

JUDGES BREED OBSERVATIONS (JBO)

Regarding exaggerations in pedigree dogs

NEW ZEALAND DOG JUDGES ASSOCIATION

NEW ZEALAND KENNEL CLUB



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Preface to the first edition

The first edition of the NZKC Judges Breed Observations (JBO) document was published in 2021. It was decided that the document should be reviewed every third year. An evaluation has been performed by breed or group clubs in conjunction with the Canine Health & Welfare Committee and New Zealand Dog Judges Association, based on online questionnaires or submissions.

All judges, not only the all-rounders, have been asked to give their opinion and comment on the breeds they are authorized to judge. The breed clubs or groups clubs have been contacted in the same manner. The JBO document has been discussed in several judges' seminars and is intended to be presented to all visiting judges to New Zealand.

This first edition is based on the Nordic Kennel Union Breed Specific Instruction (BSI) document. Further editions will be based on results from the questionnaires, as well as information and feedback from seminars. The Judges Reports that have been filled out by the judges in the show ring will also be included in the evaluations.

The breeds listed in this document are chosen based on the estimated risk for unhealthy exaggerations of the breed characteristics and possible misleading interpretation of the Breed Standard. The listed breeds satisfy the four base pillars: Suggestions from the judges, veterinary experience, dialogues with breed clubs/breeders and with the input of senior judges. Frequently occurring construction faults, which are not connected to exaggeration of the Breed Standard, are principally not listed.

Breeds can be removed from the list or added to the list with each revision and subsequent editions.

The Judges Report Form is designed to be easy to complete and for the clubs to simply return to NZKC for processing.

We want to thank all the judges and the breed clubs/breeders for their contributions to this first edition of the NZKC JBO document and hope for your future contribution. Healthy pedigree dogs without exaggerations are vital for the sustainability of the dog breeds and motivation for the future of dog shows.

Thank you so much for your cooperation!

March 2021

On behalf of NZDJA, NZKC and in conjunction with its CH&W Committee

Introduction

The dog show judge has an excellent opportunity to prevent unsound breeding by avoiding giving high awards to dogs that lack breed soundness and instead merit the specimen with the optimal combination of breed type and soundness.

This document, the Judges Breed Observations (JBO), presents an overview of items that are important to consider in all breeds, and specific problems connected to exaggerations in pedigree dogs. This knowledge is of basic importance for all dog show judges and concerns dogs of all breeds. Judges are requested to study the entire document and should pay special attention to the specific text regarding the breed(s) and group(s) they are judging. Please see “Application” for a summary of the operation of this scheme.

The primary task of a dog show judge is to preserve the characteristics of each breed within the frames of the approved Breed Standard. This must, however, never be done at the expense of soundness. It is the responsibility of the judge to be thoroughly acquainted with the Breed Standard as well as the anatomical and constructional risk areas for possible health problems caused by exaggeration of the breed type characteristics. Such exaggerations may harm the individual dog, and interfere with the development of the breed as a whole.

A Breed Standard does not describe exaggerations, but the wording of breed typical characteristics may unintentionally mislead judges and breeders to believing that specimen with extreme type will be preferred at shows and as a consequence, in breeding.

A judge shall primarily evaluate the exhibits as a result of previous generations of breeding. However, *trends towards exaggerations* must be identified before they result in wide-spread problems.

The JBO identify *areas of risk* related to breed type. The intention of the document is to increase judges' awareness of problems related to *exaggerations in breed types*. The JBO is intended to complement to the Breed Standard and is not a listing of deviations and faults, nor a manual of rules connecting the observed issues to a fixed quality award or grading. The JBO provides judges with a guide to characteristics to observe in relation to breed specific areas of risk and note issues as well as soundness in these areas. The general intent is preventative more than censuring, by not only noting deviations, but also focusing on soundness in the areas of risk. Breed concerns listed in the JBO do not include frequently occurring construction faults, which are not connected to exaggeration in breed type.

The JBO is based on the dog show experiences in the last decade, regarding identification of areas of risk in a selected number of areas of risk in a selected number of high-profile breeds. These instructions are the result of information gathered through consultation between dog show judges, breed clubs, the Nordic Kennel Union and the Canine Health & Welfare committee. This information is the basis for the selection of listed breeds and for the written directions for each breed. The structure of the JBO is designed for a continuous follow up and regular revision.

The breeds listed are part of the approximately 220 breeds recognized by the New Zealand Kennel Club. Internationally, they are selected from breeds considered as possibly challenged with a negative development due to exaggerated features. This is the first attempt to collect data specific to our pedigree dogs in New Zealand and will provide competent evidence that support our breeders continued efforts to breed healthy dogs.

See Appendix 1 regarding the criteria for listing breeds in the JBO.

Application

A judge should familiarize themselves with the Breed(s) they have been invited to judge and also the text introducing the pertinent breed groups. All judges should be well acquainted with the sections “Basics for all dogs” (Page 7) and “Breed Types” (Page 9).

It is of utmost importance that judges in quality grading and competition assessment continue to evaluate every dog in a positive manner regarding breed type and overall merit. However, exaggerations and faults, which may jeopardize soundness and health, must be scrutinized. This is relevant for all breeds, but especially for the JBO listed breeds.

It is important to remember that all dogs should be healthy and sound. However, a dog that is sound but lacking in breed type, is NOT a good representative of that particular breed.

JBO issues and quality grading

Observations regarding the JBO issues (areas of risk specific for each listed breed) should influence awards/quality grading and competition assessment positively and negatively. The influence should depend on the degree and severity of the deviation, just like other faults.

It is the judge’s personal general evaluation of type, quality and soundness that motivates the quality and competition awards.

JBO is not a manual of rules connecting issues to fixed quality grades, except when these observations are mentioned in the New Zealand Breed Standards as a Very Serious Fault.

Judges are instructed to particularly consider the JBO issues when awarding Challenge Certificate, since this indicates that the judge has considered that the dog is worthy of the title of Champion and not only the best of sex. It is very important to remember that deviations from overall health and soundness are much more serious than cosmetic failings.

In written critiques, judges should comment on the JBO issues both positively and negatively and how these observations influence the placing or grading of each dog.

It is particularly important to highlight when dogs exhibit soundness and quality regarding the breed specific areas of risk. In this way, dog shows may support positive selection for future breeding regarding the combination of show qualities and soundness. The preventative intention of both the JBO concept is thus fulfilled. This aligns with the *FCI Show Judges Code of Commitment to the Welfare of Purebred Dogs*: “At shows, FCI show judges are responsible for choosing and placing the best dogs in each breed and thus for allowing these dogs to be the base of the individual breed gene pool as well as the tools for selective breeding for all responsible dog breeders.”

The Judges Reports

The judges’ reports are of essential value to the JBO concept. Each breed has its own report form where the judges note observations regarding areas of risk in addition to the general evaluation. These reports are necessary for the follow-ups of JBO listed breeds and for the continuous updating of the JBO document. These forms should also be communicated to the breed clubs in order to create consensus between judges and breed experts. It is, however, up to the NZKC to decide the practical implementation of the reporting.

The judge is invited to give their further personal views and comments and to suggest other breeds for the JBO list. The report form is also available to judges for breeds that are not JBO listed.

Exaggerations in presentation

Exaggerations in presentation may negatively influence the way the public view dog shows and harm the respect for our sport and pedigree dogs.

