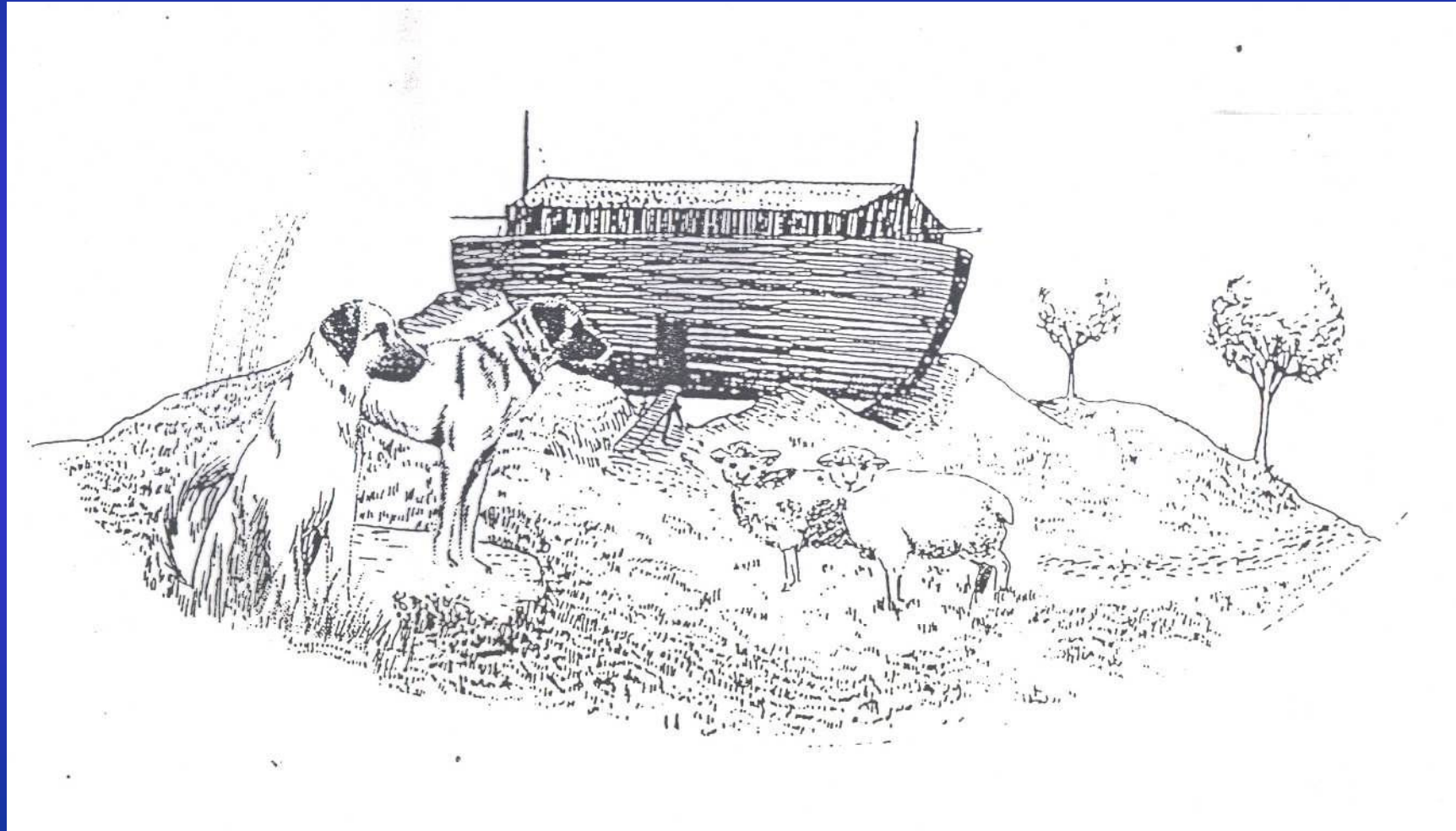


Anatolian Shepherd Dog

Judge's Educational Presentation

History



History

“Researchers have speculated that the Anatolian Shepherd Dog may actually have come from the Himalayas when the Turks migrated from Central Asia to what is now Turkey.”

The Anatolian Shepherd Dog is a guardian breed with its origins in Turkey. Quite probably over 6,000 years old, the breed is impressive in size, serving Turkish shepherds as front-line defense from predators.

First Anatolian Shepherd Dog entered the United States in the 1950's. Anatolian are highly intelligent and responsive to their Master. However, they can be slow to respond to commands due to its independence.

History Introduction

ANATOLIAN SHEPHERD DOG:

