

Kombinalong



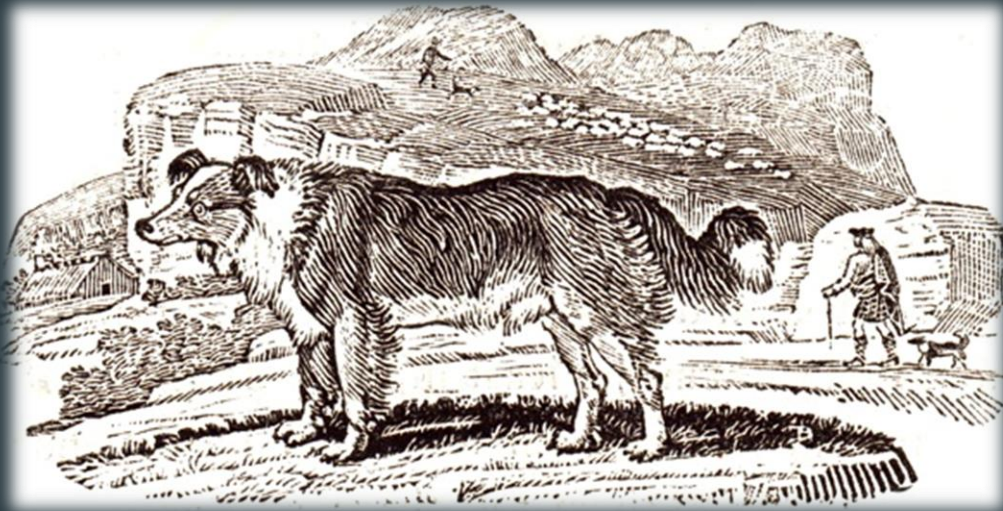
Australian Cattle Dog and Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog

Study of the breeds
with Narelle Hammond

History



Wolf like dog
known to the
aboriginal
population as
"Warrigal" or
Dingo

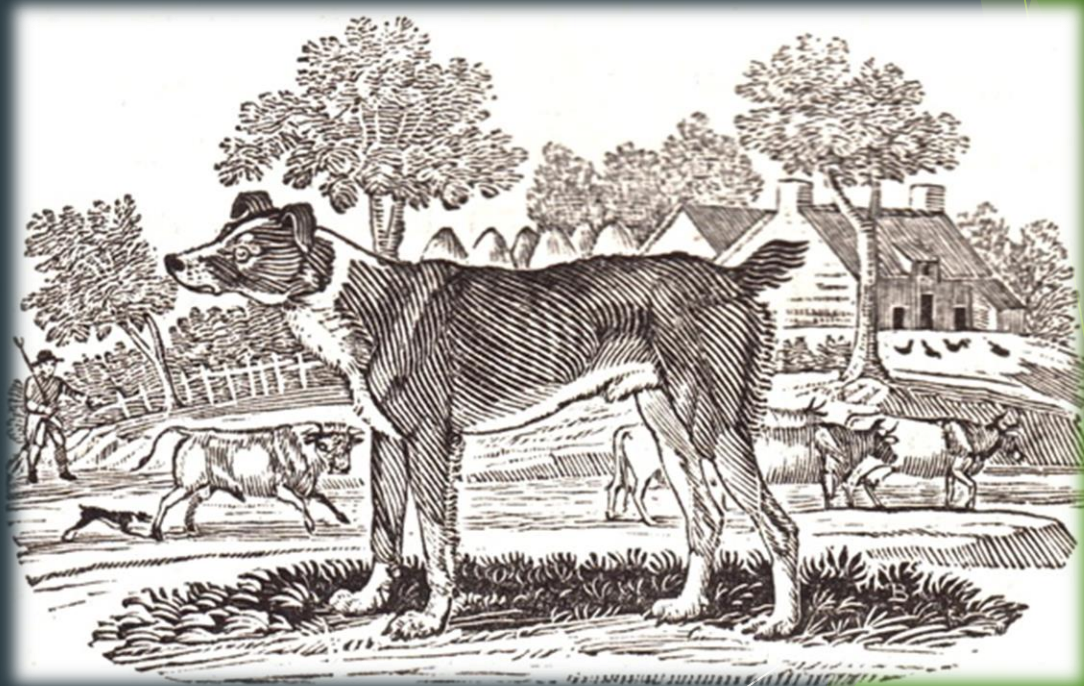


History

Thomas Simpson Hall lived on his family property at “Dartbrook” in Aberdeen NSW and worked large herds of cattle

In 1832 Thomas crossed the “Dingo” with the English breed the “Northumberland Cur” to develop “Halls Heelers”

History



The word Cur originated from an English purpose bred, short-tailed or long tailed cattle driving dog

History of the breed



Robert Kaleski wrote the first breed standard, and it was endorsed initially by the Cattle and Sheepdog Club of Australia, then the Kennel Club of New South Wales in 1903