Judges are therefore asked to point out in their observations any exaggerations in handling and presentation which may make examination difficult and more importantly, be detrimental to the dog and unethical in relation to health and function. Coat preparation and grooming may lead to unacceptable living conditions for the dogs of some breeds. These topics are thus mentioned in the JBO text, although not directly concerning the JBO concept and affecting the breeding.

Movement should be evaluated at a breed specific speed and manner.

Basics for all dogs

The form for reporting JBO observations may also be used for breeds that are not listed in the JBO, if the judge wants to draw the attention to a specific breed.

It is important to stress that serious deviations in the functions listed below should make the judge consider non-awarding the exhibit, even if that special deviation is not mentioned as a Very Serious Fault in the Breed Standard.

The judge is asked to make it explicitly clear in the report which observation has motivated the non-award.

Breathing

All dogs should be able to breathe normally, also when moving.

About assessment of respiratory distress symptoms, see [Appendix 2](#).

Eyes

All dogs should have sound, clear eyes without signs of irritation. [See Appendix 3](#).

Bite and teeth

All dogs should have healthy teeth and well-functioning bite corresponding to what the Breed Standard requires. Incorrectly placed teeth may cause damage to the gums. Jaws should close normally.

The gums should not display any signs of injury, irritation or damage. Such deviations could be clinical signs of impaired health and should be handled accordingly.

Weight

No dog should be obese/overweight or overly thin.

All dogs should be in good muscular condition.

Skin and coat

All dogs should have healthy skin without any signs of irritation.

The extent and presentation of the coat should follow the requirements of the Breed Standard and not be so profuse that it affects the dog's wellbeing and ability to move freely and soundly, also in daily life.

Movement

All dogs should move without effort and distress and in a breed specific manner.

Behaviour

All dogs should have a temperament which allows them to function in the modern society. Breed typical behavior is to be noted and respected, but should not prevent social behavior and accessibility. Excessive reactions of fear or shyness is never desirable.

Uncontrolled aggressive behaviour or panic attempts to flee, should not be tolerated and shall consequently motivate a non-award

Behaviour issues are especially mentioned in the JBO text where it has been indicated to be an area of risk.

Breed types

In a number of breeds, the type and characteristics are due to genetic mutations (defect-genes) causing specific anatomical features and should not to be considered as normal canine anatomic variation.

Such breed types are the result of human intention to create breeds with specific physical breed characteristics. It is thus very important that judges and breeders, when preserving breed type characteristics, promote selection of dogs with optimal combination of breed type and vital constitution.

Brachycephalic Breeds

The short skulled/faced (brachycephalic) breeds are represented in the Toy, the Utility and Non-Sporting Groups. They constitute a group of breeds where the typical features are expressed to a varying degree in skull, muzzle, jaws, eyes, ribcage and skin. Exaggerations in the specific conformation might lead to serious health problems in these breeds; especially, but not exclusively, referring to problems in breathing and regulation of body temperature.

See Appendix 2: Assessment of breathing distress

See Appendix 3: Eye Problems

Toy Breeds

Small sized breeds, sometime called dwarfs, are found in Toy Group, but also in the Terrier, Hound, Utility and Non-Sporting Groups. When dwarfism is carried to the extreme, it leads to a devitalizing overall weakness and poor skeletal and muscular development. Further exaggerations of dwarfism would give rise to serious health problems. Some of the Toy breeds are also brachycephalic (see above) and/or chondrodystrophic (see below)

Protruding eyes in shallow eye sockets occur in brachycephalic Toy breeds. Open fontanel, wry lower jaw and lame (paralyzed) tongue also occur. Dwarfism can also cause ribcage malformations; shortened or open rib cage with short sternal bone, rib deformations and narrow ribcage. Powerless shuffling movement as a result of poor muscular condition, is seen in some breeds.

See Appendix 2: Assessment of breathing distress

See Appendix 3: Eye Problems

Breeds with chondrodystrophic (disproportionate) growth retardation

Breeds with chondrodystrophic (disproportionate) growth retardation are seen in the Toy, Terrier, Gundog, Hound and Working Dog groups. If the chondrodystrophic traits are exaggerated, it leads to serious skeletal deformities and inability to move soundly. Inadequate ground clearance interfering with the working function of the breed is also a negative consequence.

The molossoïd breeds

This group includes the mastiff breeds and the mountain dogs, descendants of the ancient molossoïd dogs. These are dogs of giant size with accentuated body volume and skin and are seen in the Utility group. These dogs must have a sound conformation of muscular strength and suitable amount of skin in order to function well and being able to carry out the specific traits required by the Breed Standards. The specific molossoïd traits must not be exaggerated creating grotesque dimensions. To this group belongs also the small molossoïd type of breeds of the Toy and Non-Sporting group.

See Appendix 2: Assessment of breathing distress

See Appendix 3: Eye Problems

Group 1 - Toy Dogs

Affenpinscher	Australian Silky Terrier	Bichon Frise
Bolognese	Cavalier King Charles Spaniel	Chihuahua (Long Coat)
Chihuahua (Smooth Coat)	Chinese Crested Dog	Coton De Tulear
English Toy Terrier	Griffon Bruxellois	Havanese
Italian Greyhound	Japanese Chin	King Charles Spaniel
Lowchen	Maltese	Miniature Pinscher
Papillon	Pekingese	Pomeranian
Pug	Russian Toy	Yorkshire Terrier

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 1

Some of these Toys have extreme conformation such as shortened skull and underdeveloped muzzle – brachycephalic. Some of the breeds are also chondrodystrophic. Further exaggeration of these standard correct features and exaggerated dwarfism would give rise to serious health problems. See also page 9 *Breed Types – Toy Breeds*.

The brachycephalic head is part of the breed type in the Griffon, Japanese Chin, King Charles Spaniel, Pug and Pekingese. This may give rise to breathing problems and impaired body temperature regulation. Narrow respiratory channels with restrained breathing and pinched nostrils are serious problems, which must be noted. See also Appendix 2 regarding assessment of breathing distress.

Several of the breeds have protruding eyes in shallow eye sockets pre-disposing for eye injuries. See also Appendix 3 regarding eye problems.

Open fontanel is an anomaly and a Very Serious Fault in all breeds.

Wry lower jaw and/or lame tongue, so called paralyzed tongue, are Very Serious Faults.

A deviant pattern of movement in some breeds with frantic scratching behaviour and signs of unmotivated pain when on a leash, may indicate a serious neurological disorder, syringomyelia.

Powerless shuffling movement can be seen in Toy breeds as an effect of unsound living conditions causing poor muscles.

Some of the breeds in this group are heavily coated. This has, in some cases, resulted in incorrect, woolly and excessive coats, so heavy that it impairs movement and affects quality of daily life for the dogs. See also Exaggerations in presentation page 6.

In some Spitz breeds there is occurrence of incorrect coats with poor or no topcoat and an abundance of undercoat or persisting puppy coat.

JBO listed breeds in Group 1

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

Areas of risk are related to tendency towards brachycephaly, expressed in page 9:

1. **Head:** Overly short muzzle, exaggerated stop as well as very short, rounded skull (which may lead to a serious neurological disorder).
2. **Breathing Problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways) [see Appendix 2](#).
3. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes increase the risk for injuries. Loose eyelids. Profuse flow of tears. Skin folds showing sign of irritation. [See Appendix 3](#).
4. **Movement:** A specific deviant pattern of movement with a frantic scratching behaviour and signs of unmotivated pain when on leash, may indicate a serious neurological disorder.