THE ROAD TO RECOGNITION

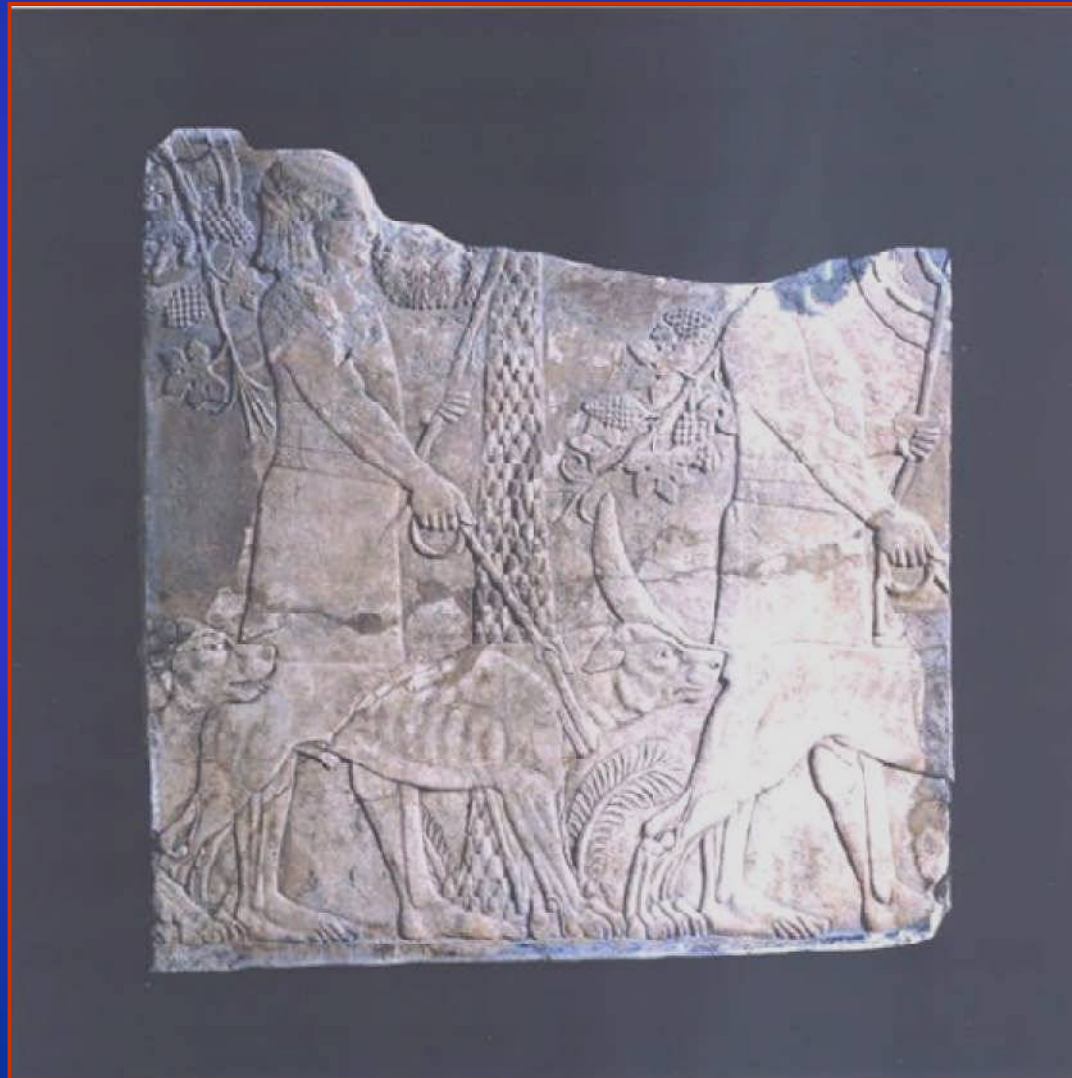
A BRIEF HISTORY

Marilyn Harned

Turkish Village



Assyrian Bas Relief



Dr. Rodney Young at Gordium



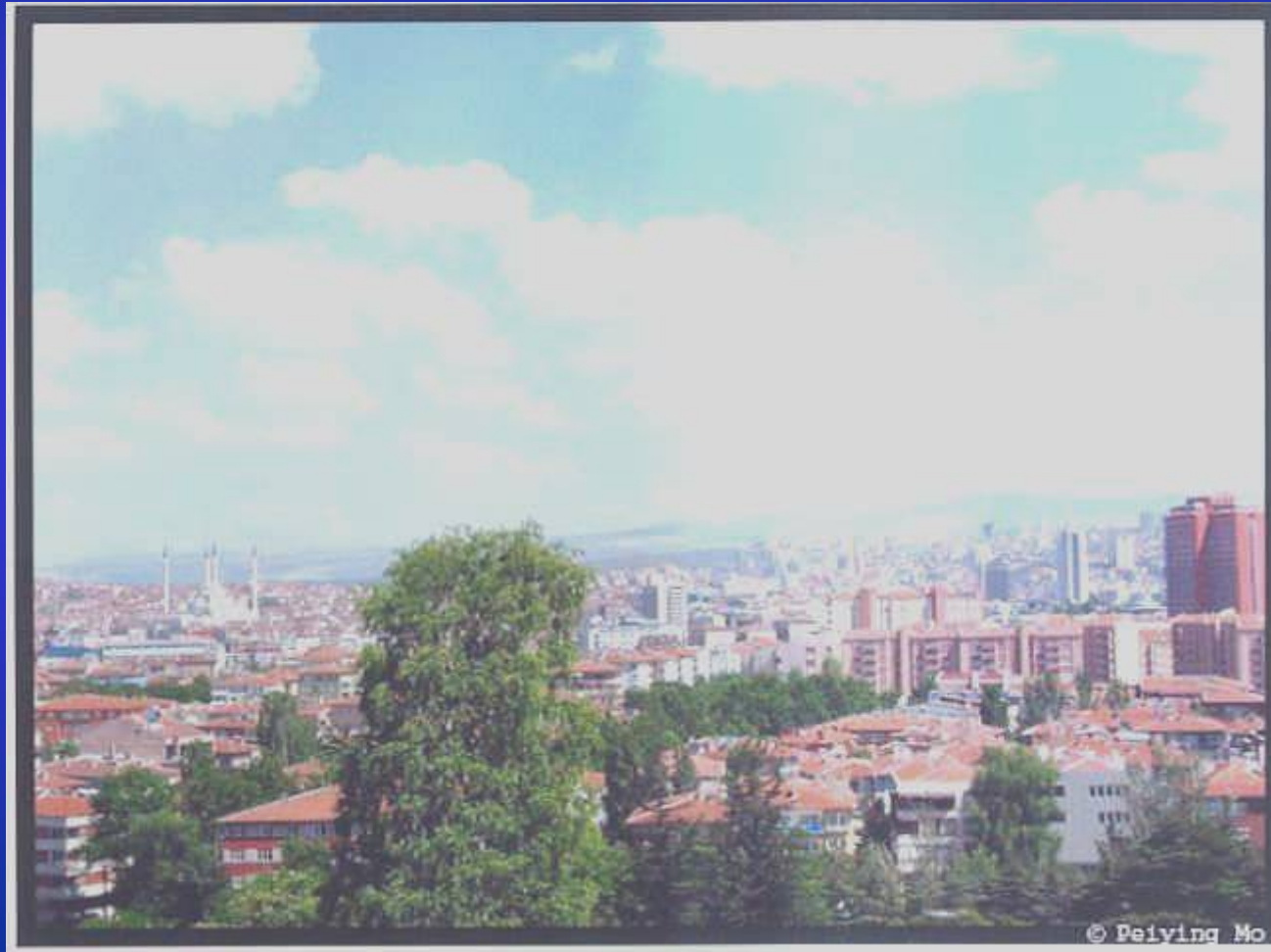
Dr Young's Dog



Lt. Robert C. Ballard



Ankara, Turkey



Ballard's Dolmus (vehicle)



On the Road into Turkey



Ballard Family by a Mosque



Zorba & Peki's First Litter



Letter from AKC

THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

51 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10010

October 23, 1967

Lieutenant R. C. Ballard
USN JUSMMAT
APO New York, N. Y. 09254

Dear Lieutenant Ballard:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter inquiring about the eligibility for registration with The American Kennel Club of a "Turkish Sheepdog".