General Appearance

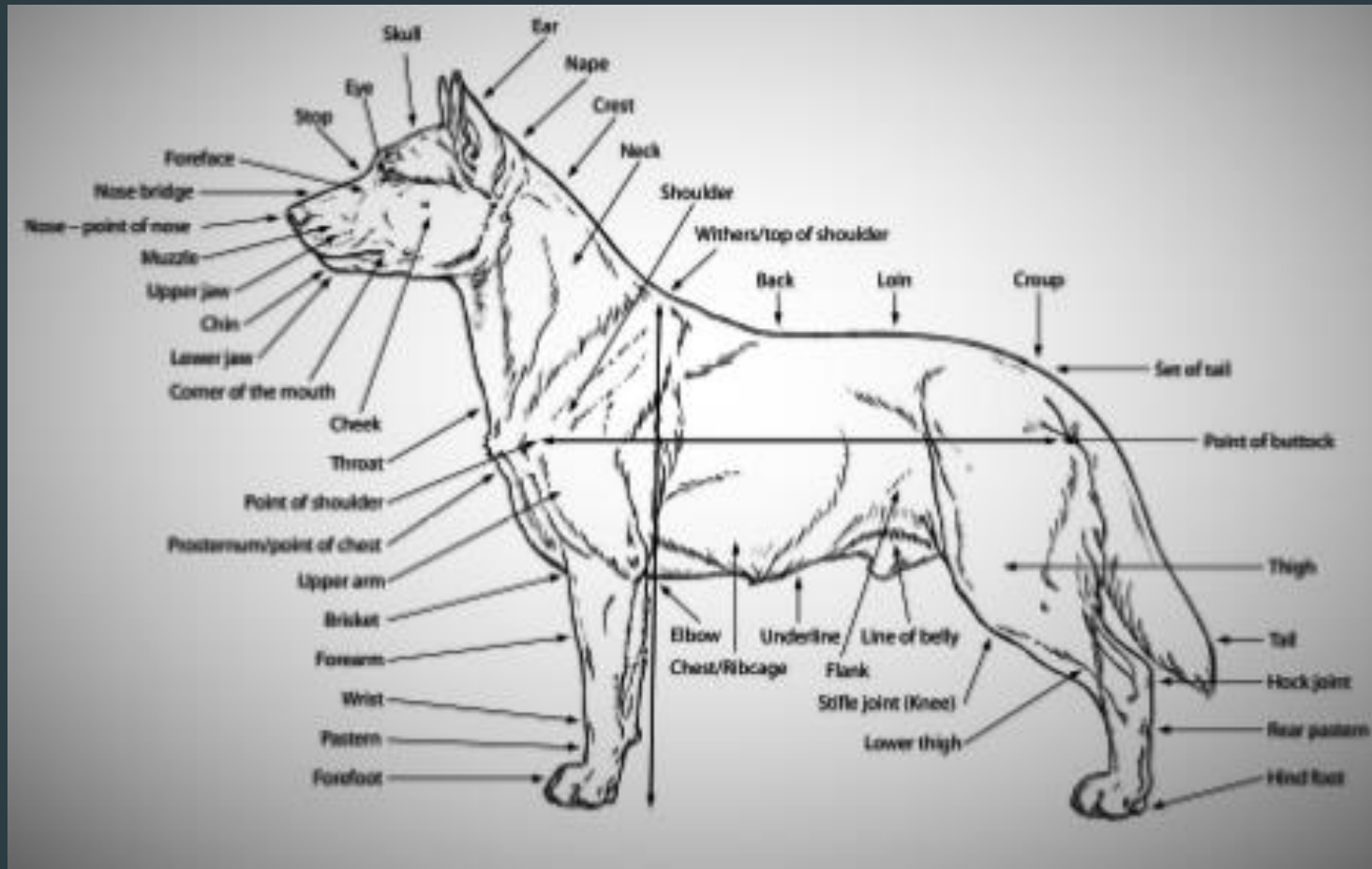


“Kaleski” described
the breed as likened
to a
“Small thick set
Dingo”



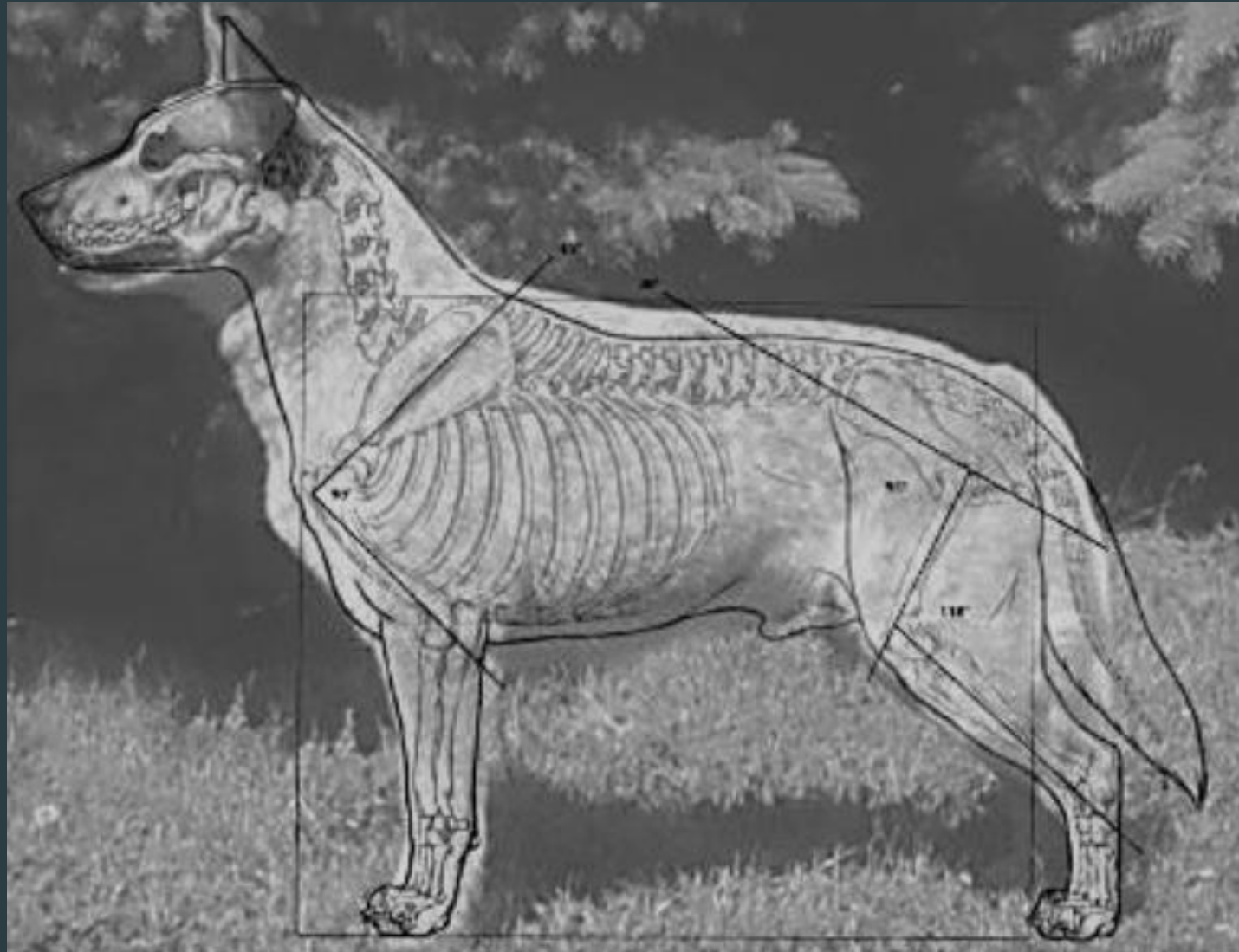
General Appearance

- ▶ As the Dingo is very prepotent, regardless of the cross with the Northumberland Cur, the ACD still resembles a Dingo
- ▶ The Dingo is a Spitz type and the Australian Cattle Dog carries ALL Spitz characteristics except for the tail carried over the back



General Appearance

General Appearance



Characteristics

- ▶ Must clearly convey the ability to work
- ▶ Intelligent, watchful, loyal, courageous
- ▶ Ready at any time to defend master and property





Temperament

- ▶ Naturally suspicious of strangers
- ▶ “MUST” be amenable to handling, particularly in the show ring
- ▶ Warning or suspicious glint