Look for soundness of breathing, skin, eyes and movement. The wording of the standard explicitly warns for preventing a brachycephalic tendency: *“Head, cranial region: Skull: Almost flat between ears. Stop: Shallow.”* The eyes shall be *“Large, dark, round but not prominent; spaced well apart”*.

Chihuahua, Smooth Coat and Long Coat

Areas of risk are related to exaggerated dwarfism:

1. **Mouth:** Problems like underdeveloped muzzle giving rise to faulty bite, dentition and jaws. Also, canine teeth going up into upper palate.
2. **Lame (paralyzed) tongue.**
3. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes increase the risk for eye injuries. [See Appendix 3](#).
4. **Hindquarters:** Weedy and unsound construction.
5. **Skull:** *“A well rounded Apple Dome skull, with or without molero”*. A small dimple noticeable as a result of the closure of the fontanel is acceptable.

Particular attention must be paid to the formation of the skull and the jaws and the general anatomy.

Chinese Crested Dog

The show presentation constitutes the area of risk:

1. Skin injuries caused by ethically unacceptable removal of hair (epilating and chemical hair removal) in order to present the dogs in agreement with the standard.

Griffon Bruxellois – Brachycephalic type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Head:** A small head with an overly short muzzle can give rise to eye injuries and neurological disorders.
2. **Breathing:** Forced breathing with pronounced snoring sounds cause by insufficient room in throat cavities and/or pinched nostrils and/or rib cage. [See Appendix 2.](#)
3. **Movement:** A specific deviant pattern of movement with a frantic scratching behaviour and signs of unmotivated pain when on leash, may indicate a serious neurological disorder.

Particular attention must be paid to breathing, nose and sound eyes as well as the pattern of movement.

Japanese Chin – Brachycephalic type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing:** Forced breathing with pronounced snoring sounds caused by too small skull, which limits the room of the upper respiratory cavities, pinched nostrils. Too short ribcage [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes in shallow eye sockets may predispose for injuries. [See Appendix 3.](#)

Look for sound breathing and the correct formation of the head/skull and the ribcage.

King Charles Spaniel - Brachycephalic type

Areas of risk are:

1. **General construction:** Poor, undeveloped ribcage with a keel; bent front legs and feet turning out.
2. **Muzzle:** Too short.
3. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes increase the risk for eye injuries. [See Appendix 3.](#)
4. **Movement:** A specific deviant pattern of movement with a frantic scratching behaviour and signs of unmotivated pain when on leash, may indicate a serious neurological disorder.

Particular attention must be paid to sound breathing and the general anatomy.

Pekingese – Brachycephalic and Chondrodystrophic type

The special conformation of this breed by the shortened skull, overly short bridge of nose and jaws, may cause health problems if exaggerated.

Areas of risk are related to exaggerated dwarfism, brachycephaly and chondrodystrophy:

1. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes, which increase the risk for eye injuries. [See Appendix 3.](#)
2. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). [See Appendix 2.](#)
3. **Nose Wrinkle:** Overhanging nose wrinkle can obstruct the nostrils and can cause skin inflammation.
4. **General Construction:** Weak with poor ribcage, short sternal bone and bad muscle condition.

5. **Coat:** Coat which can be too profuse and/or woolly and cause discomfort. The standard reads *“Long and straight with profuse mane extending beyond the shoulders forming cape or frill round the neck; top coat rather coarse, with thick undercoat. Profuse feathering on ears, legs, thighs, tail and toes”*. Excessive coat should be penalized.

Breathing shall be assessed with the dog in action.

Untypical/unsound movement must not be confused with *“A slow dignified rolling gait in front, with a close gait behind, this typical movement not to be confused with a roll caused by slackness of shoulders.”*

Pomeranian

Areas of risk are:

1. **Coat:** Exaggerated amount of undercoat in combination with faulty or deficient topcoat causes lack of the elasticity characterizing a correct double coat.
2. **Movement:** Powerless shuffling movement due to poor muscular condition.

Standard reads *“Two coats, an undercoat and an outer coat. Former soft, fluffy; the latter long, perfectly straight, harsh in texture and covering whole of body.”* A faulty coat might indicate development of hairlessness. Correct coat quality is thus essential!

Look also for correct size, nose, jaws and teeth, as well as sound movement.

Pug – Brachycephalic and small Molossoïd breed

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils, narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). And/or short and open ribcage with short ribs and sternal bone. Obesity/overweight. [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Face:** Overly short muzzle with improper dentition, excessive loose skin and hair on a nose wrinkle disturbing the function of the eye as well as the nose. The standard states *“Eyes or nose never adversely affected or obscured by over nose wrinkle. Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose wrinkle is unacceptable and should be heavily penalized.”*
3. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes, which increase the risk of eye injuries. [See Appendix 3.](#)

Look for sound breathing, sound skin and eyes, the formation of the ribcage and the size and weight. The standard mentions *“ideal weight 6.3-8.1kg.”* The standard also mentions *“Muzzle relatively short”*

Yorkshire Terrier

Areas of risk are:

1. **Mouth:** Poor jaws and dentition *“Perfectly even, with teeth as sound as possible. An animal having lost any teeth through accident not to be faulted providing the jaws are even”*.
2. **Exaggerated dwarfism:** The standard points out: *“Weight: up to 3.2kgs. Skull rather small and flat, not too prominent or round. Eyes: not prominent”*:

3. Coat: Length should never impede movement or the development of good muscular condition.

Look for sound breathing and normal development of muscular condition. The muzzle, healthy teeth and correct jaws and tongue are important.

Group 2 - Terriers

Airedale Terrier
Bedlington Terrier
Bull Terrier (Miniature)
Dandie Dinmont Terrier
German Hunting Terrier
Jack Russell Terrier
Manchester Terrier
Parson Russell Terrier
Skye Terrier
Tenterfield Terrier

American Staffordshire Terrier
Border Terrier
Cairn Terrier
Fox Terrier (Smooth)
Glen of Imaal Terrier
Kerry Blue Terrier
Norfolk Terrier
Scottish Terrier
Soft Coated Wheaten Terrier
Welsh Terrier

Australian Terrier
Bull Terrier
Cesky Terrier
Fox Terrier (Wire)
Irish Terrier
Lakeland Terrier
Norwich Terrier
Sealyham Terrier
Staffordshire Bull Terrier
West Highland White Terrier

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 2

The chondrodystrophic type is known in this group. Some breeds in the group might show skin problems, some have problems with incorrect bites and some with tendencies towards exaggerated breed type. Hairless patches and sparse coat occur in several of the breeds.

JBO listed breeds in Group 2

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Bull Terrier/Bull Terrier (Miniature)

Areas of risk are:

1. **Mouth:** Narrow lower jaw with canine teeth going up into the upper palate.
2. **Skin:** Irritation, and sparse coat without gloss.
3. **Eyes:** Undersized eye openings. [See Appendix 3.](#)

The unique type of head explains the tendency for faulty bite. Look for a correct head and a strong lower jaw.

Norwich Terrier

Areas of risk are: related to a tendency towards dwarfism, as well as abnormal conditions in throat/larynx causing forced and noisy respiration.