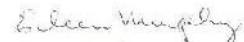
We enclose a brochure which describes The American Kennel Club, its function, services and publications. Your attention is directed to the reverse side of this brochure which lists all breeds currently eligible for registration in The American Kennel Club Stud Book. You will note that we do not extend registration facilities to a type of dog known as "Turkish Sheepdog".

Additionally, you may be interested in knowing that no dog whelped in and imported from Turkey would be eligible for registration with The American Kennel Club.

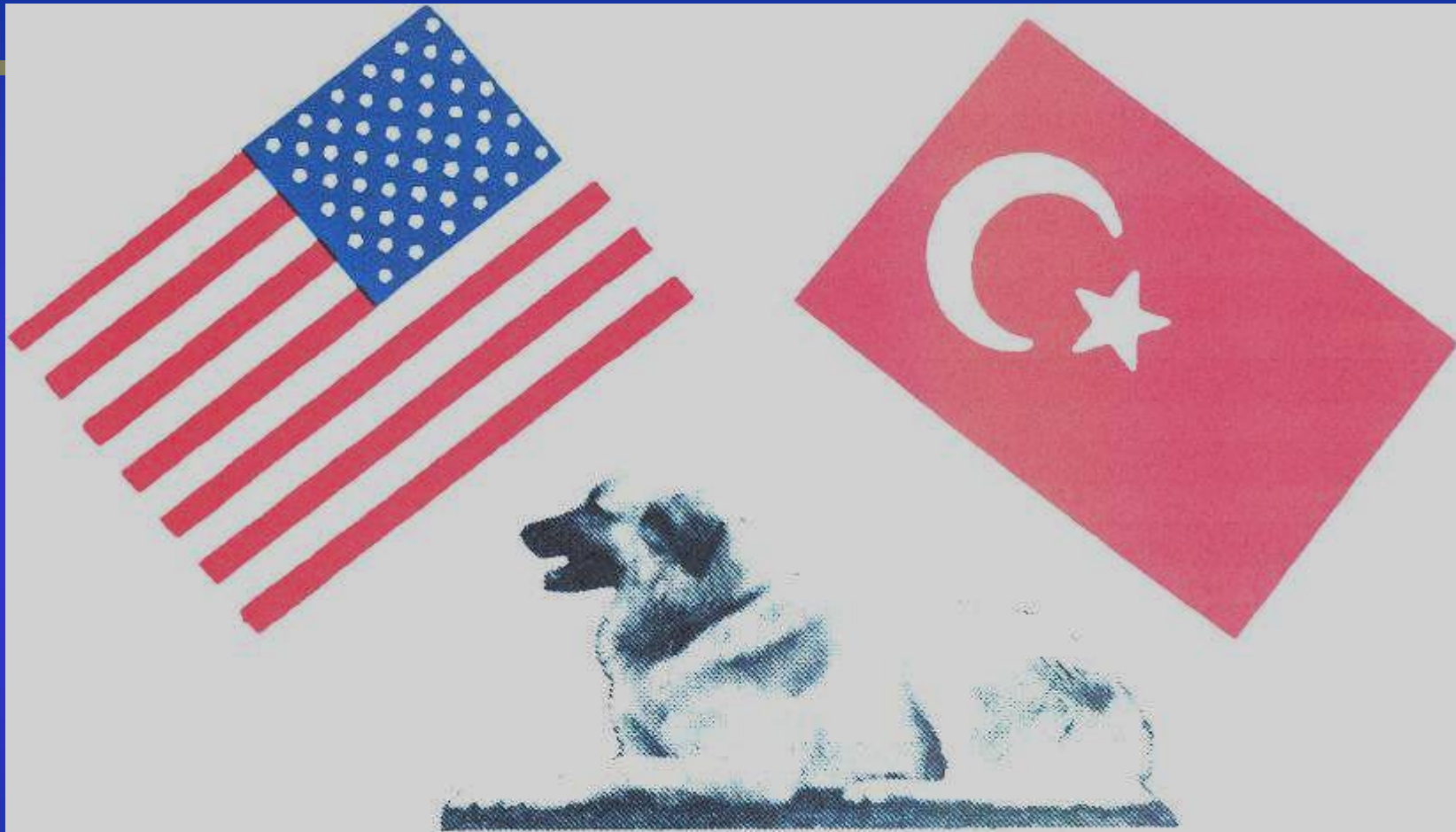
In your letter, you also requested a New York Address for The American Kennel Club. You may be interested in knowing that there are no chapters of The American Kennel Club, and all correspondence should be directed to the address appearing in our letterhead.

If you feel we may be of further service to you, please feel free to direct your inquiry to my attention.

Sincerely yours,


Eileen Murphy
THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB

EM:sfb
Enc.



