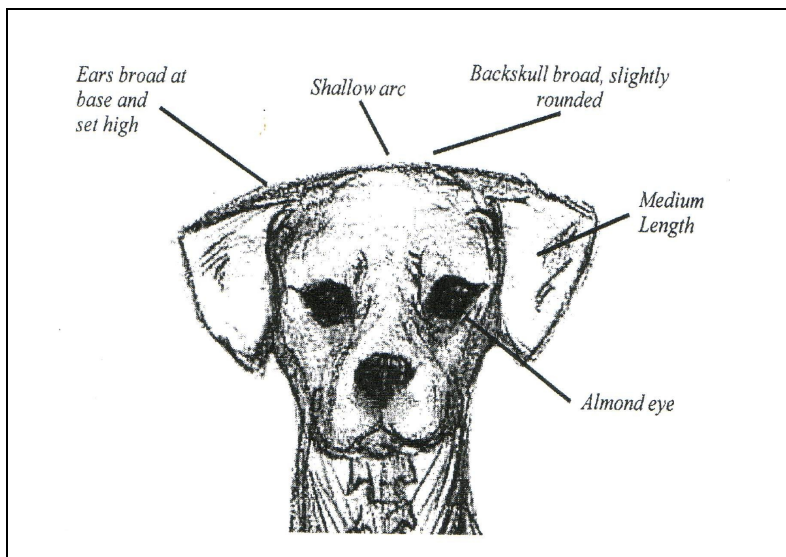
**Lips:** Fine, lean, tight.

**Jaw/Teeth:** Scissor bite. A complete dentition is desirable. The absence of premolars 1 (PM1) and molars 3 (M3) is tolerated.

**Cheeks:** Very flat, not prominent.

**Eyes:** Quite big, almond shape, of brown colour as dark as possible. Kind expression. The eye rims must be dark brown to black.

**Ears:** Set relatively high; they fall along the cheeks forming a discreet fold, which raises them slightly. Their extremity is in a lightly rounded point. They are covered with hair in long fringes. Neither propeller ears (sticking sideways), nor stuck to cheeks.



### ***Head continued: AKC***

- *The eyes are dark brown, large, almond shaped, and set rather widely apart.*
- *Dark eyes are preferred irrespective of coat colour, although the chocolate coloured dog may have somewhat lighter eyes.*

- *The pigment on the eye rims is complete, solid black for all colours except for the chocolate dog, which has complete solid, dark chocolate brown pigment.*
- *No other dilution of pigment is acceptable.*
- ***Ears** are of medium length; the leather, when extended, reaches halfway to the nose.*
- *Ears are set high on the skull, slightly above the endpoint of the zygomatic arch, and are broad at the base, showing a distinct fold.*

## ***Head & Facial Region: AKC***

*Continued...*

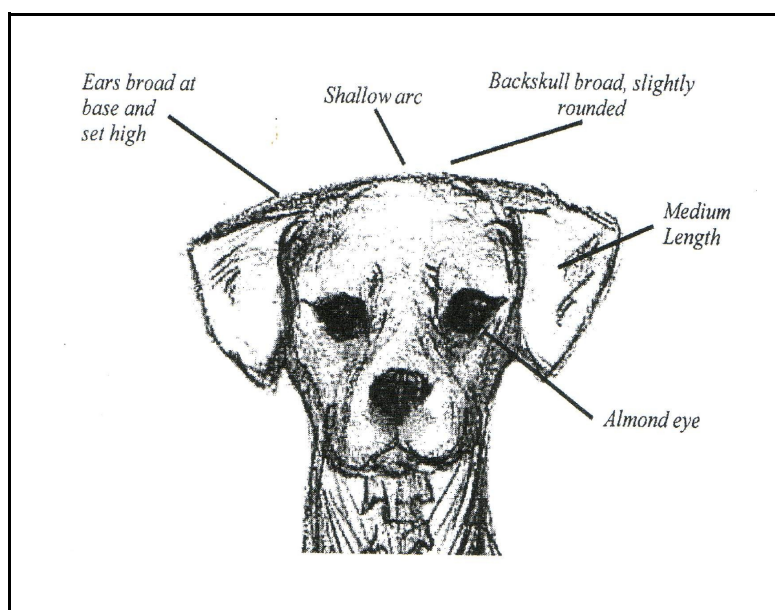


- *When the dog is alert, the ears lift at the base, producing an unbroken shallow arc from the outer edge of each ear across the back skull.*
- *The back skull is broad and slightly rounded.*
- *The stop is moderate.*
- *Length of muzzle is lightly less than length of back skull measured from stop to point of occiput and the planes are level.*
- *The nose is broad and squarish, fitting a full and rectangular muzzle, with no indication of snippiness.*

- *The pigment on the nose and lips is complete, solid black for all colours except for the chocolate dog, which has complete solid, dark chocolate brown pigment.*
- *No other dilution of pigment is acceptable.*
- *A Scissor bite is ideal. Full complement of incisors preferred.*

### *Disqualifications:*

*Complete absence of back (or chocolate in the chocolate dog) pigmentation on the Eye rims, nose or lips. (Note: This refers to complete lack of black (or chocolate) pigment on ANY eye rim, upper or lower, one or both eyes).*

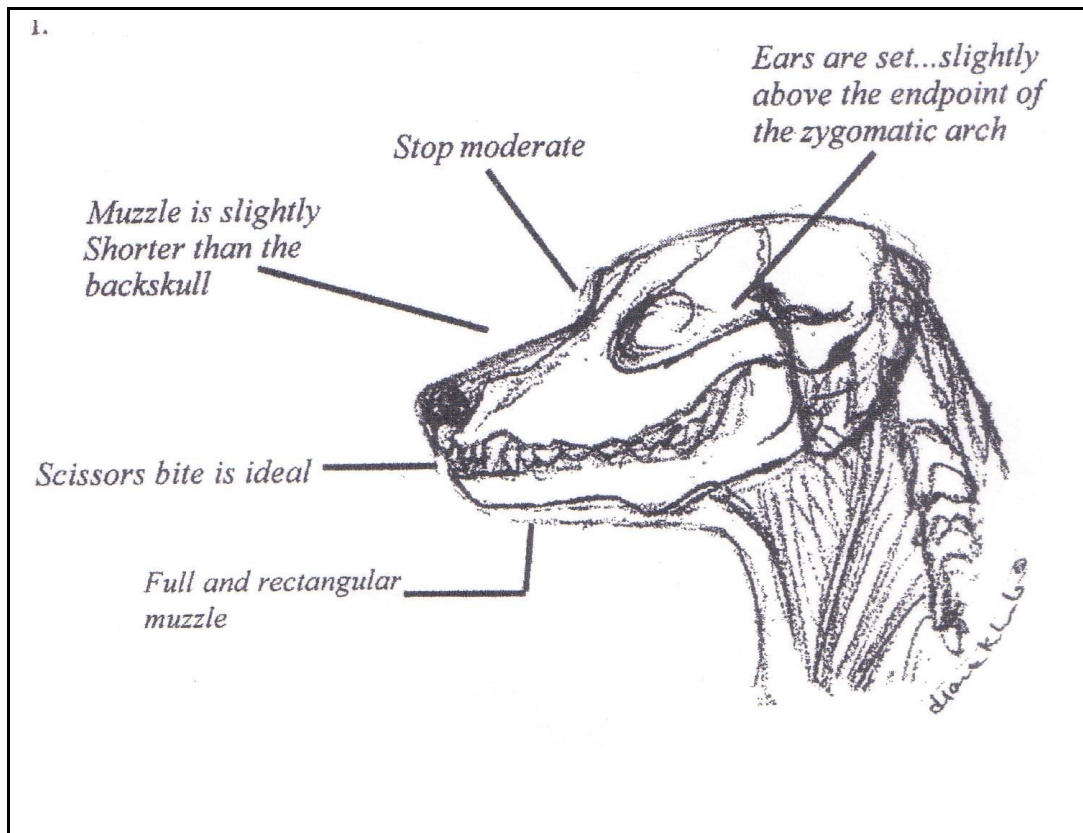


### ***Disqualifications:***

*Complete absence of back (or chocolate in the chocolate dog) pigmentation on the eye rims, nose or lips.*