Head and Skull



Head and Skull

The broad skull is slightly curved between the ears



Head and Skull

Should resemble a Dingo



Head and Skull

Flattening to a “SLIGHT” but definite stop
Skull and muzzle on parallel planes

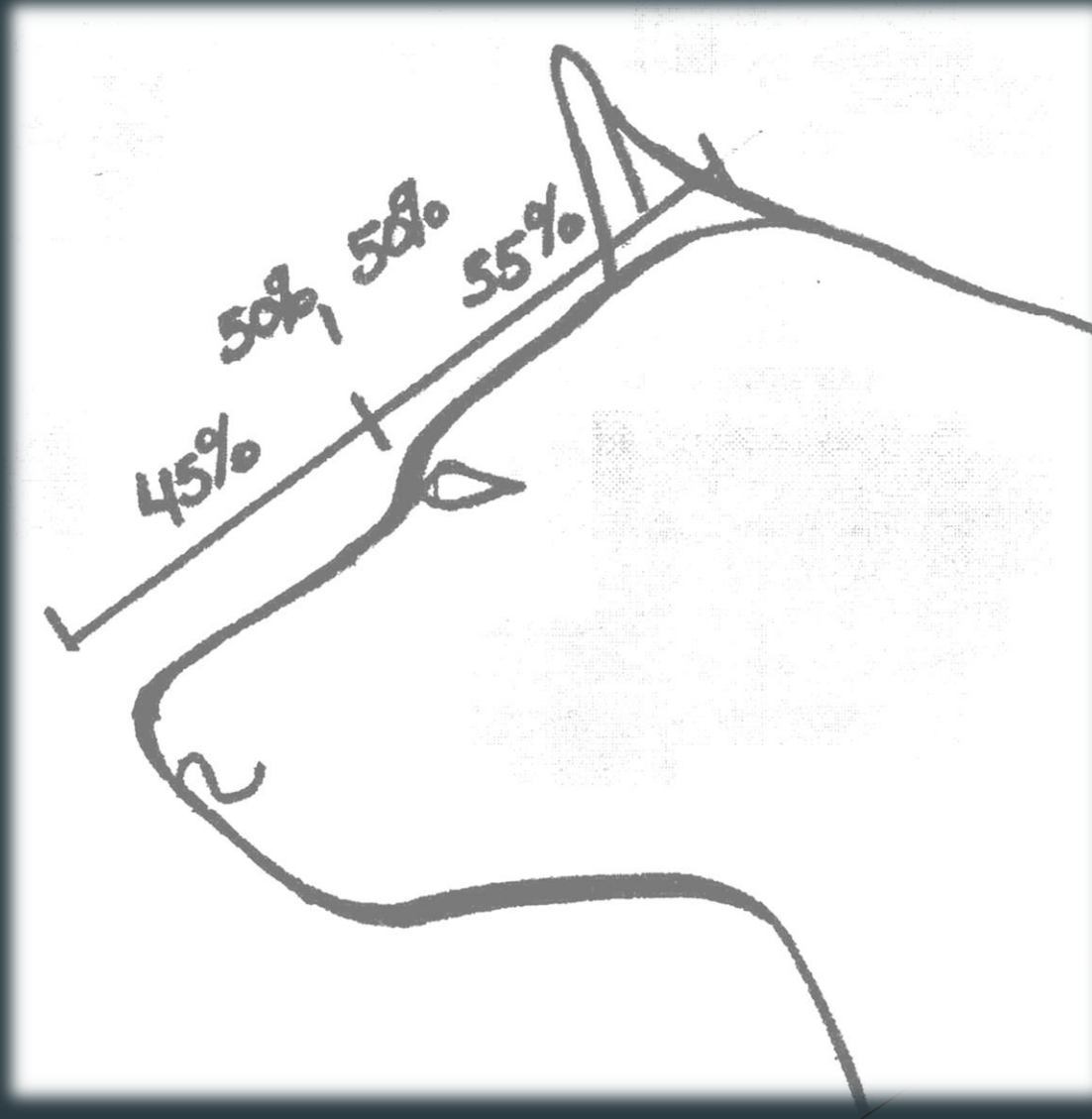


Head and Skull

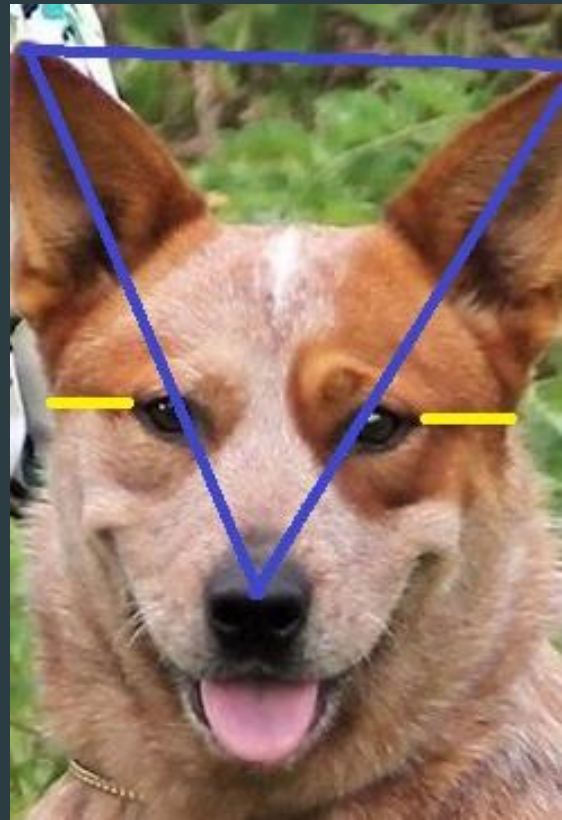
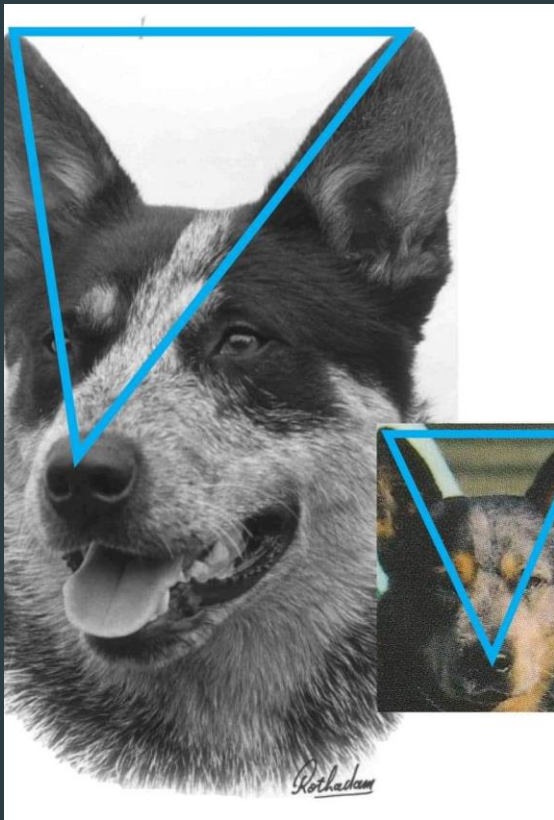
▶ A deep 'stop' can be deadly when a dog is working livestock