Anatolian Shepherd Dog Club of America

Capar with Sheep



3 Dogs in England



Show Photo Mexico





Working Group



The Breed's Standard of Excellence

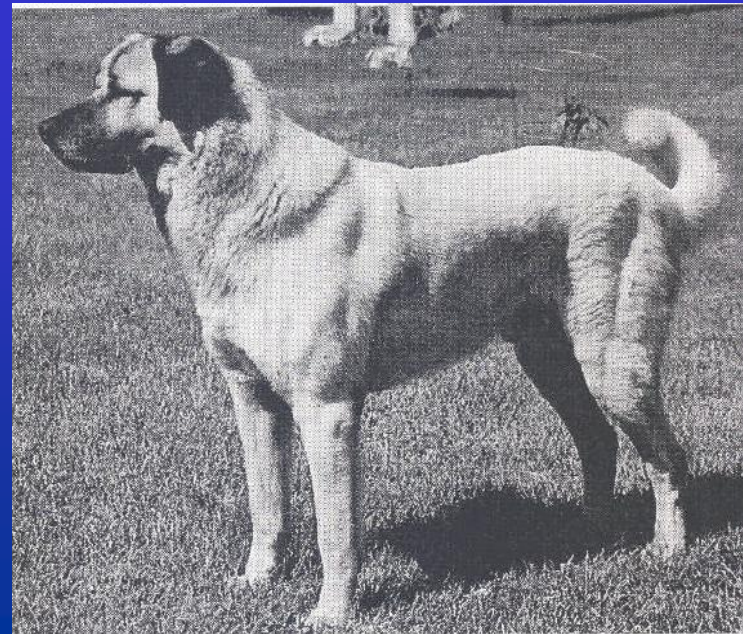
- General Appearance
- Size, Proportion, Substance
- Head: Eyes
- Head: Ears
- Head: Skull
- Muzzle, Nose, Lips & Bite
- Neck
- Topline
- Body
- Tail
- Forequarters
- Hindquarters
- Feet
- Coat
- Color
- Gait
- Temperament
- Presentation
- Disqualification

GENERAL APPEARANCE

General Appearance

Large, rugged, powerful and impressive, possessing great endurance and agility. Developed through a set of very demanding circumstances for a pure utilitarian purpose; he is a working guard dog without equal, with a unique ability to protect livestock, *General impression* — Appears bold, but calm, unless challenged. He possesses size, good bone, a well-muscled torso with a strong head. Reserve out of its territory is acceptable. Fluid movement and even temperament is desirable.

The Anatolian Shepherd Dog is a large, (not giant), powerful, impressive breed. There should be no question that it is physically and temperamentally capable of guarding flocks from predators.



Size and Proportion

Size, Proportion, Substance

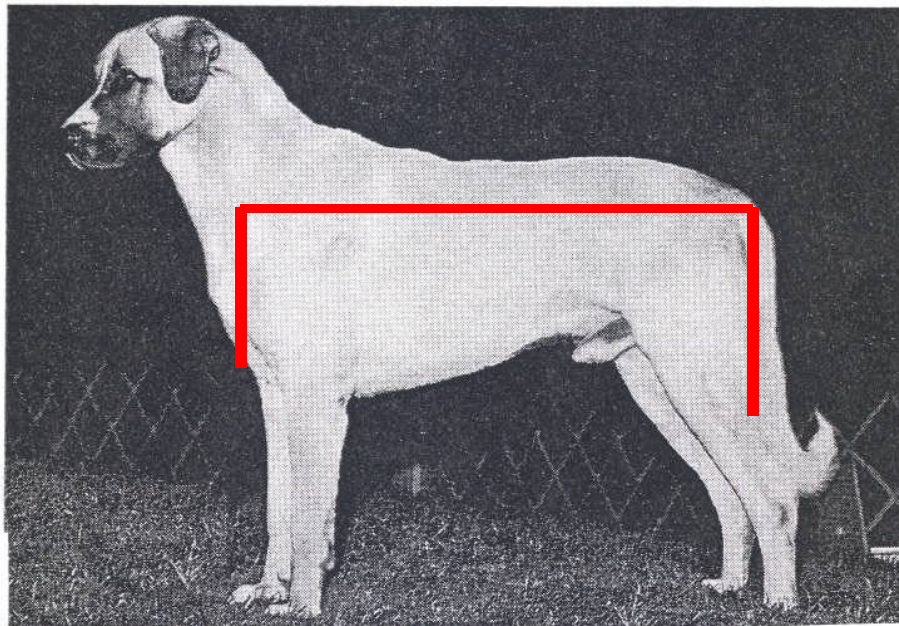
Size

General balance is more important than absolute size. Dogs should be from 29 inches and weighing from 110 to 150 pounds, proportionate to size and structure. Bitches should be from 27 inches, weighing from 80 to 120 pounds, proportionate to size and structure.

Neither dog nor bitch appears fat. Measurements and weights apply at age 2 or older.

Proportion

Both the dog and bitch should be rectangular, in direct proportion to height.



HEAD AND NECK VIEW



Eyes



Expression is intelligent, eyes almond, set apart, dark brown to light amber in color. Pigment of eye rims and nose should be black or brown and complete.

Face and Eyes



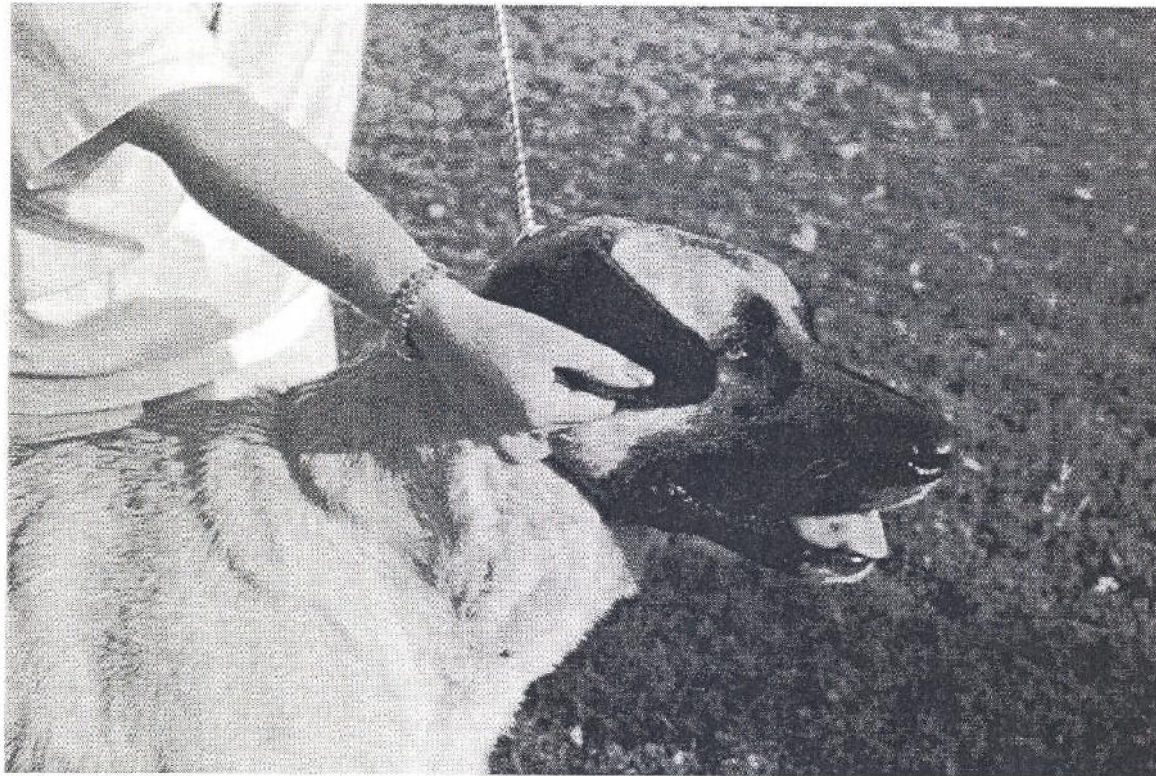
Expression is intelligent, eyes almond, set apart, dark brown to light amber in color. Pigment of eye rims and nose should be black or brown and complete.

