



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

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FCI-Standard N° 129

SMÅLANDSSTÖVARE



TRANSLATION: Mrs Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Sweden.

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UTILIZATION: Scenthound that give tongue used for hunting the hare and fox. It is not a pack hound and is not used for hunting deer.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scent hounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: A great variety of scent hounds existed in the county of Småland during the 19th century. Some, whose ancestry came from German, Polish and Baltic hounds, had accompanied soldiers returning to Småland from the great wars (1611–1718). Those hounds together with local farm dogs of spitz type with an addition of English hounds became the foundation of the Smålandsstövare. Size as well as colour varied, as did the length of tail. Some were black-and-tan, others red or yellow. White markings were common. Some dogs were born with short tails. In the early 20th century great efforts were made to re-establish the old Smålandsstövare, mainly the bobtailed variety, although the first standard drawn in 1921 allowed both the natural short and long tail. The standard has been revised several times since. The breed is a hardy, versatile hound with a good tongue and is mainly used for hunting fox and hare. It has also traditionally been used for different small game, but never deer.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Robust dog with a somewhat elegant look. It should be strong but not heavy in built. Coat should be harsh. Tail to be naturally short or long.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Almost square in body. Depth of body should be nearly equal to half of the height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Calm, friendly dog with a faithful and keen temperament.

HEAD: Lean and of medium length. Distance from occiput to stop should be equal to that from stop to tip of nose.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Broadest between the ears.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black, with large nostrils. Dark brown in brown dogs.

Muzzle: Well developed, neither coarse nor snipy. Bridge of nose straight and parallel to line of skull.

Lips: Upper lips only very slightly overhanging.

Cheeks: Lean.

Jaw/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth strong and well developed.

EYES: Almond shaped. Dark brown with a calm expression. Brown dogs have lighter eyes, preferably hazel.

EARS: Set fairly high and slightly raised above line of skull when the dog is attentive. Slightly shorter than the distance from set on of ear to half-way along muzzle. Hanging flat, tips rounded.

NECK: Moderately long, powerful without being coarse, merging harmoniously into shoulders. Skin on neck supple and close fitting.

BODY

Withers: Well defined.

Back: Short and powerful.

Loin: Muscular and slightly arched.

Croup: Slightly inclined, long and broad.

Chest: Well developed with well sprung ribs.

Underline and belly: Only slightly tucked up.

TAIL:

- Either long and set on in a straight line with the back. Straight or slightly curved in sabre fashion. Barely reaching hocks. Half-length tails also permissible. When the dog moves, tail preferably not carried above the level of the back.
- Naturally born short tail (stumpy tail), bear-tail also permissible.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Strong bone in harmony with the general appearance of the dog.

Shoulder: Long, close lying, muscular and well laid back.

Upper arm: Long and well angulated towards shoulder.

Elbow: Set close to body and not visible under ribcage.

Forearm: When viewed from the front forelegs to be straight and parallel.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Springy and forming a slight angle to forearm.

Forefeet: Firm with well knuckled and tight toes.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight and parallel when viewed from behind.

Thigh: Broad and muscular.

Stifle: Well angulated.

Lower thigh: Broad and well muscled.

Hock joint: Well angulated.

Metatarsal (Rear pastern): Short, lean and perpendicular when standing still.

Hind feet: Firm with well knuckled and tight toes.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Parallel, strong and long-reaching.

COAT

Hair: Medium length, harsh, close fitting coat that is coarser on back and neck. Undercoat short, dense and soft. On head, ears and front of legs coat should be short and smooth.

Under the tail and back of thighs top coat may be longer than on the back. Coat dense between toes and pads.

Colour: Black or liver-brown with tan-markings. Tan-markings in any shade from amber to a warm auburn. Tan-markings should be over the eyes, on sides of muzzle, on throat, chest, legs and feet, also under brisket and belly, on inner sides of thighs, under the tail and around anus. Small white markings permissible on chest and toes.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 46–54 cm. Ideal size 50 cm.
Females: 42–50 cm. Ideal size 46 cm.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Wrong proportions, i.e. too rectangular in body.
- Lack of sexual dimorphism.
- Heavy head, broad skull.
- Short or snipy muzzle.
- Pendulous lip corner.
- Overshot or undershot bite, level bite.
- Pale yellow eyes.
- Long in back.
- Short, steep croup.
- Tail carried over level of the back.
- Restricted hind movement.
- Short or thin coat.
- Overly marked with black, lack of tan-markings, black pencilling in the tan.
- Too much white or white in non-permissible areas.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Aloofness.
- Pronounced over- or undershot bite.
- Blue eyes, one or both.
- Height at the withers, over or under allowed variations.

N.B.:

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

SURFACE ANATOMY