Head and Skull



Head and Skull



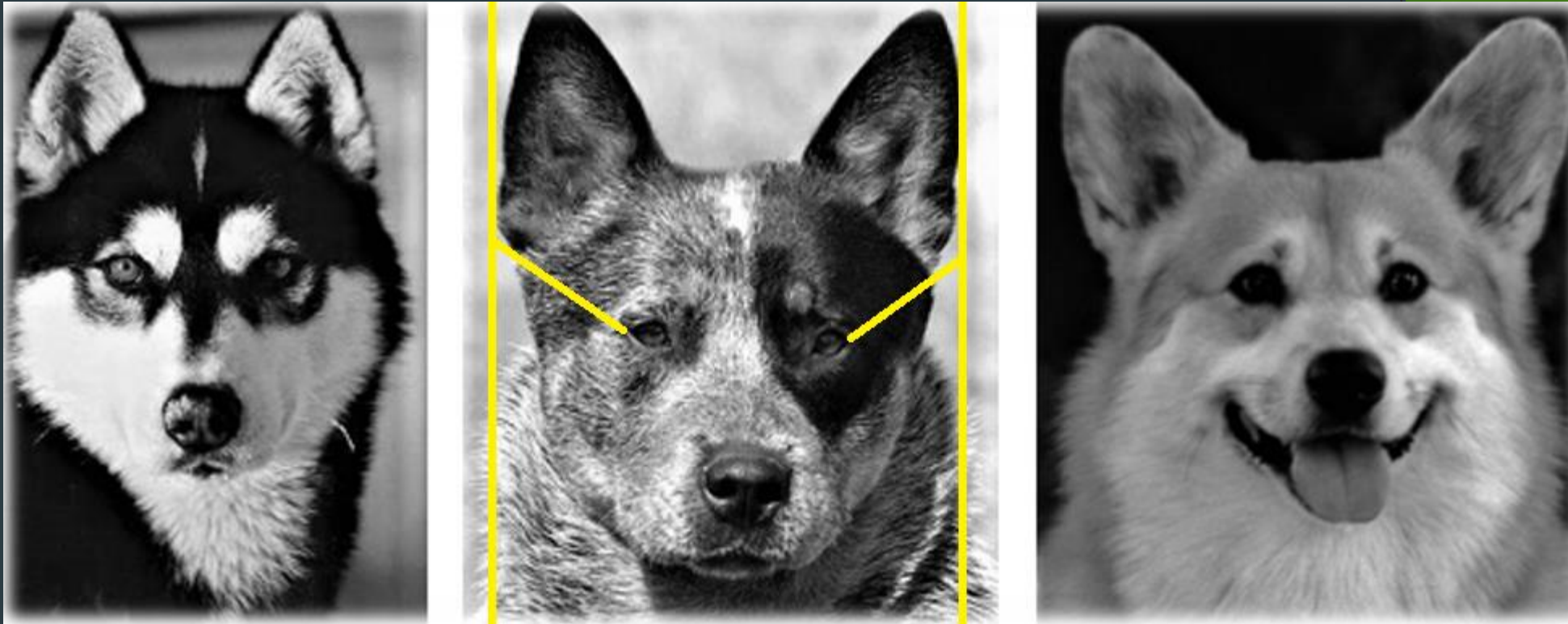
The head should be in three equal parts.....

Tip of nose to stop is one part, the stop to the occiput is one part and the ear from base to tip is one part

From tip to tip of erect ear should be 2 parts.

The head including the ears should be a clean wedge measuring 3 to 2

The eyes are obliquely set, following the contours of the wedge shaped head.



Correct ear set and carriage Australian Cattle Dog
Ears must NOT be carried lower than the outside
corner of the eye

Head and Skull

Eyes



Oval shape,
medium size,
neither prominent
nor sunken
Dark brown in
colour regardless of
colour of dog,
slightly obliquely
set following the
contours of the
wedged shaped head



Ears

Moderate size, broad at base, pricked and moderately pointed, set wide apart on the skull