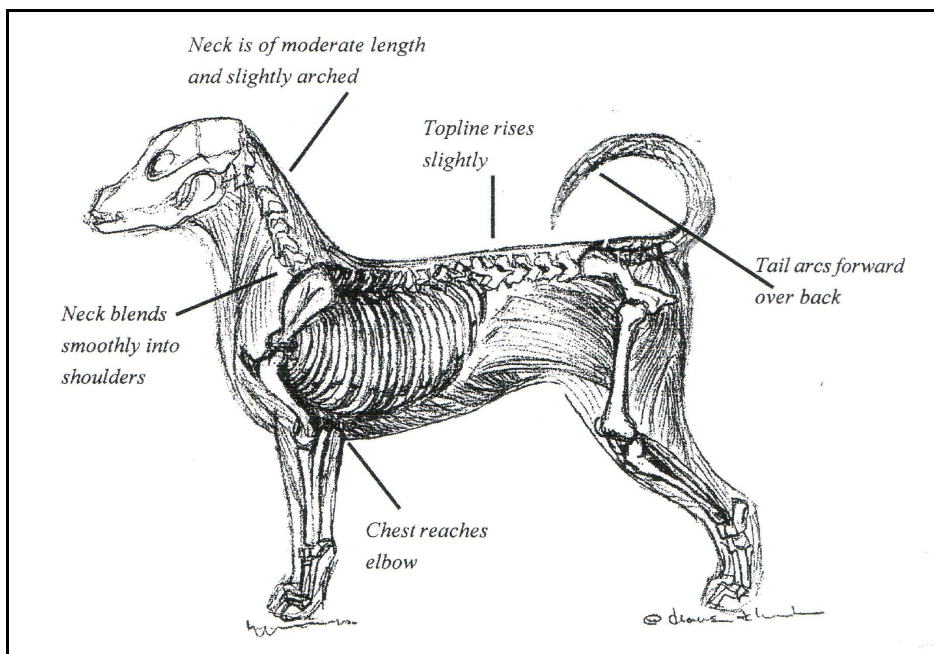
*(Note: This refers to complete lack of black (or chocolate) pigment on ANY eye rim, upper or lower, one or both eyes).*

Head Side



## Neck, Toplevel and Body : FCI

Neck :	Of medium length.
Body:	The length of the body is slightly superior to that of the height at the withers.
Topline:	Straight, slightly arched over the loin.
Croup:	Noticeably inclined.
Ribs:	Well Sprung.
Belly:	Well tucked up.
Tail:	Carried high, either in shape of a crosier or preferably rolled over the back; it is furnished with feathering of long silky hair.

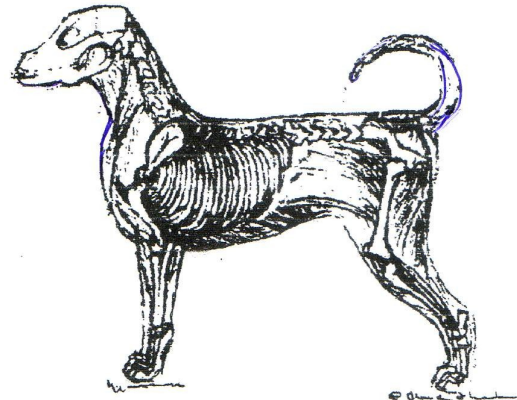


- Neck is of moderate length, in balance with the height and length of the dog. It carries a slight arch and blends smoothly into the shoulders.
- Topline is straight but not level, rising slightly from withers to rump. There is no indication of a roach back.
- Body, measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks is slightly longer than the height at the withers. This length comes from the ribcage and not from the short, well-muscled loin.
- Chest is deep, rather broad in front, and reaches the elbow.
- Ribs are well sprung. There is a moderate tuck-up.
- Tail is high-set and plumed with long, silky hair. On the move the tail is carried loosely curled over the rump. The long plume of hair may fall straight forward or to either side of the body. The tail may not be docked. (At rest, the tail may drop without penalty.)

## Skeletal Overlay:

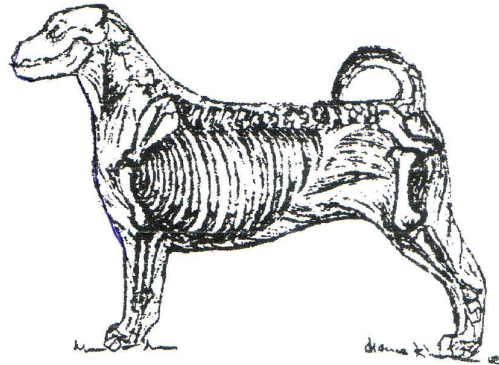
### Correct:

- Chest reaches elbow
- Depth of chest equals length of leg.



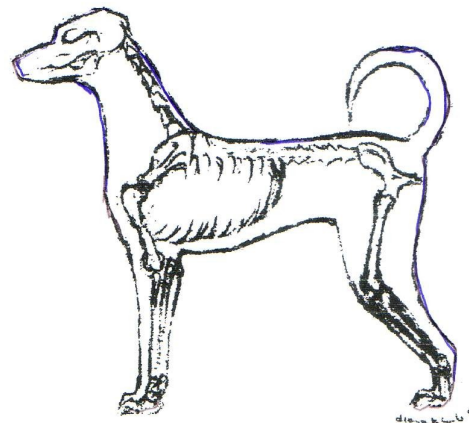
### Incorrect:

- Chest extends well below elbow
- Low on leg



### Incorrect:

- Chest does not reach elbow
- High on leg

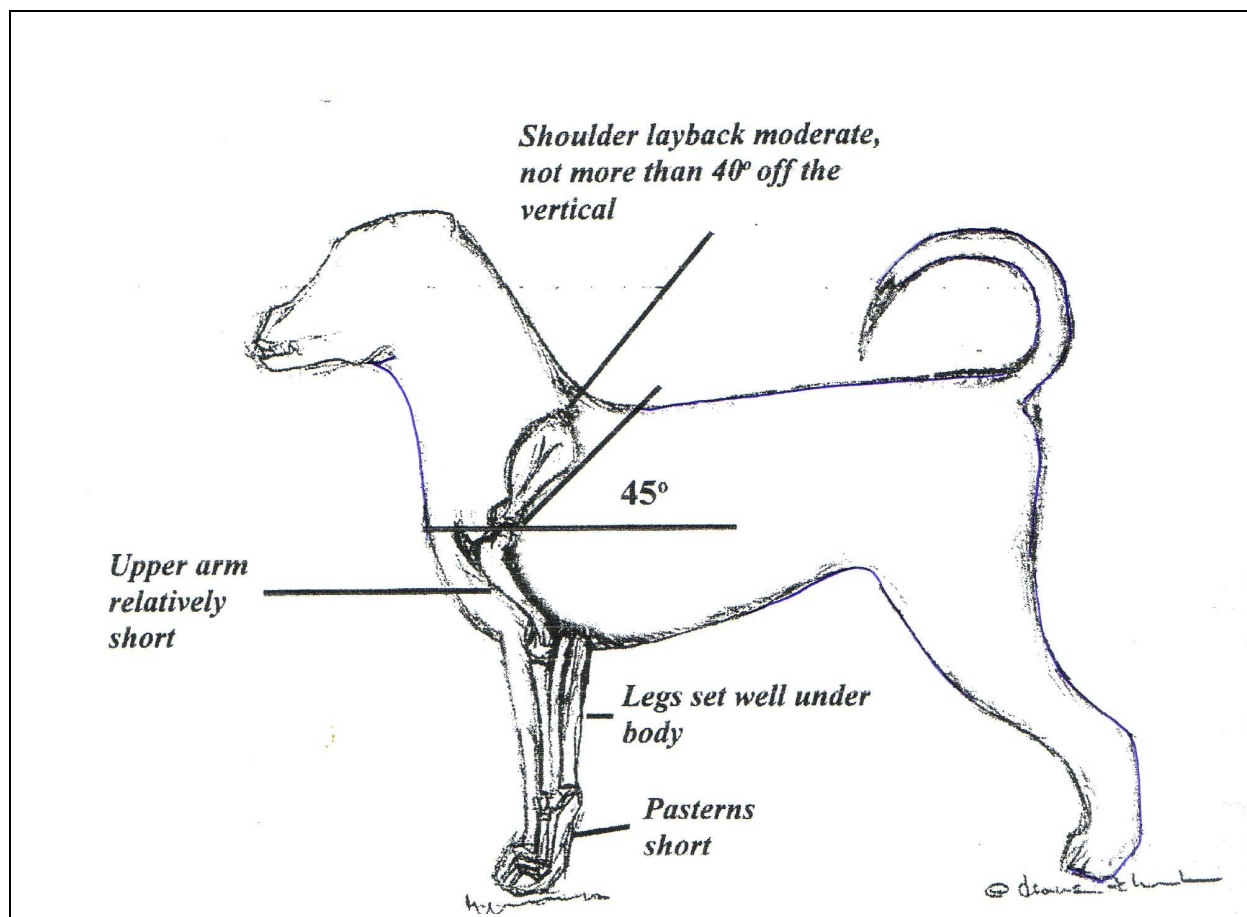


**Important:** When evaluating Havanese, careful examination by hand is required as the coat may cover significant deviations from correct body proportions.

## Limbs: FCI

### Forequarters:

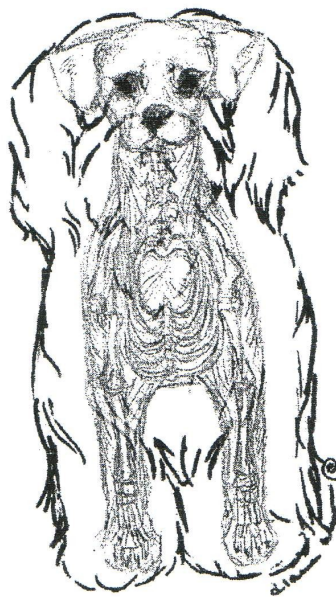
Forelegs straight and parallel, lean; good bone structure. The distance from the ground to the elbow must not be greater than that between the elbow and the withers.



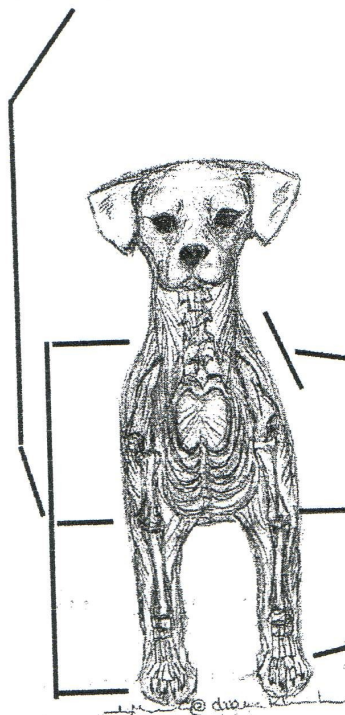
### **Forequarters: AKC**

- *Shoulder layback is moderate, lying not more than 40 degrees off vertical. Extreme shoulder layback will negatively affect proper gait, and should be faulted.*
- *The tops of the shoulder blades lie in at the withers, allowing the neck to merge smoothly into the back.*
- *The upper arm is relatively short, but there is sufficient angle between the shoulder and upper arm to set the legs well under the body with a pronounced fore chest.*
- *The elbows turn neither in nor out, and are tight to the body.*
- *Forelegs are well boned and straight when viewed from any angle.*
- *The distance from the foot to the elbow is equal to the distance from elbow to withers.*
- *The Pasterns are short, strong and flexible, very slightly sloping. Dewclaws may be removed.*
- *The Feet are round, with well-arched toes, and turn neither in nor out.*
- *Pads and nails may be black, white, pink or combination of these colours.*
- *Chocolate dogs may also have brown pads and nails.*