1. **Eyes and breathing:** Apple head (rounded or domed skull), protruding eyes and a tendency to dish face, which can cause eye problems and breathing problems. Forced breathing with pronounced snoring sounds and noisy respiration. [See Appendix 2 and Appendix 3.](#)
2. **Movement:** Excessively short neck and extremely short body negatively affecting movement. The standard asks *“Neck: strong of good length”* and *“Body: Short back, compact body with good depth. Rib cage should be long and well sprung with short loin”*.

Look for a correct head type and body, but also sound and free movement and sound breathing.

Staffordshire Bull Terrier

Areas of risk are:

1. **Mouth:** Lower canine teeth going into the upper palate.
2. **Coat and Skin:** Sparse coat and skin irritation.

Look for a correct bite, correct length of muzzle, normal breathing and healthy skin.

Group 3 - Gundogs

American Cocker Spaniel

Cesky Fousek
Cocker Spaniel
English Springer Spaniel
German Shorthaired Pointer
Gordon Setter
Irish Red & White Setter
Italian Spinone
Large Munsterlander
Spanish Water Dog
Welsh Springer Spaniel

Bracco Italiano

Chesapeake Bay Retriever
Curly Coated Retriever
Field Spaniel
German Wirehaired Pointer
Hungarian Vizsla
Irish Setter
Labrador Retriever
Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
Sussex Spaniel

Brittany

Clumber Spaniel

English Setter
Flat-coated Retriever
Golden Retriever
Hungarian Wire Haired Vizsla
Irish Water Spaniel
Lagotto Romagnolo
Pointer
Weimaraner

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 3

The group contains the Pointing dogs with high demands for soundness in construction, which must not show extreme tendencies such as heaviness, overly lymphatic conformation, nor too elegant construction with excessive coat or ribcages that are too deep or too flat. There are some breeds with exaggerated amount of skin.

The Retrievers/Flushing dogs/Water dogs. Endurance and sound movement are therefore particularly important, as is good muscular condition. It is important to distinguish between obesity/overweight. Some of the Spaniel breeds in this group show problems with eyes and ears due to excessive skin and large heavily coated outer ears.

See also Appendix 3 about eyes.

JBO listed breeds in Group 3

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

American Cocker Spaniel

Areas of risk are mostly related to tendencies toward brachycephaly expressed in page 12:

1. **Head:** Overly short muzzle, too short rounded skull and bite problems.
2. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes and shallow eye sockets, profuse flow of tears. Loose eyelids and unsound lip folds. [See Appendix 3.](#)
3. **Coat:** Exaggerated volume of coat and incorrect coat texture.

Look for correct head and muzzle proportions, sound eyes, normal tear drainage and correct bite. Good length of ribcage and sternal bone and correct coat are also highly prized.

The Standard reads about the coat: *“The ears, chest, abdomen and legs should be well feathered, but not excessively so as to hide the American Cocker Spaniels true lines and movement or affect his appearance and function as a sporting dog. The texture is most important. The coat should be silky, flat or slightly wavy and of a texture which permits easy care. Excessive or curly or cottony texture coat should be penalized”.*

Bracco Italiano

Area of risk is:

1. **Facial skin and eyelids:** Exaggerated amounts of skin may cause unsound lip folds and/or eyelid problems. [See Appendix 3.](#)

Clumber Spaniel

This should be an agile working dog of good condition, without overweight or exaggerations in head and skull.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Head:** Excessively heavy with an abundance of loose skin and loose eyelids, which may cause eye problems.
2. **Exaggerated size and heaviness:**

Look for powerful, sound, typical movement in dogs with correct dimensions, size and head.

Italian Spinone

Area of risk is:

1. **Facial skin and eyelids:** Exaggerated amounts of skin may cause unsound lip folds and/or eyelid problems. [See Appendix 3.](#)

Group 4 - Hounds

Afghan Hound	Azawakh	Basenji
Basset Fauve De Bretagne	Basset Hound	Beagle
Black & Tan Coonhound	Bloodhound	Bluetick Coonhound
Borzoi	Dachshund (Long Haired)	Dachshund (Mini Long Haired)
Dachshund (Mini Smooth Haired)	Dachshund (Mini Wire Haired)	Dachshund (Smooth Haired)
Dachshund (Wire Haired)	Deerhound	Finnish Spitz
Foxhound	Grand Bassett Griffon Vandeem	Greyhound
The Hamiltonstovare	Harrier	Ibizan Hound
Irish Wolfhound	Norwegian Elkhound	Otterhound
Peruvian Hairless (Large)	Peruvian Hairless (Medium)	Peruvian Hairless (Small)
Petite Bassett Griffon Vendeem	Pharaoh Hound	Portuguese Podengo (Smooth Large)
Portuguese Podengo (Smooth Medium)	Portuguese Podengo (Smooth Mini)	Portuguese Podengo (Wire Large)
Portuguese Podengo (Wire Medium)	Portuguese Podengo (Wire Mini)	Redbone Coonhound
Rhodesian Ridgeback	Saluki	The Sloughi
Thai Ridgeback Dog	Whippet	

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 4

The group contains the Dachshund, one breed with six varieties of chondrodystrophic type. Although none of the varieties is listed, it is important to notice that in short-legged breeds, poor front construction and asymmetry must be observed, as well as inadequate ground clearance that interfere with the working function. For more information concerning Area of risk - See *Breeds with chondrodystrophic (disproportionate) growth retardation* – page 9.

The group also contains working hunting dogs with high demands for a sound construction. The Bassett breeds are chondrodystrophic, which can predispose to unsound front construction; for instance causing toe pads not meeting the ground properly. A particular area of risk is the ribcage, which can be deformed with defective ribs and a short sternal bone. In short-legged breeds, poor front construction and asymmetry must be observed, as well as inadequate ground clearance that interfere with the working function.

The Sighthounds are characterized by a homozygous type of construction. Problems with teeth and bites are found in some of the breeds, as well as poor and sparse coats. There are some Afro-Asian Sighthounds with exotic mentality (aloof and supercilious). However, these traits must never turn into exaggerated inaccessibility.

JBO listed breeds in Group 4

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Azawakh

Areas of risk are:

1. **Weight:** Standard asks for a particular slim and elegant dog, but it should not be overly slim. Extreme general thinness is described as a Very Serious Fault in the Breed Standard.
2. **Behaviour:** Aggressiveness, anxiousness and undue shyness.

Basset Hound

Exaggerations of the breed type and some breed characteristics constitute risks for health problems.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Skin:** Exaggerated amount of loose skin may cause inflammations in wrinkles. Skin is supple and elastic without any exaggeration.
2. **Fore and Hindquarters:** Poor construction and inadequate ground clearance, resulting from exaggerated shortness of legs, may cause incorrect movement and interfere with the working function of the breed.
3. **Eyelids:** Too loose, oversized and/or inverted eyelids. [See Appendix 3.](#)
4. **Ears:** Exaggeration of length of ears.

Look for typical proportions, eyes, ears and skin. Heavy ears and skin may cause eyelid problems. Of even greater importance is the correct movement. The standard reads *“Smooth free action with forelegs reaching well forward and hind legs showing powerful thrust, hound moving true both front and rear. Hocks and stifles never stiff in movement, nor must any toes be dragged.”*

It is important to bear in mind that this is a working hound and must be fit for purpose and therefore should be strong, active and capable of great endurance in the field.

Bloodhound

Areas of risk is:

1. **Skin and Eyes:** Exaggerated amount of skin and loose or inverted eyelids may cause problems.