Inclining outwards

Leather thick in texture

Inside of the ear fairly well furnished with hair

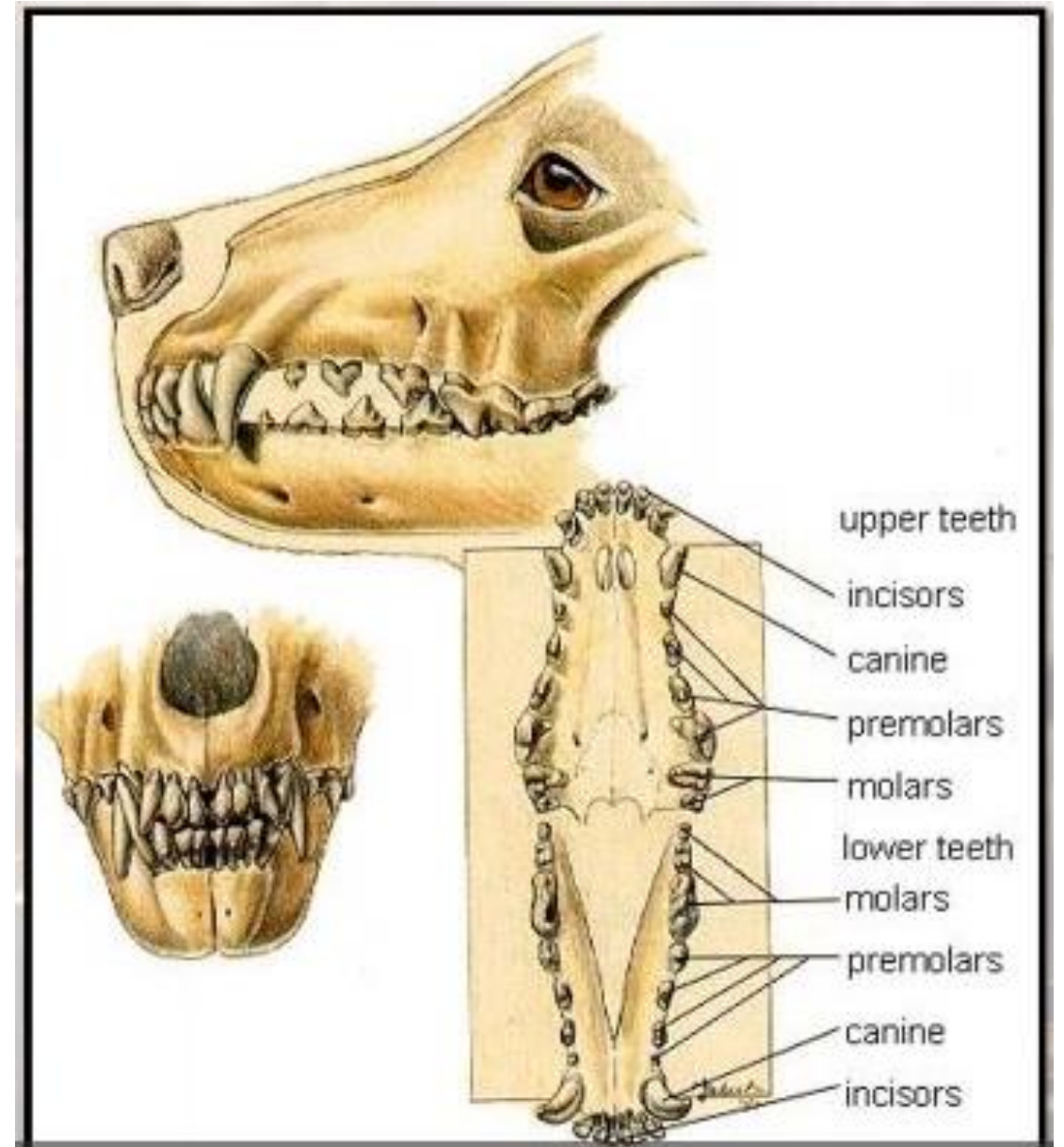


Teeth

Sound, strong
EVENLY SPACED

Scissor-bite

No other bite is
acceptable



Neck

Extremely strong
Muscular

Medium length

Broadening to blend into the body
and free from throatiness



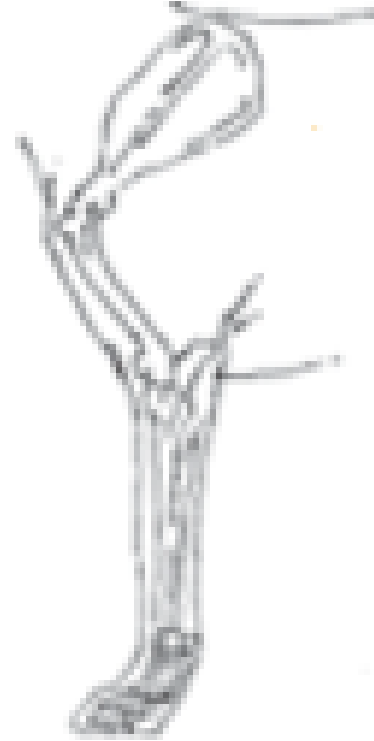
Forequarters

The shoulders are
strong, sloping,
muscular

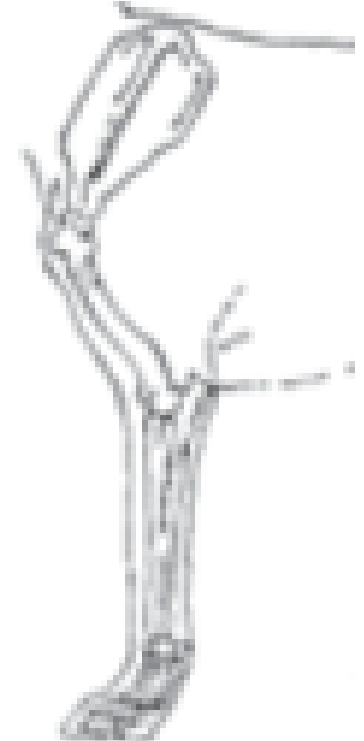
Well angulated to the
upper arm

90deg is ideal

Most basic generic breeds are 100
to 110deg



90Deg

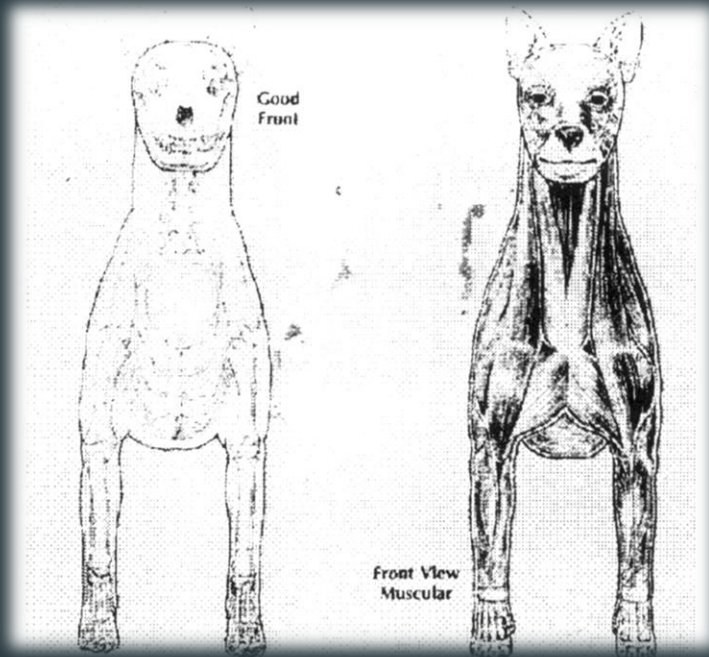


110deg

Forequarters

Forelegs have strong, round bone

Pasterns show flexibility with a slight angle to the forearm when viewed from the side.