## FOREQUARTERS



*Distance equal*



*Tops of shoulders lie in at withers*

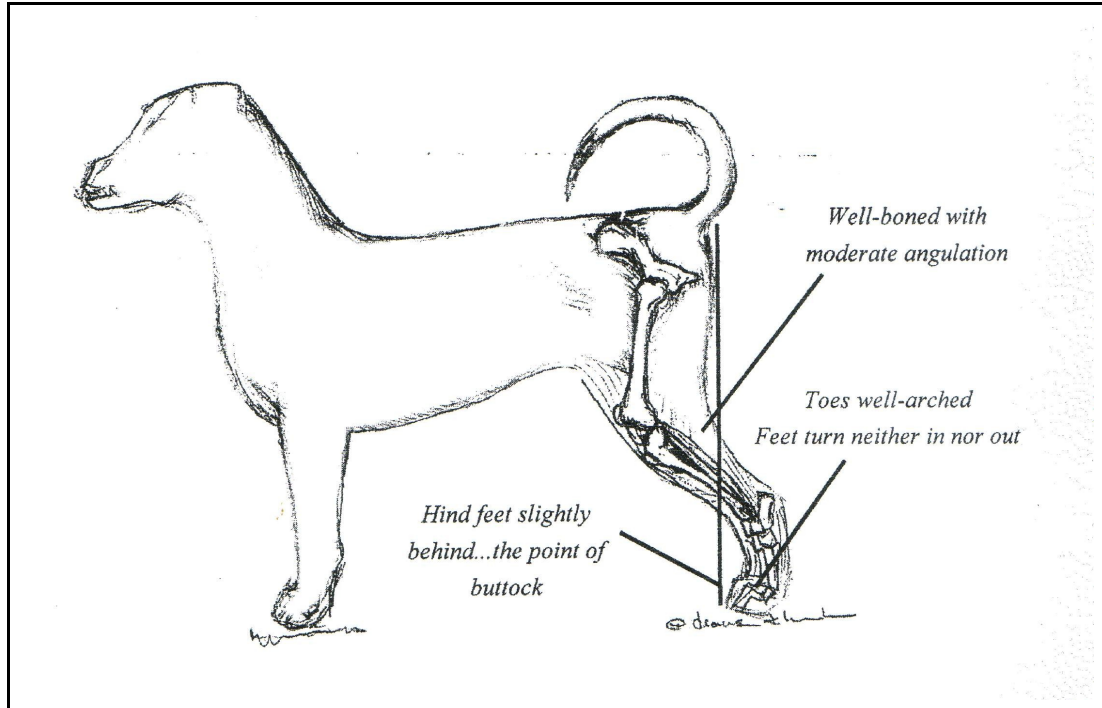
*Elbows tight to body*

*Feet turn neither in nor out  
Round, with well-arched toes*

## Hindquarters: FCI

Good bone structure; moderate angulations.

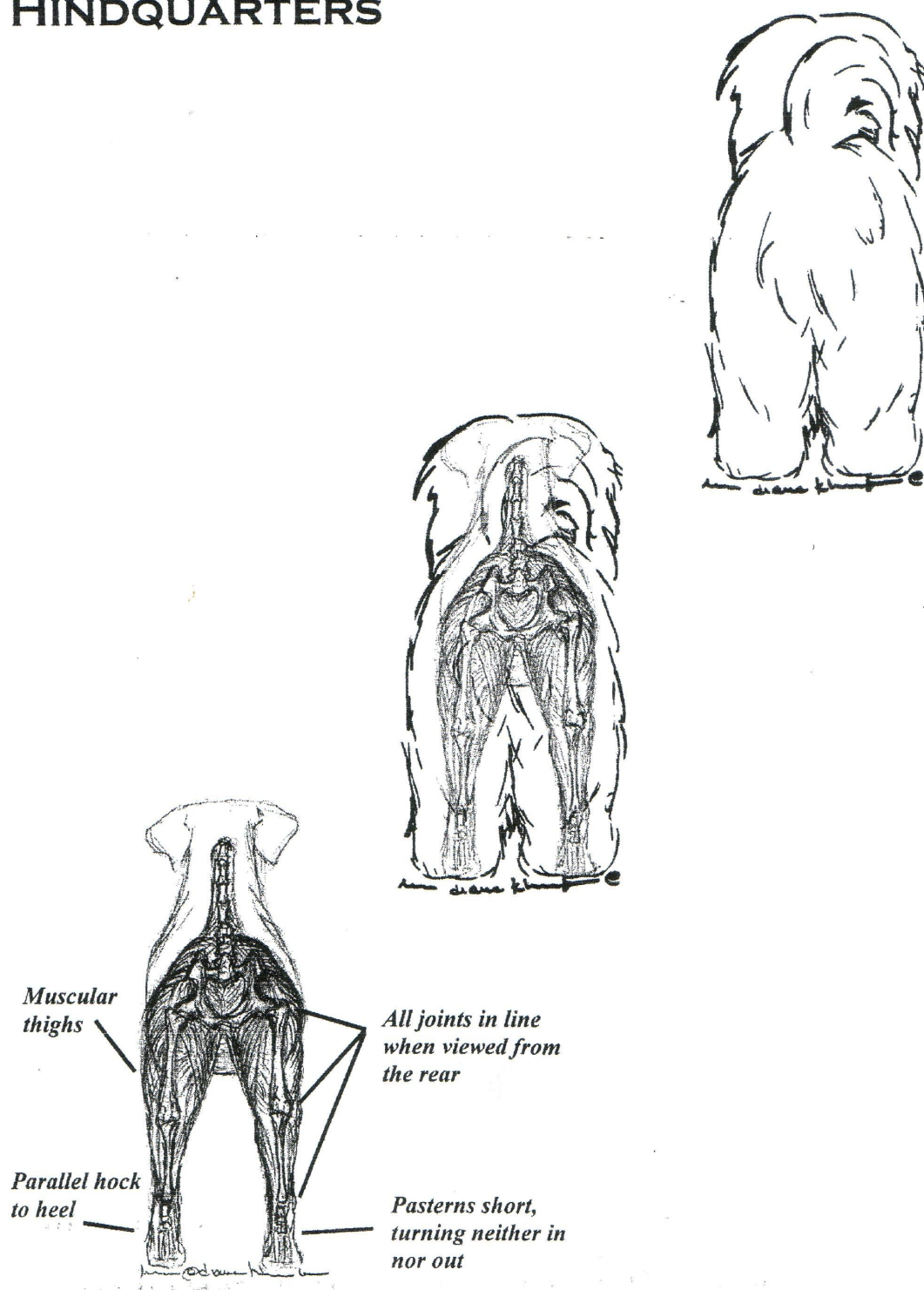
Feet: Of slightly elongated shape, small tight toes.



## *Hindquarters: AKC*

- The **hind legs** are well boned and muscular through the thigh, with moderate angulation.
- 
- The **hocks** (pasterns) are short and turn neither in nor out.
- 
- In normal stance, the hind legs are parallel to each other from hock to heel and all the joints are in line when viewed from the rear.
- 
- Dewclaws should be removed.
- 
- The hind feet fall slightly behind a perpendicular line from the point of buttock when viewed from the side. Hind feet have well arched toes and turn neither in nor out.
- 
- Pads and nails may be black, white, pink or a combination of these colours. Chocolate dogs may also have brown pads and nails.

## HINDQUARTERS





## Hindquarter Movement



### HINDQUARTERS



**Snatching hocks.** A quick outward snatching of the hock (or sometimes an actual skip) as it passes the supporting leg and twists the rear pastern in under the body. It is often indicative of patellar luxation (slipped stifles).



**Cowhocks.** Hocks angle toward each other, resulting in **Pitching hocks** when moving. ("Hocks are short and turn neither in nor out.")



## Coat: FCI

### Texture of Hair:

Undercoat woolly and not very developed; it is often totally absent. The topcoat is very long (12-18 cm in an adult dog), soft, flat or wavy and may form curly strands. All grooming, the use of scissors and all trimming to even out the length of coat is forbidden.

Exception: tidying up the hair on the feet is permitted, the hair on the forehead may be slightly shortened so that it does not cover the eyes and the hair on the muzzle may be slightly tidied up, but it is preferable to leave it in a natural length.