Eyes and Head



Ears

Ears should be set on no higher than the plane of the head. V-shaped, rounded apex, measuring about four inches at the base to six inches in length. The tip should be just long enough to reach the outside corner of the eyelid. Ears dropped to sides. Erect ears are a disqualification.

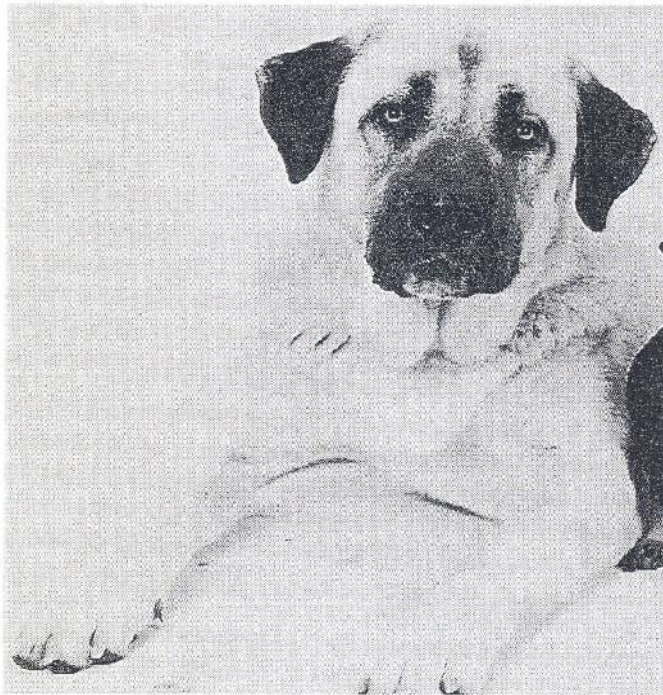


Ears — V-shaped, rounded apex, and just long enough for the tip to reach the outside corner of the eye.

Skull

Head: Skull

Skull is large but in proportion to the body. There is a slight centerline furrow, fore and aft, from apparent stop to moderate occiput. Broader in dogs than in bitches.



Skull is large in proportion to body, with a slight centerline furrow, broader in dogs than in bitches. Ears are set on no higher than the plane of the head.

Head



Muzzle



The muzzle is blockier and stronger for dogs. The flews are to be just pronounced enough to contribute to the squaring of the muzzle.

Bite



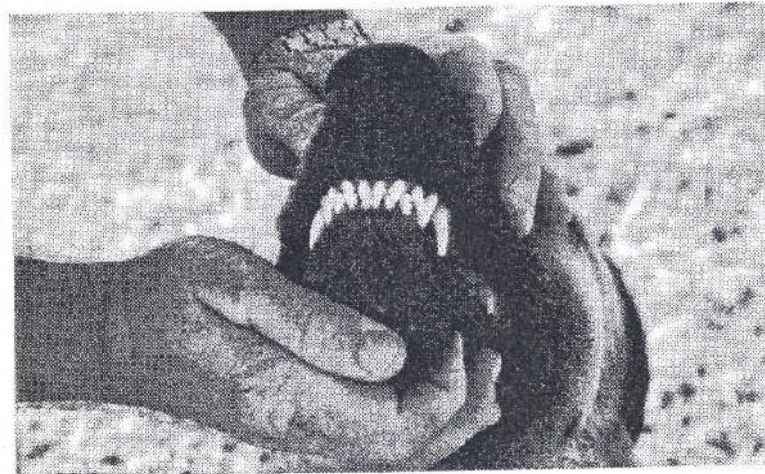
Bite

Teeth and gums strong and healthy. Scissors bite preferred, level bite acceptable. Broken teeth are not to be faulted. Overshot or wry bites are disqualifications.

Nose and Lips

Nose & Lips

Nose and flews must be solid black or brown. Seasonal fading is not to be penalized. Incomplete pigment is a serious fault. Flews are normally dry but pronounced enough to contribute to “squaring” the overall muzzle appearance.