Forequarters

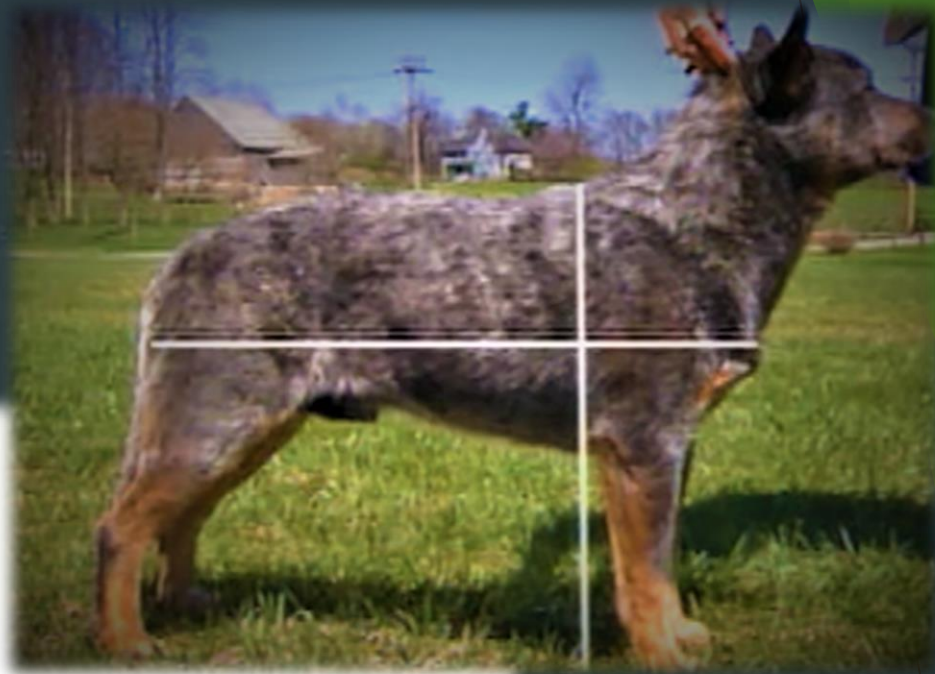
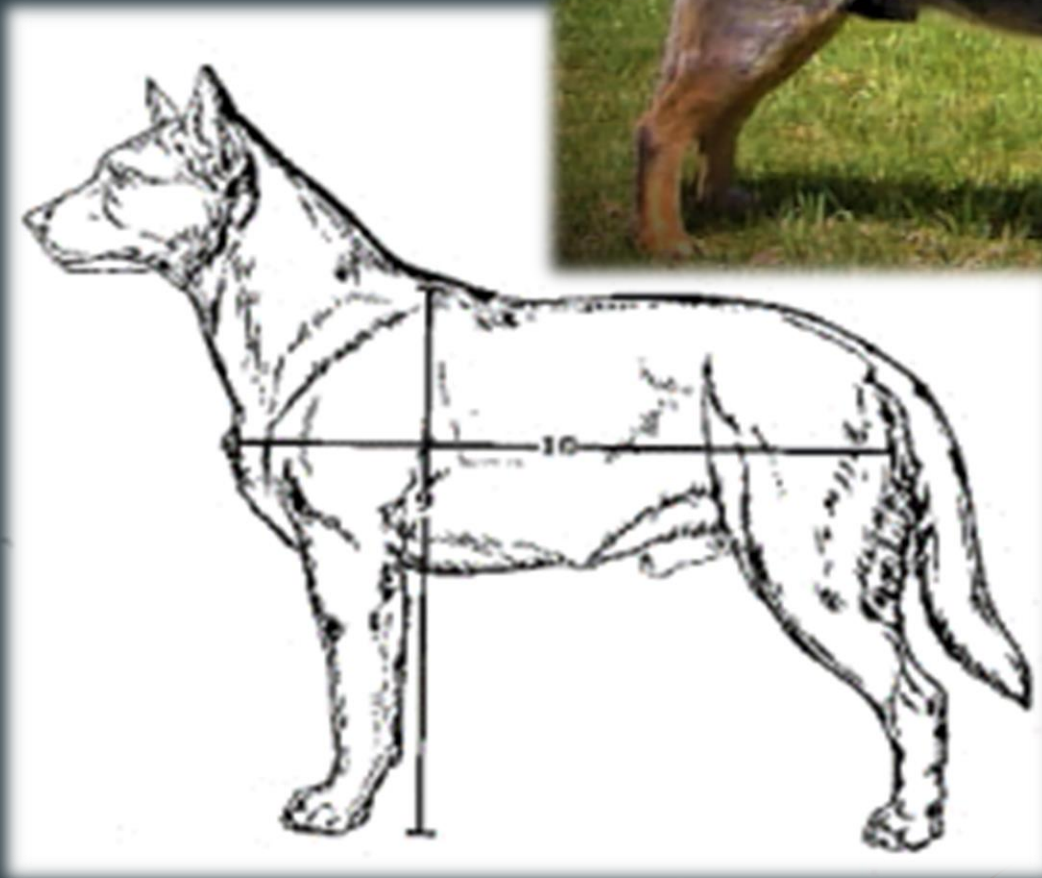
The depth of chest should reach to but not exceed the elbow

Length of foreleg from elbow to ground should equal wither to elbow



Body

Length of the body from the point of the breast bone, in a straight line to the buttocks, is greater than the height at the withers, as 10 is to 9