### ***Coat: FCI***

- *The coat is double, but without the harsh standoff guard hair and woolly undercoat associated with double coats. Rather, it is soft and light in texture throughout, though the outer coat carries slightly more weight.*
- *The long hair is abundant and, ideally, wavy.*
- *An ideal coat will not be so profuse nor overly long as to obscure the natural lines of the dog.*
- *Puppies may have a shorter coat.*
- *A single, flat coat or an excessively curly coat are equally contrary to type and should be faulted.*

### ***Disqualifications:***

*A coarse, wiry coat.*

*An atypical short coat on an adult dog (atypical would be a smooth, flat coat with, or without furnishings).*

## Colour of Coat: FCI

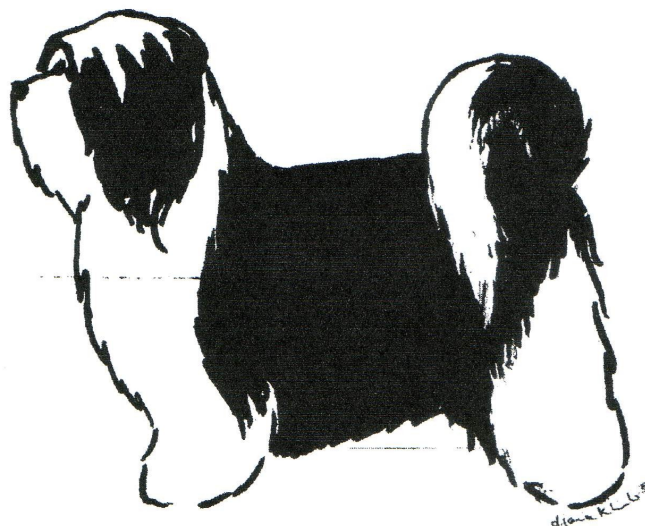
There are two varieties of colour:

- 1) Rarely completely pure white, fawn in its different shades of light fawn to Havana-brown (tobacco colour, reddish brown):
- 2) Black, admitted colours (white, light fawn to Havana-brown with black markings).

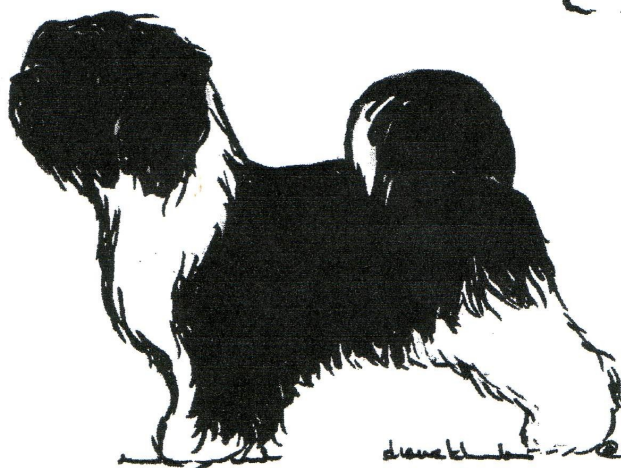
Markings in those colours of coat; slight blackened overlay admitted.

*Coat Presentation of Adult, Puppy and Corded  
Havanese: AKC*

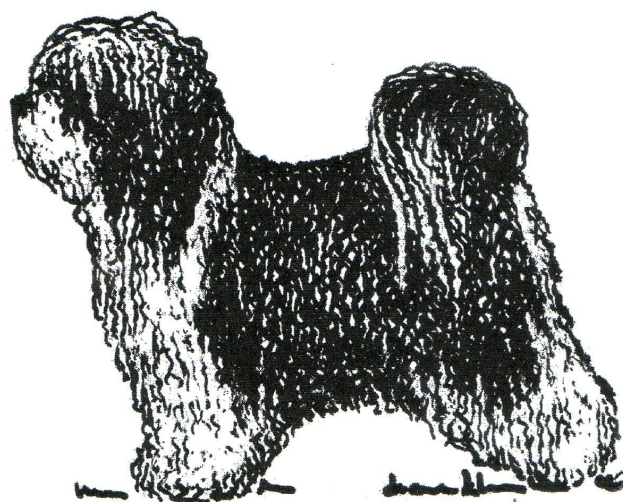
*Adult Brushed Coat*



*Puppy Brushed Coat*



*Adult Corded Coat*



## Colour Description of the

**White:** Absence of any colour on any part of the dog (including ears)

**Champagne:** Shades ranging from slightly darker than cream to dark tan or apricot.

**Cream:** Off white.

**Gold:** Reddish highlights to the coat (as in Golden Retriever colours).

**Sable:** Can manifest itself in a wide range of colours at birth, from nearly black or chocolate with a discernibly lighter undercoat, evident at birth or a few days later. Sables begin as dark pigmented dogs and become progressively lighter. The amount of black or chocolate overlay may be very heavy or very light. The undercoat can range from brownish to reddish to cream. If born chocolate, the correct colour notation is chocolate sable.

**Chocolate:** Born Hershey-bar brown with self-coloured nose. No black anywhere on the dog (including nose colour).

**Blue:** Born black, but changing to Dark Grey & Lighter at a variety of ages, typically older than 6 months. The coat colour changes from black, to an ugly brownish/bluish colour before becoming a distinct grey or silver.

### Patterns:

**Irish Pied:** White on all of the following areas: Head, chest, around neck, bell, legs, tail. Less than one half of the dogs's background colour is white. The majority of colour is any one of the 8 listed colours.

**Parti-Colour:** More than half of the dog's background is white and the other colour is any one of the 8 listed colours. Typically colour appears on the head and in patches on the body. A white dog with coloured ears (including champagne and cream shades is a parti colour).

**Pan Points:** Specific tan markings evident at birth or a few days after on head (eyebrows, cheek markings, inside of ears, throat) legs, belly, vent under the tail (markings like a Doberman Pinscher). These markings may fade to silver or almost white as the dog ages. Background colour can be black, sable, blue, silver or chocolate. (Tan points do not appear on white, cream, gold or champagne dogs).

**Tri-Colour:** An Irish pied or parti-colour with tan points (A dog with white markings and tan points is Not tri-colour, it is simply a dog with tan points and white markings)