Group 5 - Working Dogs

Australian Cattle Dog	Australian Kelpie	Australian Shepherd
Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog	Bearded Collie	Beauceron
Belgian Shepherd (Groenendael)	Belgian Shepherd (Laekinois)	Belgian Shepherd (Malinois)
Belgian Shepherd (Tervueren)	Bergamasco Shepherd Dog	Border Collie
Bouvier Des Flandres	Briard	Collie (Rough)
Collie (Smooth)	Dutch Shepherd Dog	Finnish Lapphund
German Shepherd (Long Stock)	German Shepherd (Stock Coat)	Hungarian Puli
Icelandic Sheepdog	Komondor	Kuvasz
Maremma Sheepdog	Miniature American Shepherd	Norwegian Buhund
NZ Huntaway	Old English Sheepdog	The Polish Lowland Sheepdog
Pumi	Pyrenean Sheepdog (Long Haired)	Shetland Sheepdog
Swedish Vallhund	Tatra Shepherd Dog	Welsh Corgi (Cardigan)
Welsh Corgi (Pembroke)	White Swiss Shepherd Dog	

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 5

This group contains several working breeds for which soundness and the spirit to move are of paramount importance. Movement should therefore be evaluated with particular attention regarding capacity, soundness and breed type.

Breeds of the chondrodystrophic type are contained in this group.

There are breeds in these group with problems of exaggerated shyness and inaccessibility. Excessive reactions of fear or shyness is never desirable. Uncontrolled aggressive behaviour of panic attempts to flee should motivate non-awards.

JBO listed breeds in Group 5

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Collie (Rough)

Areas of risk are:

1. **Mouth:** Narrow lower jaw resulting in inverted canine teeth going up into the upper palate. *“The teeth should be of good size, with the lower incisors fitting closely behind the upper incisors; a very slight space not to be regarded as a serious fault”.*
2. **Eyes:** Excessively small and very deep set eyes. Eyes shall be *“They should be of medium size, set somewhat obliquely, of almond shape”.* See Appendix 3.
3. **Behaviour:** Listed as a fault *“Nervousness”*

Look for correct lower jaw, bite, teeth and eyes as well as correct behaviour. The standard notes: *“The Collie should instantly appeal as a dog of great beauty, standing with impassive dignity, with no part out of proportion to the whole.”*

Collie (Smooth)

Areas of risk are:

1. **Mouth:** Narrow lower jaw resulting in inverted canine teeth going up into the upper palate. *“The teeth should be of good size, with the lower incisors fitting closely behind the upper incisors; a very slight space not to be regarded as a serious fault”.*
2. **Eyes:** Excessively small and very deep set eyes. Eyes shall be *“They should be of medium size, set somewhat obliquely, of almond shape”.* See Appendix 3.
3. **Behaviour:** *“Temperament should be gay and friendly, never nervous or aggressive.”*

Look for correct lower jaw, bite, teeth and eyes as well as correct behaviour. The standard notes: *“The Collie should instantly appear as gifted with its intelligence, alertness and activity. The Collie should stand with dignity and his movements, governed by perfect anatomical formation, with no part out of proportion, should be smooth and graceful. The Collie should give the impression of a dog capable of working.”*

German Shepherd Dog – Stock & Long Stock

Areas of risk are:

1. **Hindquarters:** Over angulated and cow hocked hindquarters with instability in hocks.
2. **Topline:** Arched and cut away in loin and croup.

Exaggeration in presentation with extreme handling precludes assessment of the demands of the standard: *“The position of the hind legs is slightly set back, when viewed from rear the hind legs are parallel to each other”* and *“The hock joints are well developed and firm, the rear pasterns stand perpendicular under the hock joint”.* Evaluation of the movement should be made at both trot and walk.

“The topline flows from the set on of the neck, over the high long withers and over the straight back to the slightly sloping croup without a noticeable break. The back is moderately long, firm, strong and well-muscled. The loin is broad, short, strongly developed and well-muscled. The croup should be long and slightly sloping (approximately 23 degrees to the horizontal) into the set on of the tail without disruption to the topline.”

Group 6 - Utility

Akita
Bernese Mountain Dog
Bullmastiff
Dobermann
German Pinscher
Japanese Akita
Mastiff
Portuguese Water Dog
Rottweiler
Schnauzer (Giant)
Siberian Husky
Tibetan Mastiff

Alaskan Malamute
Black Russian Terrier
Canadian Eskimo Dog
Dogue de Bordeaux
Great Swiss Mountain Dog
Kangal Dog
Neapolitan Mastiff
Pyrenean Mastiff
Samoyed
Schnauzer (Miniature)
Spanish Mastiff

Anatolian Shepherd Dog
Boxer
Central Asian Shepherd Dog
Estrela Mountain Dog
Italian Corso Dog
Leonberger
Newfoundland
Pyrenean Mountain Dog
Schnauzer
Shiba Inu
St Bernard

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 6

This group includes several brachycephalic breeds, breeds of mastiff type as well as mountain dogs. It is of utmost importance that dogs are not of grotesque dimensions or overweight. They must have a sound, strong constitution in order to carry the typically heavy body and head according to the demands of the standards. They must move without effort or discomfort. Heavy breathing as well as overly heavy heads carried too low is incorrect in both small and large breeds. See also Appendix 2 regarding assessment of breathing distress.

Narrow fronts, bent forelegs and weak pasterns as well as cowhocks, lack of angulation or over-angulation in hind legs are incorrect for any breed, but particularly important regarding the heavy breeds in Group 6.

The mastiff type dogs have excessive, loose skin, which must never be exaggerated. Exaggerated amounts of skin may cause inflammation in skin folds, eye or lip problems. See also Appendix 3 about eye problems. A dog's skin must be healthy without signs of discomfort.

Many breeds in this group have traces of original mental sharpness and guarding instincts. Breed typical characteristics should be preserved, but never exceed general basic recommendations for all breeds, nor judicial regulations.

JBO listed breeds in Group 6

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Boxer – Brachycephalic and Molossoïd type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Skin:** Irritation and discoloration.

The Standard prescribes the *“The length of muzzle to the whole head should be as 1 is to 3”*. Dentition should be sound and according to the breed standard.

Look for sound breathing, the correct proportions in the head, the correct teeth and healthy skin.

Bullmastiff – Brachycephalic and Molossoïd type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Facial Skin:** Exaggerated amount of facial skin, which can cause eye and eyelid problems.
2. **Skin problems.**
3. **Hindquarters:** Lack of angulation, which can cause knee problems.
4. **Topline:** Exaggerated height over rear end and very steep croup, which can cause locomotion problems.
5. **Type and Size exaggerations.**

Look for sound breathing and that the muzzle is not shorter than one third of the length of the head. Sound movement and correct angulation in hindquarters should be praised highly, as well as sound skin and coat. Extreme type and size should not be preferred over soundness, balance and correct construction.

Dogue de Bordeaux – Brachycephalic and Molossoïd type

Areas of risk are:

1. **General anatomical construction:** Exaggeration of the Standard points regarding the front, hindquarter angulation and the high croup, which can cause unsound movement without drive and vigor.
2. **Loose eyelids:** [See Appendix 3.](#)

Look for functional anatomy, sound movement and sound eyes.