Body



Back is LEVEL, strong
Ribs well sprung and
carried well back

Loins broad, strong
muscular and flanks
deep and Strongly
coupled

Body

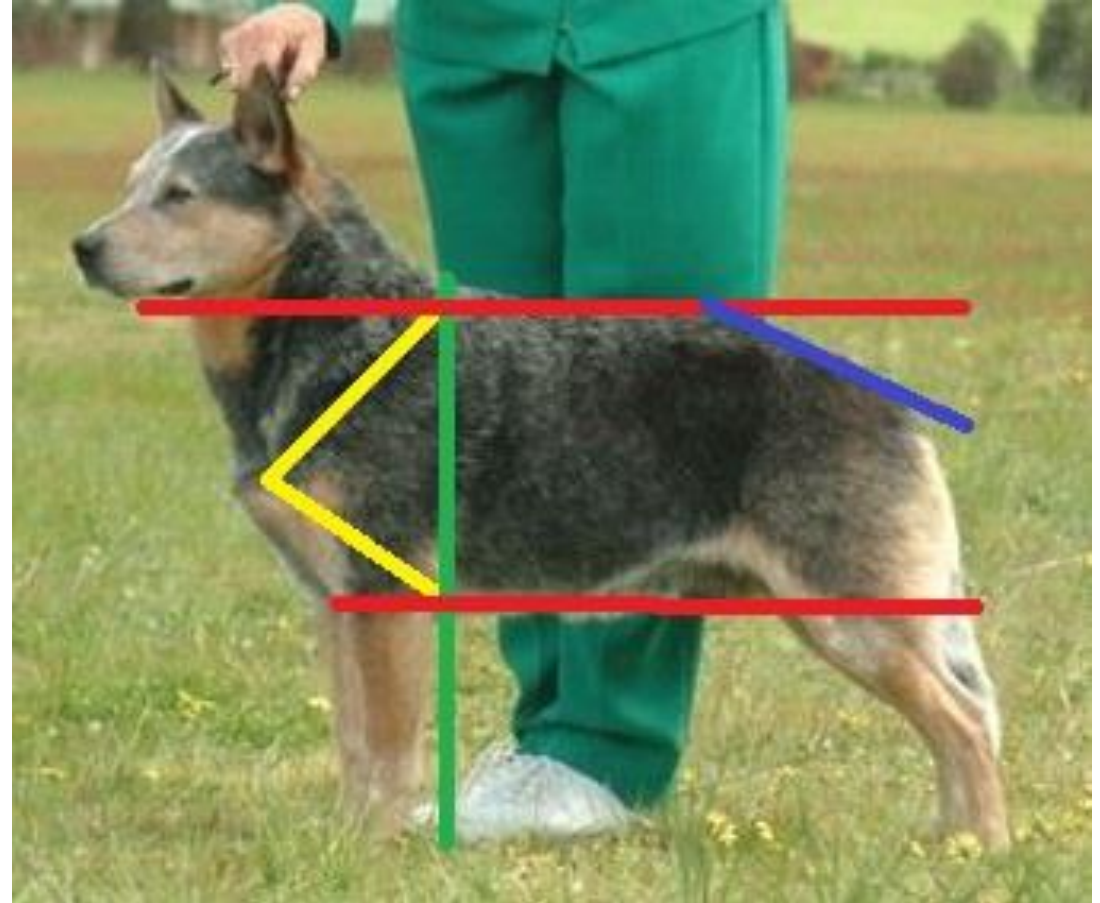
Head above topline

Correct forequarter angulation

Plumb line withers to elbow to ground

50/50 wither to elbow/elbow to ground

Correct angle of croup





Hindquarters

Broad, strong
and muscular

Croup is rather
long and
sloping

Hindquarters

(Top)

Correct length and lay of
croup

(Left)

Croup flat

(Right)

Goose rumped





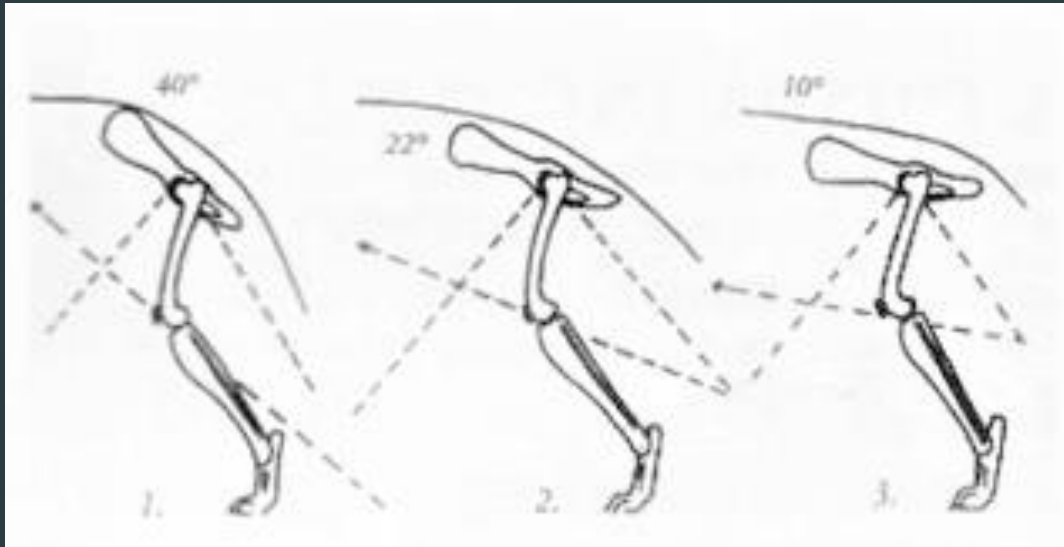
Hindquarters

Hocks well let down

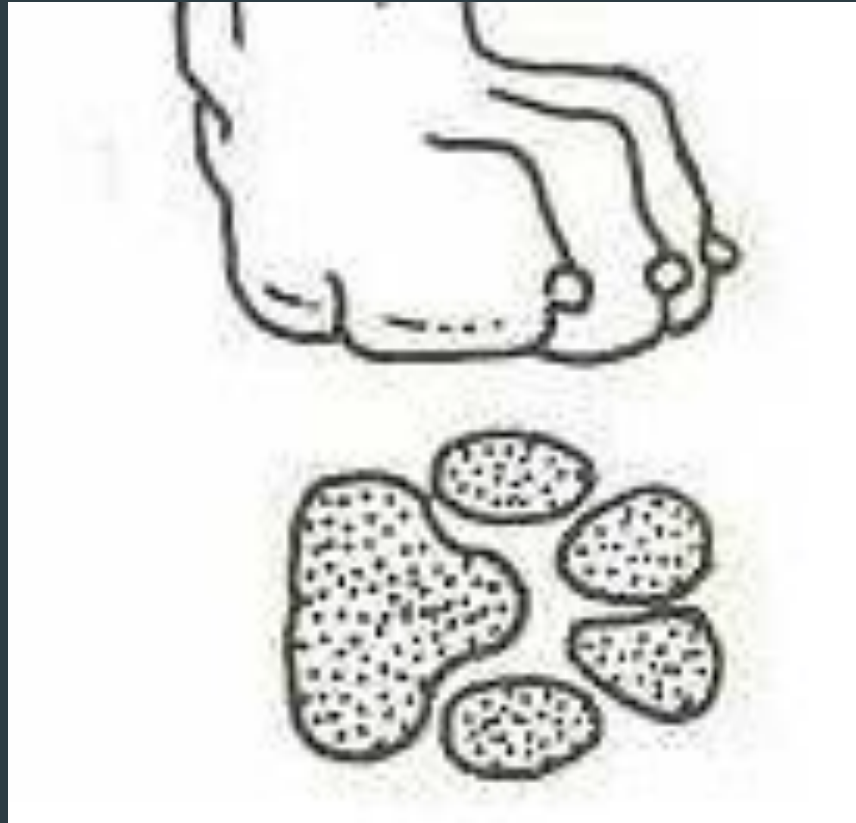
Thighs long, broad and well developed

Stifles well turned

(1 Steep, 2 Ideal, 3 Flat)



Feet



Round, toes short, strong and well arched
Held close together, pads are hard and deep, Nails short and strong

“No feet, no working dog”

Tail



Set on is moderately low

Follows the contours of the sloping croup

Length to reach approximately to the hock

At rest it should hang in a very slight curve

The tail should carry a good brush

Tail

During movement or excitement the tail may be raised, but under no circumstances should any part of the tail be carried past the vertical line drawn through the root

(Bottom three are correct)



Gait

True, free, supple and tireless

Capability of quick and sudden movement is essential

Soundness is of paramount importance



Gait

Converging as speed
increases but
DO NOT single track



Coat

Smooth

Double coat with a short dense undercoat
Outer-coat is close, each hair straight, hard and lying flat
Hairs on the body should be from 2.5 to 4 cms (approx. 1-1 1/2 ins) in length



Colour



Blue (top right)

**Blue Speckle
(left)**

**Blue Mottle
(right)**



Colour



Red (top right and currently not accepted as per breed standard)