**White Markings:** Touches of white on any or all of the following areas: Toes, feet muzzle chest, tip of tail.

## Coat Colours - Photos

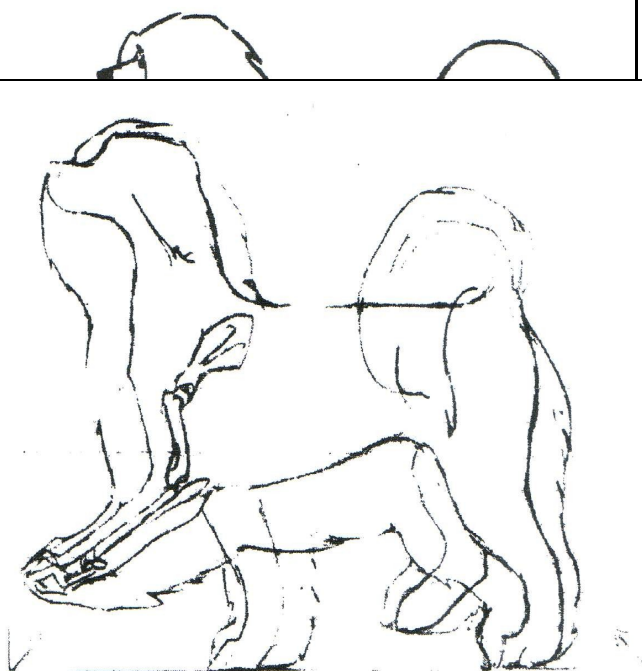


A Corded Havanese

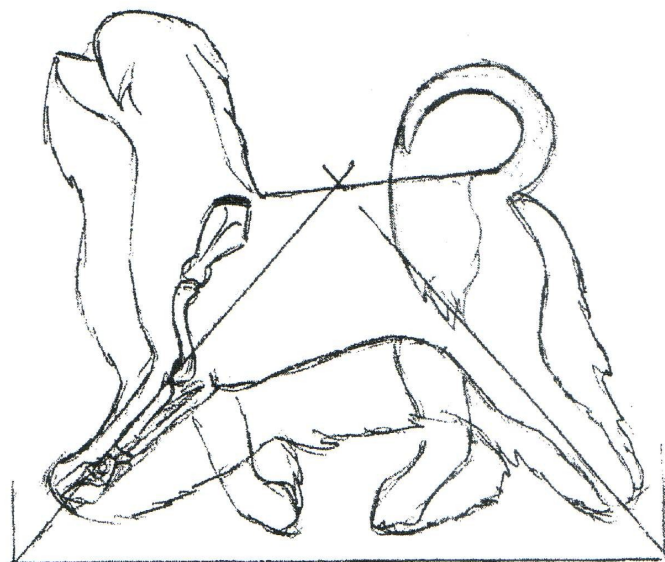
### The Mechanics of Havanese

**Gait** (drawings taken from actual photographs)

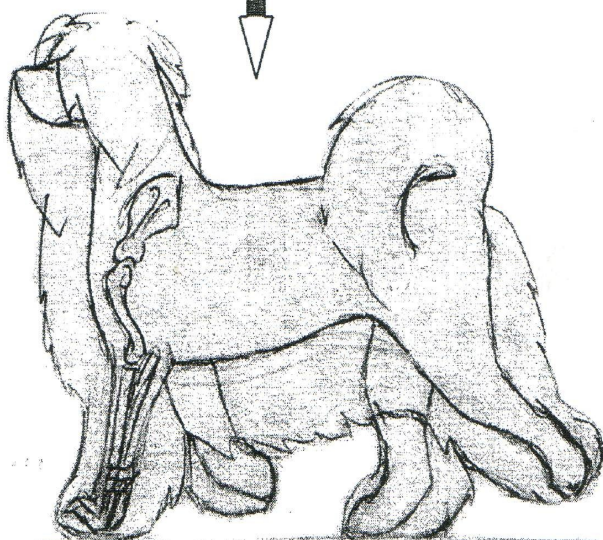
1. The dog pushes off and up with the strong and muscular rear, reaching forward freely with the front....



2. propelling himself into a moment of suspension (the characteristic "spring")



3. ....and lands on the back of the pad of the forefoot, both to avoid concussion on the shoulder and to avoid the phalanges acting as a brake.



This action is to compensate for the slightly higher rear, and is termed "padding." A fault in most other breeds, it is an essential characteristic of Havanese gait.

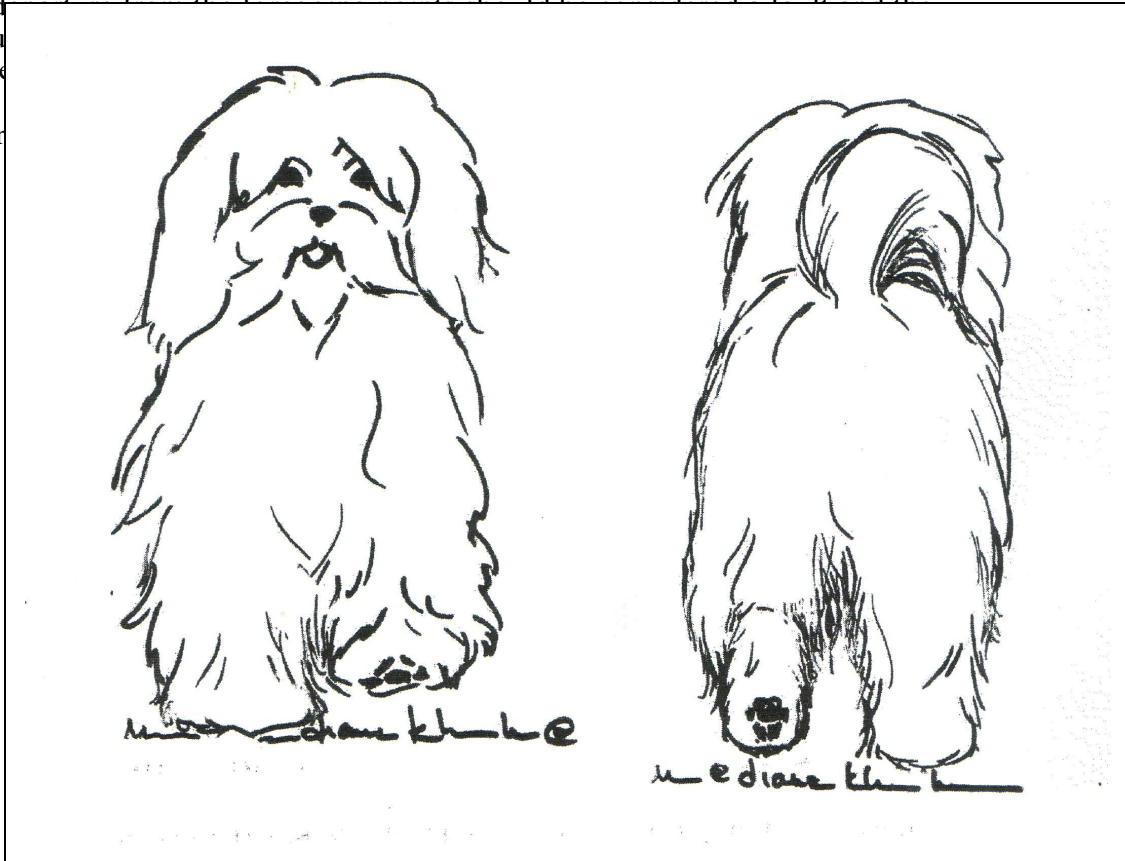
*Please note that as the dog pushes off and lifts his forequarters, using his rearing muscles, the topline may appear to level out for a moment midstride. This is not to be confused with a level topline, which is undesirable.*

## Gait/Movement : FCI

According to his happy nature, the Havanese has a strikingly light footed and quick gait; forelegs with free stride and pointing straight forward, the hind legs giving them the impulsion and moving in a straight line.

Any d  
seriou  
degree

Import



Depigmented nose.

Ectropion, entropion, rim of eyelids of one or both eyes

## **Gait: AKC**

- The Havanese **gait** is lively, elegant, resilient, and unique, contributing greatly to the Breed's overall essential tininess.
- The characteristic "spring" is caused by the strong rear drive combined with a "flashy" front action effected by the **short upper arm**.

## **Gait: AKC**

- The Havanese **gait** is lively, elegant, resilient, and unique, contributing greatly to the Breed's overall essential typiness.
- The characteristic "spring" is caused by the strong rear drive combined with a "flashy" front action effected by the **short upper arm**.
- While a truly typey dog is incapable of exaggerated reach and drive, the action does not appear stilted or hackneyed.
- The slightly **higher rear** may cause a correctly built specimen to show a "flash" of pad coming and going.
- The **front legs** reach forward freely. There is good extension in the rear and no tendency toward sickle hocks.