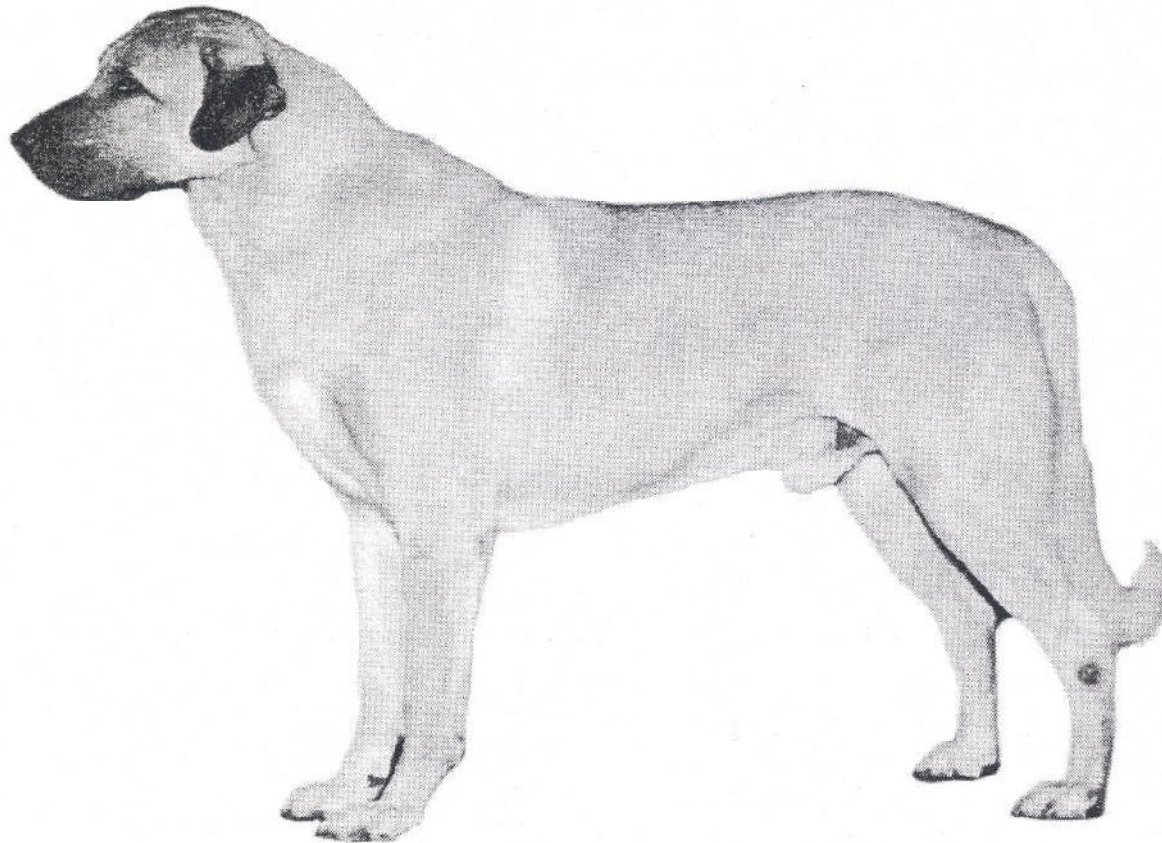


Bite — Scissors bite preferred, level bite acceptable. Broken teeth are not to be faulted. Overshot, undershot or wry bites are disqualifications.

NECK

Neck

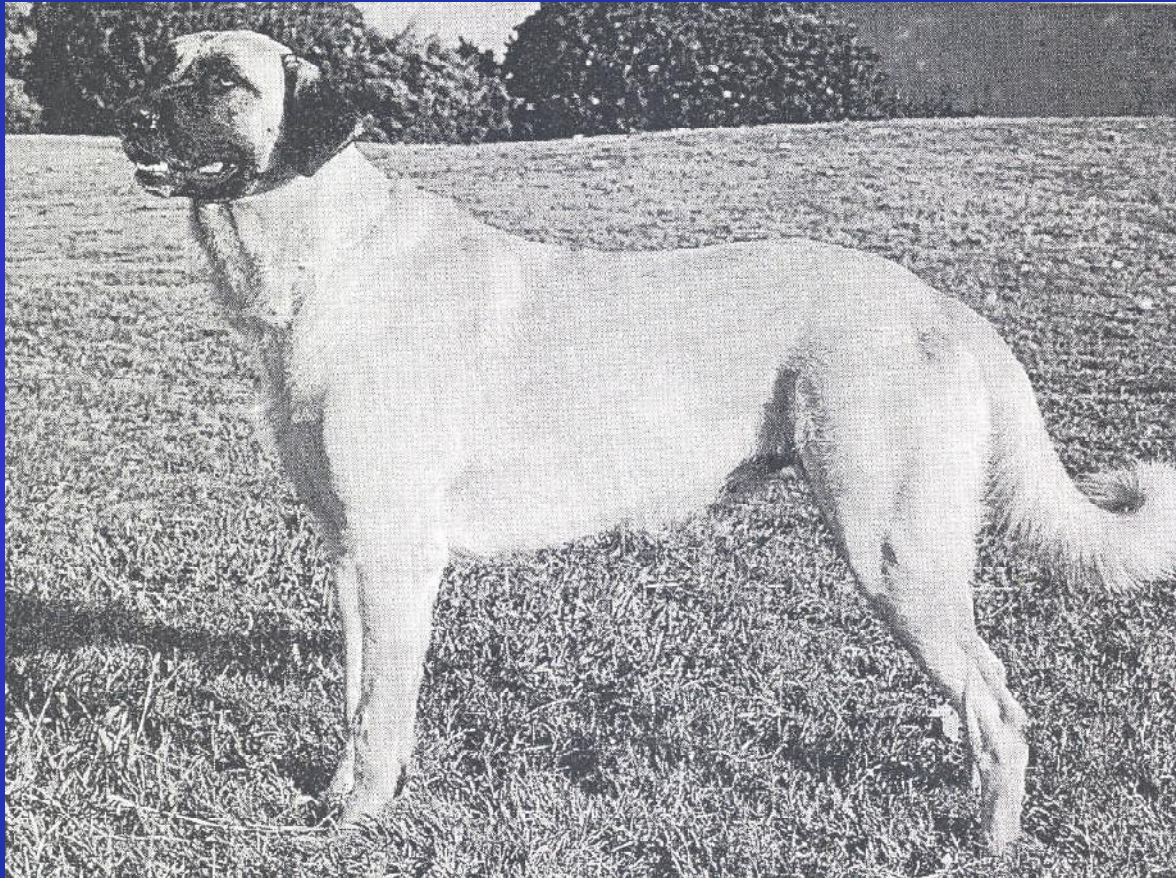
Neck slightly arched, powerful, and muscular, moderate in length with more skin and fur than elsewhere on the body, forming a protective ruff. The dewlap should not be pendulous and excessive.