Mastiff – Molossoïd type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Hindquarters:** Too high at the rear, straight stifles and very steep croup may cause incorrect and impaired movement.
2. **Eyelids:** Too loose, oversized and/or inverted eyelids. [See Appendix 3.](#)
3. **Breathing Problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds, often with mouth constantly open, due to overly short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). [See Appendix 2.](#)
4. **Skin:** Irritation and discoloration.

Look for the typical strong, sound conformation supporting the strongly made body and heavy bone of this breed. The massive head shall be carried erect in a breed typical way. Movement must be sound and without discomfort.

Neapolitan Mastiff – Molossoïd type

The conformation of the breed is creating a *“Well boned, large, strongly built, vigorous, alert and muscular. Of majestic bearing. With intelligent expression.”* Which, however, must not be grotesque. The typical skin *“A degree of loose-fitting skin over body and head, with some dewlap, is a feature, not to be excessive”* makes pronounced exaggeration risky.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Skin:** Exaggerated amount of skin in general. On head: forming wrinkles surrounding the eyes and/or oversized eyelids, which may cause eyelids folding inwards or outwards. [See Appendix 3.](#)
Lips: Unsound lip folds.
2. **General Construction:** Incorrect construction of the legs and poor overall anatomy and conformation can cause unsoundness and discomfort of movement.

Look for healthy skin and sound eyes, but also correct movement. Exaggerated amount of skin and incorrect movement should not be encouraged.

Dogs with the typical *“Slow, free, bear-like. Slow trot, long steps covering ground well. Rarely gallops.”* Should be highly prized.

Saint Bernard Dog, – Molossoïd type

Areas of risk are:

1. **Head:** Over-dimensioned and too heavy. Exaggerated amount of facial skin and too loose lip folds.
2. **Eyelids:** Loose and or/oversized or inverted eyelids. [See Appendix 3.](#) *“Eyelids as close fitting as possible. Natural tightness of lids desired. A small angular wrinkle of the lower eyelid with inconspicuous showing of the conjunctiva, as well as a small angular wrinkle of the upper eye lid are allowed.”*

Look for the correct amount of skin and sound eyes. Dentition should be sound and according to the breed standard. The proportions of the dog must be correct and the construction powerful and movement sound.

Group 7 – Non Sporting

Boston Terrier
Chow Chow
French Bulldog
Great Dane
Lhasa Apso
Poodle (Toy)
Shih Tzu
Xoloitzcuintle

Bulldog
Dalmatian
German Spitz (Klein)
Japanese Spitz
Poodle (Miniature)
Schipperke
Tibetan Spaniel

Canaan Dog
Eurasier
German Spitz (Mittel)
Keeshond
Poodle (Standard)
Shar Pei
Tibetan Terrier

Breeds in bold type are listed in the JBO

About the breeds in Group 7

The brachycephalic head is part of the breed type in Boston Terriers, Bulldog, French Bulldogs and Shih Tzu's. This may give rise to breathing problems and impaired body temperature regulation. Narrow respiratory channels with restrained breathing and pinched nostrils are serious problems, which must be noted. See also Appendix 2 regarding assessment of breathing distress.

The group has breeds of great variation in size, it is of utmost importance that dogs are not of grotesque dimensions or overweight. They must move without effort or discomfort. Some type characteristics make up areas of risk in several of the breeds.

Protruding eyes in shallow sockets dispose the dog to eye injuries. See also Appendix 3 regarding eye problems.

In several Spitz breeds there is occurrence of incorrect coats with poor or no topcoat and an abundance of undercoat or persisting puppy coat. Some of the breeds are heavily coated. This has, in some cases, resulted in incorrect woolly and excessive coats, so heavy that it impairs movement and affects quality of daily life for the dogs.

A dog's skin must be healthy without any signs of discomfort. Excessive loose skin must never be exaggerated.

JBO listed breeds in Group 7

The text within inverted commas are quotations from the Breed Standards

Boston Terrier – Brachycephalic and small Molossoïd breed

Areas of risk are related to size and brachycephaly (expressed in page 9):

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **General Construction:** Overly short body, roach back, diminutive tail and too short and flat in muzzle. Heavy and coarse head.
3. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes and shallow eye sockets. [See Appendix 3.](#)
4. **Underdeveloped tail:** Lack of visible/touchable tail vertebrae.

Look for sound breathing, the correct formation of the head/skull, and the dog's proportions.

Bulldog – Brachycephalic and Molossoïd type.

The extreme conformation of this breed with shortened skull and muzzle; underdeveloped bridge of nose and excessive amount of skin, causes health problems if exaggerated.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways). *"Dogs showing respiratory distress highly undesirable". "Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose wrinkle are unacceptable and should be heavily penalized".* [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Exaggerated type, conformation:** Insufficient angulation of forequarters and hindquarters may result in unsound movement/lameness challenging the Standard's demands. *"Soundness of movement of the utmost importance."*
3. **Face and eyes:** Excessively short bridge of muzzle, excessively loose facial skin and loose eyelids can cause injury and inflammation of the eyes. [See Appendix 3.](#) Overhanging nose roll can cause inflammations.
4. **Tail:** Rigid tail carried tightly over anus may disturb the function to defecate. Skin wrinkles in the anal region can cause inflammations. *"Lack of tail, inverted or extremely tight tails are undesirable".*

The Standard explicitly states the importance of unconstrained breathing.

Dogs with free, sound breathing and breed typical sound action as well as skin and eyes shall be particularly appreciated. It is of utmost importance that the tail is movable within the frame of the standard.

Chow Chow

Exaggerations regarding the amount of skin and the construction of the hindquarters can cause problems.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds often with mouth constantly open, caused by insufficient room in respiratory channels and throat. [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Hindquarters:** The breed typical restricted angulation of stifles and hock joints are requirements for the desirable breed typical movement, but these constructions also constitute an important area of risk. Stifles and hocks that knuckle over are anatomically incorrect and highly undesirable.

Look for sound breathing, **sound eyes not showing any signs of irritation** and breed typical, yet sound movement should be highly appreciated.

French Bulldog – Brachycephalic and small Molossoïd type.

The special conformation of this breed with shortened skull overly short bridge of nose; as well as underdeveloped tail, cause health problems if exaggerated further.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds due to short muzzle, pinched nostrils and/or narrow respiratory channels (insufficient room in pharyngeal cavities and airways) and/or ribcage. [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Face and Eyes:** Too short muzzle and protruding eyes, which increase the risk of eye injuries. [See Appendix 3.](#)
3. **Proportions and construction:** Overly short proportions in neck and back as well as insufficient angulation in fore and hindquarters can cause powerless dragging movement.
4. **Underdeveloped tail:** Lack of visible/touchable tail vertebrae.

Look for sound breathing, correct bridge of nose, eyes, skin tail and movement. The Breed Standard reads “Length of muzzle about 1/6 of the total head length.”

The Standard also calls for “Typically a small size molossian. Powerful dog for its small size, short, compact in all its proportions; smooth-coated, with a short face, a snub nose, erect ears and a naturally short tail. Must have the appearance of an active animal, intelligent, very muscular, of a compact build with a solid bone structure”. “Free movement”

The French Bulldog must not be excessively short on neck and back. Gait should be free and active.

Great Dane – Molossoïd type.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Exaggeration in Molossoïd type.**
2. **Fore and hindquarters:** Pasterns knuckling over and weak hindquarters.
3. **Eyelids:** Too loose, oversized and/or inverted eyelids. [See Appendix 3.](#)
4. **Feet:** Toe pads which do not meet the ground.
5. **Behaviour:** Anxiousness and undue shyness. *“Kindly without nervousness, friendly and outgoing”.*

Look for accessibility, correct fore and hindquarters, correct feet and sound eyes.