**Temperament:**

*Playful and alert. The Havanese is both trainable and intelligent with a sweet, non-quarrelsome disposition.*

**Presentation: AKC**

- *The dog should be shown as naturally as is consistent with good grooming.*
- *He may be shown either brushed or corded.*
- *His coat should be clean and well conditioned.*
- *In mature specimens, the length of the coat may cause it to fall to either side down the back but it should not appear to be artificially parted.*
- *The long, untrimmed head furnishings may fall forward over the eyes, naturally and gracefully to either side of the skull, or held in two small braids beginning above the outer corner of the eyes, secured with plain elastic bands. (no ribbons or bows are permitted.)*



- *Corded coats will naturally separate into wavy sections in young dogs, and will in time develop into cords. Adult corded dogs will be completely covered with a full coat of tassel-like cords. (Note: An incorrect coat will not cord.)*
- *In either coat, minimal trimming of the hair at the inside corner of the eye is allowed for hygienic purposes only, and not in an attempt to resculpt the planes of the head.*
- *Minimal trimming around the anal and genital areas, for hygienic purposes only is permissible but should not be noticeable on presentation.*
- *The hair on the feet and between the pads should be neatly trimmed for the express purpose of a tidy presentation.*
- *Any other trimming or sculpting of the coat is to be so severely penalized as to preclude placement.*
- *Because correct gait is essential to Breed type, the Havanese is presented at natural speed on a loose lead.*
-

Faults: FCI
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Any d

seriousAny departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the degree of seriousness with which the fault should be regarded in exact proportion to its degree.

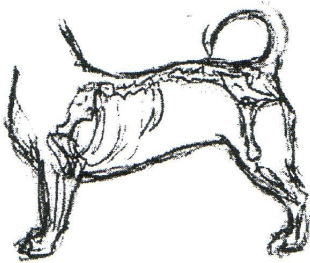
Import

#### Important Faults:

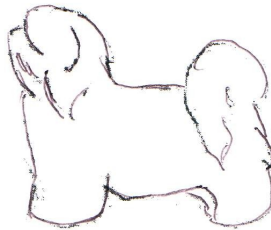
- 
- • General appearance lacking in type.
- •
- • Truncated or snipey muzzle, length not identical to that of the skull.
- •
- • Bird of prey eyes; eyes too deep set or prominent; rims of eyelids partially depigmented.
- •
- • Body too long or too short.
- •
- • French front (pasterns too close, feet turned outwards).
- •
- • Deformed hind feet.
- •
- • Straight tail not carried high.
- •
- • Coat harsh, not abundant; hair short except on puppies; groomed coats.
- •
- • Upper or lower prognathism.
- •
- • Depigmented nose.
- • Ectropion, entropion, rim of eyelids of one or both eyes depigmented.
- •
- • Size over or under the indicated norms of the standard.
- •
- • Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- •

## Faults: Topline – Forequarter – Hindquarter AKC Faults:

**TOPLINE-** structural faults that detract from correct Havanese topline, which is essential to breed type.



**Roach-back.** Curvature of the spine resulting in a dip behind the shoulder and a corresponding rise mid-back, dropping off at the ilium, or point of hip. ("There is no indication of a roach back.")



**Level topline.** Upper arm is too long or placement too steep, resulting in a dead-level topline stacked which will slope to the rear when the dog is gaitting. ("Topline is straight, but not level....")

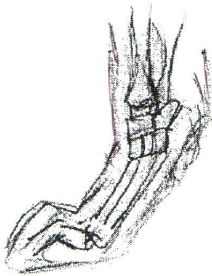


**Sloping Topline.** Although admired in many breeds, a topline dropping towards the rear is decidedly incorrect in this breed. ("Topline is straight, but not level, rising slightly from withers to rump..")

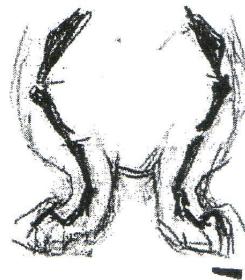
**Note: Excessive rise.** The Havanese should not look as if he is standing in a hole. Often caused by straight stifles and a short foreleg, rather than upper arm. ("...rising *slightly* from withers to rump..")

**FOREQUARTERS AND HINDQUARTERS-** The Havanese is a lively companion who also excels in both Obedience and Agility. Soundness is as critical to his purpose as it is to a Sporting, Working or Herding breed. The following structural flaws will negatively affect his ability to do his "job".

### FOREQUARTERS

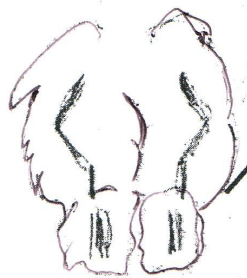


**Down in pastern.** Abnormality of the carpal joint causing excessive slope to the pastern. ("...pasterns are short, strong and flexible, very slightly sloping..")



**Fiddle-front.** Skeletal abnormality in which the elbows are forced outward, the carpal joints forced inward toward the center of the body, and the feet turn out to compensate. ("Elbows turn neither in nor out, and are tight to the body. Forelegs are well-boned and straight when viewed from any angle. Feet...turn neither in nor out...")

## Hindquarters/Tails AKC Faults



**Close hocks.** Hocks are out of line with the hips and stifles joints (not to be confused with a dog who has a narrow rear but whose joints are in line), resulting in **Brushing hocks** when moving, where the hocks appear to be actually touching as they pass each other. ("...all the joints are in line when viewed from the rear..")



**Bandy legs.** Having a bend of leg outward resulting in **Hocking out** when moving. ("...all the joints are in line when viewed from the rear.")



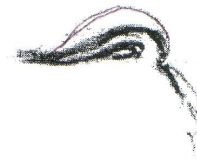
**TAIL-** The tails shown below will all lie flat on the back which alters the desired outline of the dog in profile. ("tail...arcs forward over the back, but neither lies flat on the back nor is tightly curled.") Please note that a dropped tail is permissible when the dog is standing, and should not be faulted.



**Curled tail**



**Double-curved tail**



**Snap tail**

## Temperament AKC Faults

### Bad Temperament

*As a companion dog, correct temperament is critical to breed function and deviations from the ideal should be given significant weight in the evaluation of the Breed. (: playful and alert...trainable and intelligent....sweet, non-quarrelsome disposition ☺)*

# Judges Havanese Review - AKC

This is intended as a quick recap of the unique elements of breed type in the Havanese, along with a few salient points to consider when adjudicating.