HEAD AND NECK VIEW

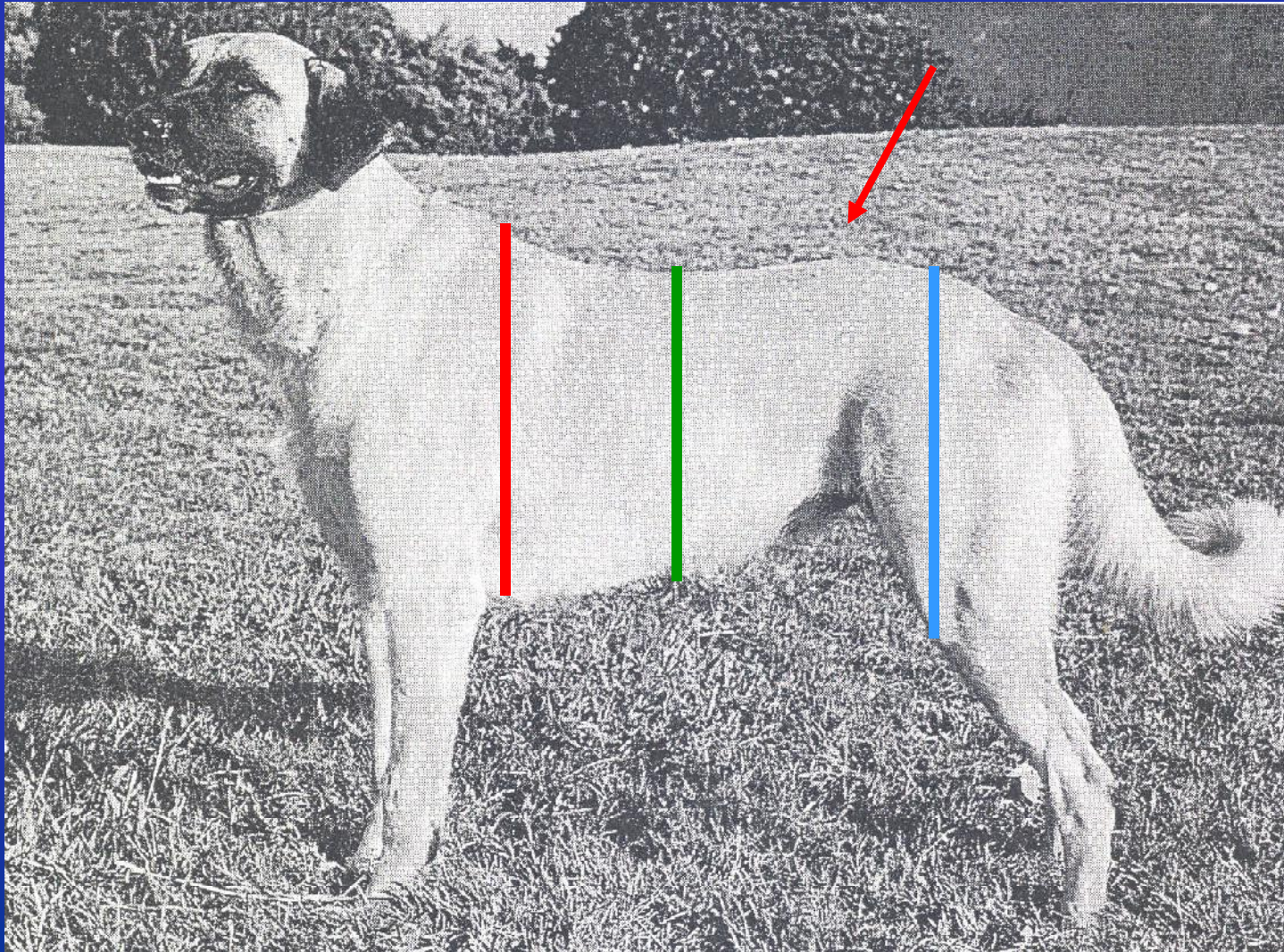


Topline



In profile, when standing, the highest point is the withers, with a slight drop directly behind the withers blending to a powerful, muscular back, blending to a slight arch over the loin, sloping slightly downward at the croup.

Topline

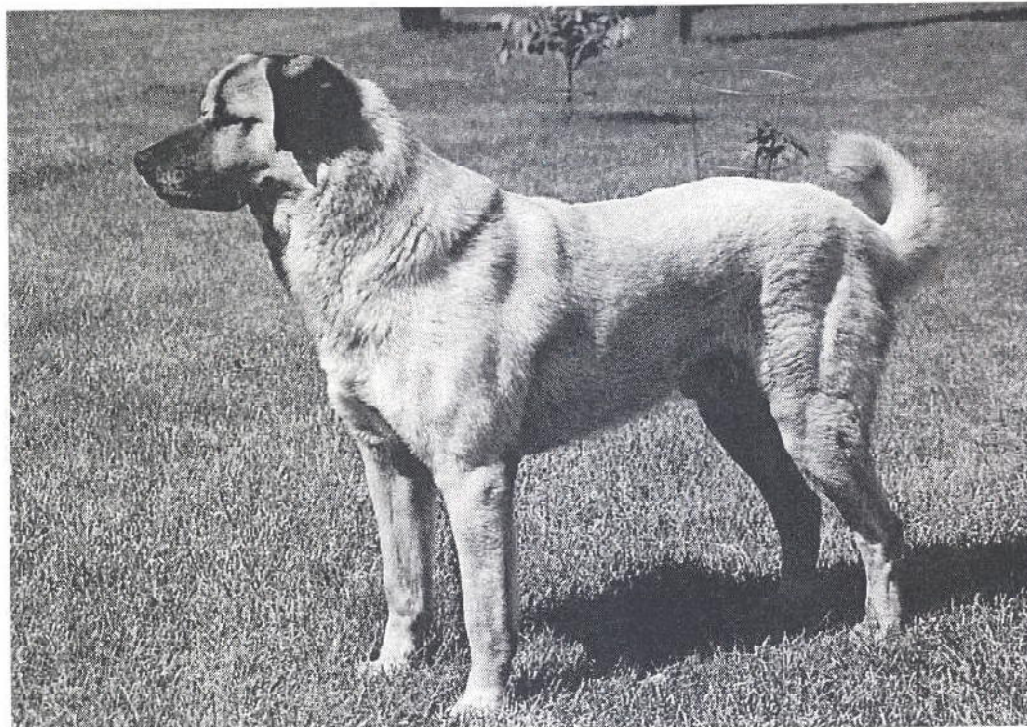


BODY

Neck, Topline, Body

Body

Body well-proportioned, functional, without exaggeration. Never fat or soft. Chest is deep (to the elbow) and well-sprung, with a distinct tuck up at the loin.