Red Speckle (left accepted)

Red Mottle (bottom right and currently not accepted as per breed standard)





Colour

A group of white hairs on the forehead (ranging from a few hairs to a large spot) in both colours commonly known as the “Bentley”



Colour



Light rings
and/or
patching on
the tail is
common as
is pencilling
on the toes

Colour

Pups in both colours are born white
Markings are visible at birth



Colour Faults



Creeping Tan....Tan on the legs of blue dogs should not extend onto the shoulders and/or the hips. On the face, the tan should not engulf the eye circumference and creep onto the ears

Colour Faults



No white hairs



Reverse Mottle

Colour Faults



Black/Blue Muzzle and/or blue overlay on body in red dogs

Colour Faults

Must clearly
be either red
or blue

Not a mix of
both colours



Size

Dogs 46-51cm (18-20ins)

Bitches 43-48cm (17-19ins)



Quick Guide to General Proportions

Height to Length is as 9 is to 10 = 10% longer than high

Muzzle to stop/stop to occiput 45% to 50% - 50% to 50%

Back is $\frac{2}{3}$ ribcage $\frac{1}{3}$ loin

Wither to elbow = elbow to ground

Hock to ground length - approx $\frac{1}{3}$ height at wither

Length of head from tip of ear to nose is 3 equal parts
and from tip of ear to tip of ear is 2 equal parts

Breadth between the ears should be $\frac{1}{4}$ of the height of the dog

Judging the Breed



Strength and substance



Hard muscular condition



Capable of quick and sudden movement



Fat dogs with clumsy, sluggish movement must be penalized



Judges should not tolerate unreliable behaviour in the showring



Strength of jaw and moderate size wedge shaped head with parallel planes and slight stop is required



The expression can only be described as hard and strong with a look that tells strangers clearly to beware



Neck should blend into well angled shoulders, the chest is moderately broad and ribs well sprung

Judging the Breed

Strong hindquarters and ribs carried well back, level back and well turned stifle with short hock to ground presents a picture of compact, muscular power

Slight spring of pastern is allowed, we find generally that the bone runs right down to the feet which are compact and strong

Colour is important and spelt out clearly in the standard. These colours are what sets this breed apart from any other

If in doubt as to a decision between two dogs, move them around the ring once more and decide which is better fitted for the task of droving cattle. This is what the dogs were developed for, to work cattle under Australian conditions and the dog best equipped for this task should be the winner

Judging the Breed



Must be very clear in distinguishing the Australian Cattle Dog from the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog

Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog



Square in Profile
Broad Skull, flat
between the ears

Ears set on high

No tan Markings on blue
dogs

Stifle moderately turned

Natural bob tail up to 4
inches in length



General Appearance

Temperament

More reserved than the Australian Cattle Dog but must be amendable to handle particularly in the showring



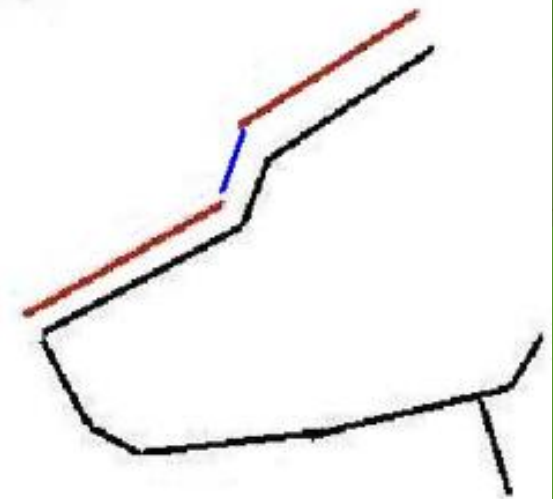
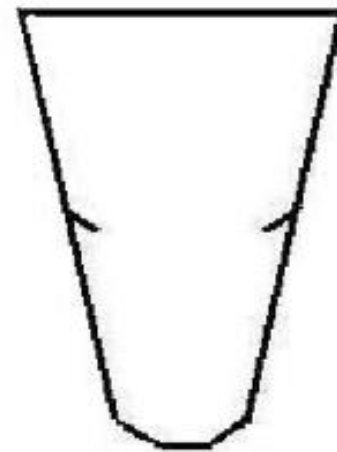
Head and Skull

T

Skull is broad between the ears and flat

Narrowing slightly to the eyes with a slight but definite stop. Cheeks are muscular without coarseness.

The foreface is of moderate length, well filled up under the eye, the deep powerful jaws tapering to a blunt strong muzzle. Nose black, irrespective of the colour of the dog.





Too Round



Eyes

Almond in shape, of moderate size, neither full nor prominent, with alert and intelligent expression, and of dark brown colour.

Ears



Moderately small, pricked and almost pointed.

Set on high yet well apart.

Leather moderately thick.

Inside the ear should be well furnished with hair

Body

The length of the body from the point of the breast-bone to the buttocks should be equal to the height of the withers

Square in profile



Tail

The tail is undocked, of a natural length not exceeding 10 centimetres (four inches), set on high but not carried much above the level of the back.



Gait and Movement

True, free,
supple and
tireless

Capability of
quick and
sudden
movement is
essential





Gait and Movement



Colour



The colour should be a good even Blue Mottle or Blue Speckle, with or without black marking on the head and body. Blues should not have a red undercoat or any appearance of red throughout the coat or head.

Red - The colour should be a good even Red Mottle or Red Speckle, with or without red markings on head and body. Reds should not have a blue undercoat or any appearance of blue throughout the coat or head.

Tan - Irrespective of the colour of the dog, Tan markings are not permissible in either the Blue or Red dogs, under any circumstances.



Size



Dogs 46-51cm (18-20ins)

Bitches 43-48cm (17-19ins)

The same height as the
Australian Cattle Dog
But appears leggier





The Differences between the breeds

There are some distinctive and subtle differences between ACD and Aust Stumpy Tail Cattle dog:

No tan on the Stumpy

Less cobby than ACD more square

Leggier than the ACD

Body patches are permissible in Stumpy in both colours

Head properties ie smaller ears, flatter between ears.

Have you been paying attention?

- ▶ What is the purpose of the Australian Cattle Dog and Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog?
- ▶ What are the Hallmarks of the Australian Cattle Dog?
- ▶ What is the length to height ratio of the Australian Cattle Dog?
- ▶ The eye shape of the Australian Cattle Dog is?
- ▶ Name the variety of colour that is currently not acceptable in the Australian Cattle Dog?
- ▶ Describe the difference in the temperament of the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog compared to the Australian Cattle Dog.
- ▶ Name at least 5 differences between the Australian Cattle Dog and the Australian Stumpy Tail Cattle Dog