- \* The Havanese is a small *sturdy* dog, appearing neither coarse nor fragile.
- \* The Havanese is *slightly longer than tall*, with the length coming from the ribcage. He should not appear square. Correct proportion is essential to breed type.
- \* The Havanese topline is straight but not level, rising *slightly* from withers to rump. Correct topline is a key element of breed type.
- \* The Havanese should be presented as naturally as is consistent with good grooming, and should always be presented in good condition.
- \* The Havanese should never appear to be trimmed, except for the feet and hygienic trimming. He is essentially a “shaggy dog.”
- \* Although not considered a “head breed”, correct Havanese expression is a hallmark of breed type.
- \* The Havanese is a dog of moderation in both angulation and proportion. Overall balance is more important than any individual characteristic.
- \* Correct gait- elegant and springy with adequate reach in the front and good extension in the rear- is another important hallmark of breed type. It should never appear stilted.
- \* When pushing off and up at the trot, a correct topline may appear to level out for a moment. This should *not* be confused with a level topline.
- \* *No* preference should be given to one color over another, nor whether the dog is presented brushed or corded. All are equally acceptable, and the dog should be judged on its merits.
- \* Head furnishings may be held in two small braids beginning above the outer corner of the eyes and held with plain elastic bands (no ribbons or bows permitted.)
- \* As a companion dog who excels in Obedience, Agility and Therapy work, overall soundness and a good temperament are critical to the function of the breed.
- \* If you cannot find any Havanese worthy of championship points in your ring on a given day, please exercise your option of withholding awards.



# Computer Imaging Test

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Study and compare the images present. Select the best answer based upon your observations and the Havanese standard. (Answers on page 30).

## Set I



Which is in correct proportion?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

## Set II



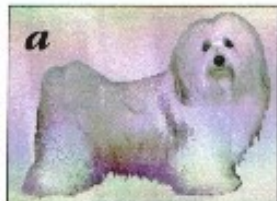
1. Which displays the proper proportions of length to height?

- (A)
- (B)
- (C)

## Computer Imaging

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### Set III



1. Topline. The topline is straight with a very slight rise over the croup. Which is correct?
- (A)
  - (B)
  - (C)

### Set IV



1. Which demonstrates the correct high tail set when carried over back?
- (A)
  - (B)

## Computer Imaging

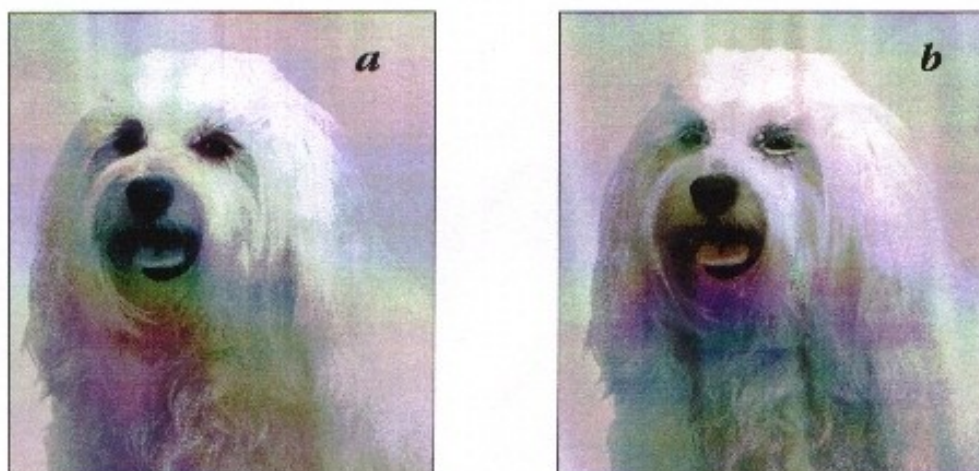
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### Set V



1. As described in the Havanese standard, the eyes are large, almond-shaped and very dark. Which depicts the correct eye?
- (A)  
(B)  
(C)

### Set VI

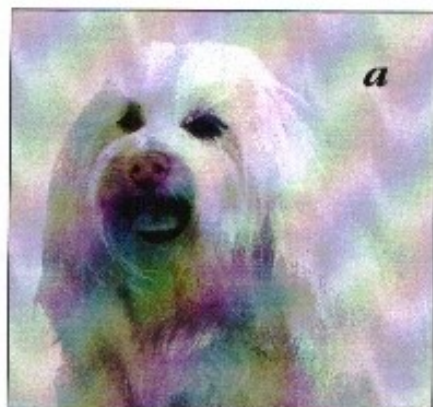


1. For historical reasons eye pigment is of major importance. Which shows the correct eye pigment?
- (A)  
(B)

## Computer Imaging

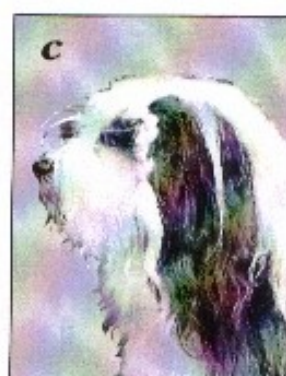
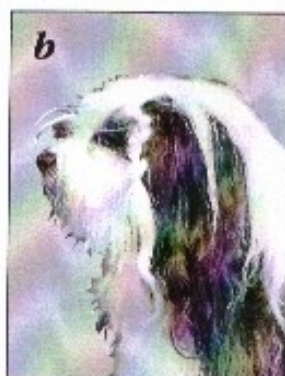
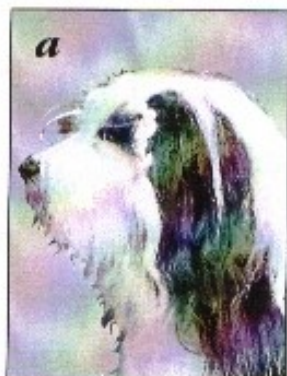
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### Set VII



1. Which nose would disqualify the Havanese?  
(A)  
(B)

### Set VIII

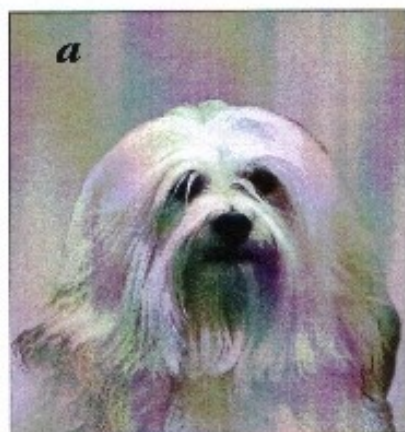


1. The standard calls for the length of the muzzle to equal the distance to the stop to the back of the occiput as correctly displayed in:  
(A)  
(B)  
(C)

## Computer Imaging

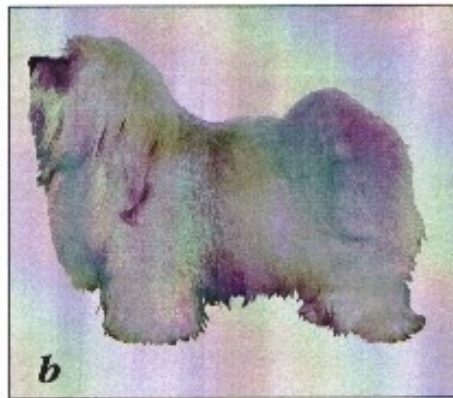
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### Set IX



1. Which demonstrates the correct skull and ear placement?
- (A)  
(B)

### Set X



1. Which of these would disqualify for trimming?
- (A)  
(B)

## **Computer Imaging Answers**

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**SET I**

1. B

**SET II**

1. A

**SET III**

1. C

**SET IV**

1. A

**SET V**

1. B

**SET VI**

1. A

**SET VII**

1. A

**SET VIII**

1. C

**SET IX**

1. A

**SET X**

1. A