Shar-Pei

The extreme type and character of the skin (mucinosi/hyaluronosis) of this breed may give rise to health problems when exaggerated.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Skin:** Exaggerated amounts of skin and/ or loose wrinkled skin, which may lead to eye, ear and skin problems. Skin folds or hair should never disturb the normal function of the eye.
2. **Eyes:** Irritation and damage resulting from excessive amounts of skin. *“Function of the eyeball or lid in no way disturbed by surrounding skin, folds or hair. Any sign of irritation of the eyeball, conjunctiva or eyelids highly undesirable. Free from entropion”.* [See Appendix 3.](#)
3. **Mouth:** The padding of the lower lip can fold over the teeth. When the lower lip is constantly rolled in and *“interfering with the bite”*, it is a concern. (Constant tight lip interferes with the development of the lower jaw).

Look for dogs without exaggerated amount of skin, correct lower lip and sound/clear eyes and sound ears.

ShihTzu – Brachycephalic and Chondrodystrophic type.

Areas of risk are:

1. **Breathing problems:** Forced breathing, with pronounced snoring sounds, caused by brachycephaly and too small head (which limits the room of the upper respiratory cavities), *“Head broad, round,”* too short muzzle and/or pinched nostrils. *“Muzzle of ample width, square, short, not wrinkled”.* [See Appendix 2.](#)
2. **Eyes:** Protruding eyes, which increase the risk of eye injuries.
3. **Mouth:** Narrow lower jaw and poor dentition.

Look for sound breathing and correct head proportions, eyes, jaws and teeth.

Appendix 1 - Background for the Judges Breed Observations

This initial NZDJA JBO is modelled on the Nordic Kennel Union (NKU) publication – Breed Specific Instructions. The initial work was undertaken by the Swedish Kennel Klubb and was applied in practice at its dog shows from 2009. In 2012 it was adopted by the Nordic Kennel Union.

The JBO is the result of the NZDJA desire to ensure its judges are aware of their responsibility to the future of our breeds while completing judging assignments. The need to be conscientious of exaggerations in all forms of the sport and thus ensure that at all times, only the very best of the exhibits are rewarded.

Healthy pedigree dogs without exaggerations are vital for the sustainability of the dog breeds and motivation for the future of dog shows.

This publication encompasses discussions between dog show judges; breed clubs; and the NZKC Canine Health and Welfare committee.

The balance of Appendix 1 gives some background on the work completed by NKU and gives an insight into the modern thinking of canine organization globally as they move with the times and acknowledge the perception of pedigree dogs.

The first edition of the NKU BSI was finished in 2014. The basis for this first edition was an integrated evaluation of six different factors:

- 1) The initial selection of high profile breeds made by ten Scandinavian allrounders 2006 and the follow-up done 2012 with 20 Scandinavian allrounders.
- 2) The dialogue with the pertinent Scandinavian breed clubs during 2007-2013.
- 3)
 - a) The evaluation of the health situation by information from a questionnaire to all Swedish Small Animal Specialists in 2010, and Swedish insurance statistics (Agria Breed Profiles) for these breeds 1995-2011.
 - b) Information from a questionnaire to all members of the Norwegian Veterinary Association for Small Animal Practice, Norwegian championship show judges and breed clubs in 2011-2012.
- 4) The consensual result regarding the selection of listed breeds achieved at the Swedish general dog show judges' conference in 2007 and 2012. The BSI document was supported by the Norwegian General Show Judge Conference in 2014.
- 5) The evaluating reports of the BSI application made by judges at all the SKK shows in 2009-2012.
- 6) The final selections and elaborations made by the NKU-BSI working group 2012-2014.

The compound information from the six factors thus motivates the listing of the breeds assessed as at risk for a negative development due to exaggeration of type characteristics. These breeds should attract the judges' special attention at dog shows, regarding soundness and health in relation to exaggeration of breed type.

The evaluation of the BSI document will be done every 3rd year. The following points are the basis for this revised BSI document (second edition, 2018) together with the pillars mentioned above:

- 1) The opinion of all show judges, not only the allrounders. An online questionnaire was sent by the kennel clubs in Finland, Norway and Sweden to all their show judges, asking for their opinion regarding the breeds they are licensed to judge.
- 2) The dialog or online questionnaires to the breed clubs in the NKU countries.
- 3) The evaluation of the judges' reports from the shows.

The NKU BSI working group has had the survey responsibility for the selection of the listed breeds and verbal formulations in the BSI document, as well as the information to the NKU and the Nordic kennel clubs.

The evaluation was performed in 2017 and the second edition of the NKU BSI document is ready for use in the show ring in the spring.

The BSI document is in accordance with the *FCI Basic Statement for Show Judges, Dogs fit for their original function*, approved by the FCI General Committee in Helsinki October 2013 and further discussed as the FCI Show and Judges Commission's meeting in Paris, February 2014.

Appendix 2 – Assessment of breathing distress in the show ring

Basics for all dogs:

All dogs should be able to breathe normally, also when moving.

Three levels of breathing distress should be taken into consideration in quality competition assessment, with regards to the dogs' ability to breathe normally in the show ring, also when moving.

- 1) Non-significant/temporary signs of affected breathing, but without causing any difficulty to the dog. This should be noted but not necessarily affect the quality grading/award. This should, however, be considered at the competition assessment.
- 2) Milder affection of the ability to breathe (milder respiratory problems), as well as anatomical conditions that potentially affect the ability to breathe (pinched nostrils, too short nose, overly small head and/or very short proportions, underdeveloped ribcage and so on): This should influence the quality grading/award.
- 3) Obvious signs of respiratory problems should motivate a Very Serious Fault and non-award. Those signs of breathing distress are at hand if the dog already while standing still and without any provoking external factors" (like hot temperature, exciting stimuli and so on) shows labored respiration such as:
 - Mouth breathing with obvious retraction of the mouth angle, and/or very protruding tongue
 - Pronounced breathing sounds (snoring); inspiratory and/or expiratory
 - Retractions in the forechest area and/or behind the ribcage synchronous with the respiration
 - Nodding movements of the head and neck synchronous with the respiration

The assessment of breathing should always include evaluation of possible respiratory distress symptoms during and after evaluation of movement. Movement should be of breed adequate speed and duration.

Refer to the following diagram for a range of nostrils from open (normal) to severely stenotic and always be aware of the link between stenosis and breathing difficulties.

General signs of exhaustion, as well as difficulties and prolongation of recovery after action, are very serious findings and serious signs of lack of respiratory capacity.*

**SKK 2012 dvd Making assessments of dogs' respiration.*

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQ_3f4bLkME&feature=share

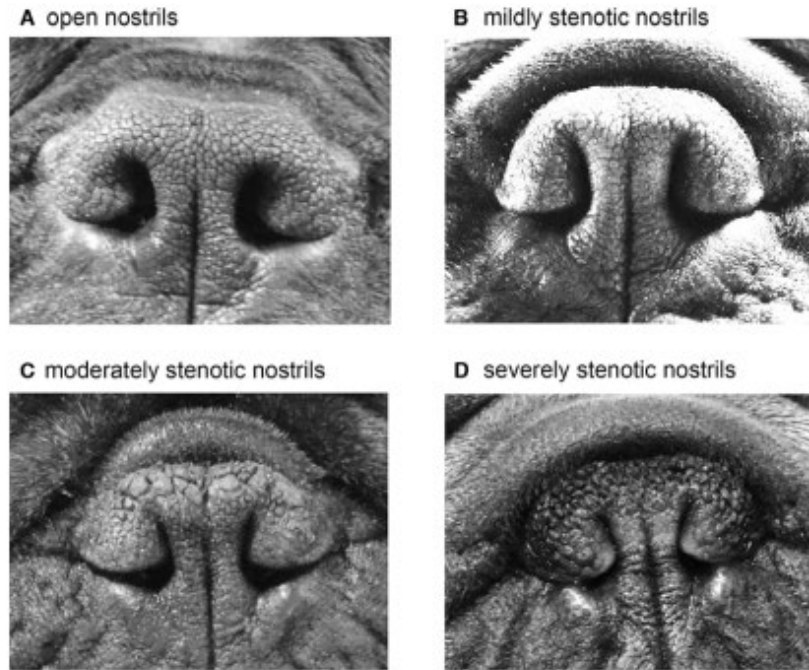


Fig 1. Definition of the degree of nostril stenosis in brachycephalic dogs. Representative nostrils of French bulldogs with different degrees of stenosis. **(A)** Open nostrils: nostrils are wide open; **(B)** Mild stenotic nostrils: slightly narrowed nostrils but the lateral nostril wall does not touch the medial nostril wall. Immediately after the exercise tolerance test (ETT), the nostril wings should move dorsolaterally to open on inspiration. **(C)** Moderately stenotic nostrils: the lateral nostril wall touches the medial nostril wall at the dorsal part of the nostrils and the nostrils are only open at the bottom. Immediately after the ETT, the nostril wings are not able to move dorsolaterally and there may be nasal flaring (ie, muscle constriction around the nose trying to enlarge the nostrils); **(D)** Severely stenotic nostrils: nostrils are almost closed. The dog may switch to oral breathing from nasal breathing with stress or very gentle exercise such as playing.

Liu, Nai-Chieh & Adams, Vicki & Kalmár, Lajos & Ladlow, Jane & Sargan, David. (2016). Whole-Body Barometric Plethysmography Characterizes Upper Airway Obstruction in 3 Brachycephalic Breeds of Dogs. *Journal of veterinary internal medicine / American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine*. 30. 10.1111/jvim.13933.

Appendix 3 – Eye problems

Basics for all dogs:

All dogs should have sound, clear eyes without signs of irritation.

Anatomical features that may cause eye problems

Eye problems observed by the show judge are commonly related to the ocular adnexa (tissues surrounding the eye). Attention should also be paid to sunken eyes and/or eyes that are smaller than normal (microphthalmic), as well as to protruding eyes. Protruding eyes are often mistaken for oversized eyeballs, a thing which hardly exists. Protruding eyes are due to shallow eye sockets and/or big eye openings.

Examples of adnexal features that may injure the eye: The anatomy of the skull, the position of the eye in the eye socket, the shape of the lid opening and the presence of facial wrinkles and excessive amounts of loose skin surrounding the eyes. Folds and wrinkles on the muzzle, or in the face, may touch the cornea and cause irritation and damage. These anatomical features of the face, which increases risk for eye problems, are observable for the show judge.

The form and depth of the eye socket affects the position of the eyeball, i.e. may lead to too deeply set or protruding eyes. A too deeply set eye may cause an inwards turning of the eyelid (entropion). A wide skull increases the risk of entropion at the outer corner.

Protruding eyes are due to shallow eye sockets, and are more prone to injury, especially in combination with a short nose where the rhinarium (wet part of the nose) is placed between and close to the eyes. Abundance of skin and hair adjacent to the eye may cause irritation or damage to the ocular surface, especially if the eye is protruding. This is often seen when the muzzle is short. Thick and heavy folds in or around the face as well as heavy lips and ears, may distort the lid opening.

Depending on the extent of these features, hair/eyelashes may rub on the cornea and cause irritation/damage to the surface of the eye. Different parts of the eyelid may turn inwards – *entropion*. The lower eyelid may also droop outwards, exposing the conjunctiva – *ectropion*.

Signs of eye disease

Visual problems, even blindness, are difficult to evaluate properly in the show ring.

Signs of discomfort, irritation or pain related to the eye or its adnexa, are:

- Overflow of tears, accumulation of mucus and brownish satin below the eye. Wet lid margins. Redness of the conjunctiva.
- Repeated squinting and blinking.
- Lack of corneal lustre, pigmented or opaque cornea.

Specific features in brachycephalic breeds

The wide and short skull, short nose and bridge of muzzle, loose facial skin, skin folds and long (wide open) eyelids can cause dryness, injury and inflammation.

Specific features in breeds with excessive and loose skin

The problems are related breed characteristics: The size and shape of the eyelids, the looseness of the skin, the heavy ears and lips. These breed characteristics can, when exaggerated, weigh down the tissues and give rise to loose or inverted eyelids (ectropion and/or entropion, diamond eye and/or macroblepharon (oversized eyelid), as well as to upper eyelids overhanging the eye and lashes rubbing on the cornea. Kinks on the lid margin affect the blink mechanism.

Assessing eye problems in the quality grading/placing

Signs of eye problems should influence the quality grading/placement, depending on the degree and severity of the deviation.

The obviously blind dog must in all cases be non-awarded, irrespective of possible reasons. A dog that has removed an eye due to trauma shall not be penalized, unless the dog seem to be obviously impaired by a defect vision.

Damage to the eyeball indicated by cloudiness and/or pigmentation of the cornea is a Very Serious Fault regardless of its cause.

Signs of irritation like repeated squinting and blinking should be taken into account in quality grading/placement.

Anatomical features related to increased risk of eye problems (too short nose, too loose skin and so on) are areas of risk. They should, in relation to their extent, be taken into account in quality grading/placement,

Considerations in competition assessment

Milder signs of irritation like excessive tear flow and staining of the facial hairs should influence the competition assessment.

Appendix 4 – Report – observations of areas of risk in the JBO-listed breeds

The following evaluation form will be available at the show. Please complete the form and forward to NZDJA after judging any breed listed in the JBO. Alternatively the form may be emailed to jbo.nzdja@gmail.com, or completed online.



JBO JUDGES REPORT

Breed



Please complete the report when judging and post to NZDJA, email to jbo.nzdja@gmail.com, or complete the form online.

Name of Club: Date of Show:

Were you familiar with the JBO prior to this show? Yes No

Please complete this form if you found exaggerations that caused you concern in any breed that is not listed on the JBO, ensuring you have studied the JBO and in particular the section on "Basics for all dogs" as detailed in the document.

Number of dogs/bitches in the breed you judged:

Did you notice any of the JBO issues with any other breed not currently listed on the JBO? Yes No

If YES, which of the areas of risk/issues did you observe and in how many exhibits? (Total number observed in the breed)

General for all breeds

- Breathing problems, number
- Eye problems, number
- Bite and teeth problems, number
- Weight (over/under), number
- Unhealthy construction, number
- Exaggeration in type, number
- Unhealthy movement, number
- Behaviour problems, number
- Exaggeration in presentation, number
- Skin and coat problems, number

Comments
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Thank you for your cooperation!

Initials