The neck is slightly arched, powerful and muscular, with more skin and fur than elsewhere, forming a protective ruff. The chest is deep to the elbows, and ribs are well-sprung with a distinct tuck-up at the loin. When relaxed, the tail is carried low with the end curled upwards.

Side View Profile



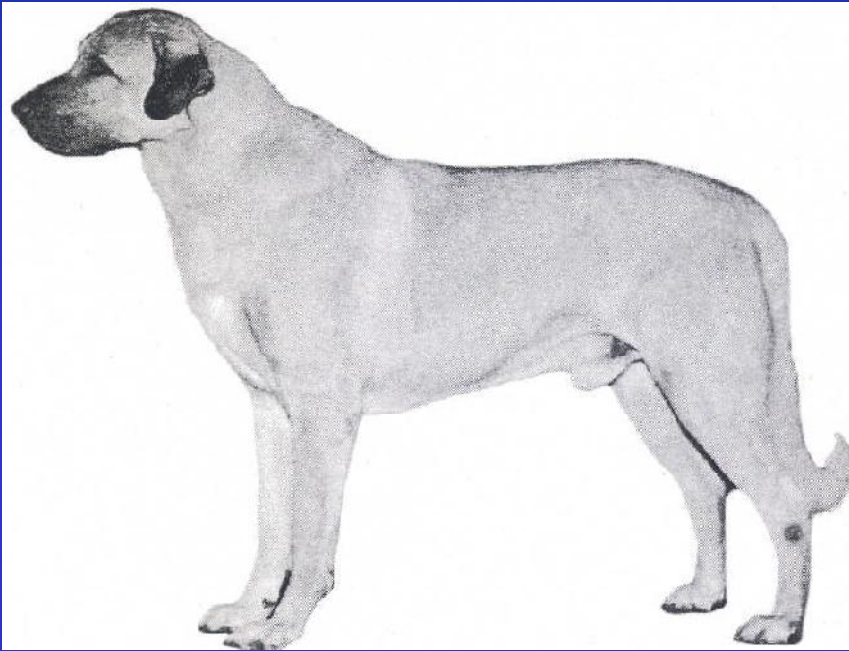
SIDE VIEW PROFILE



Tails



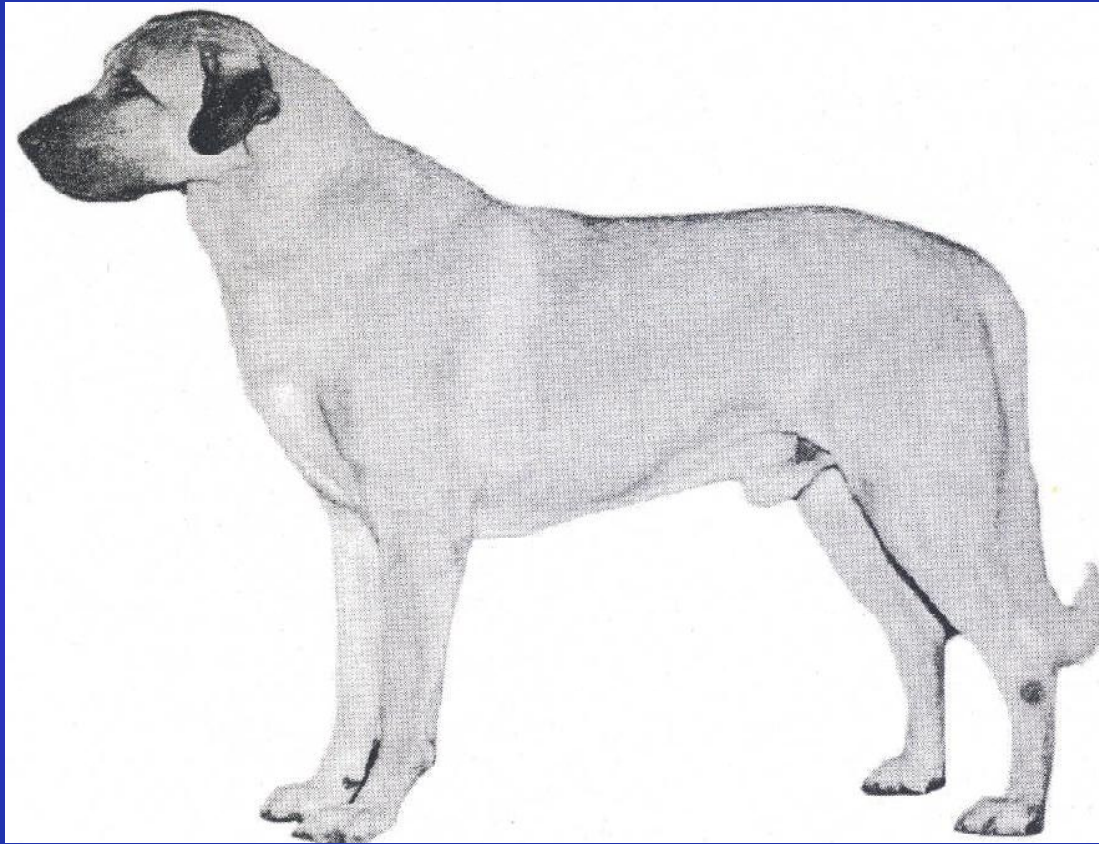
Tail



Tail

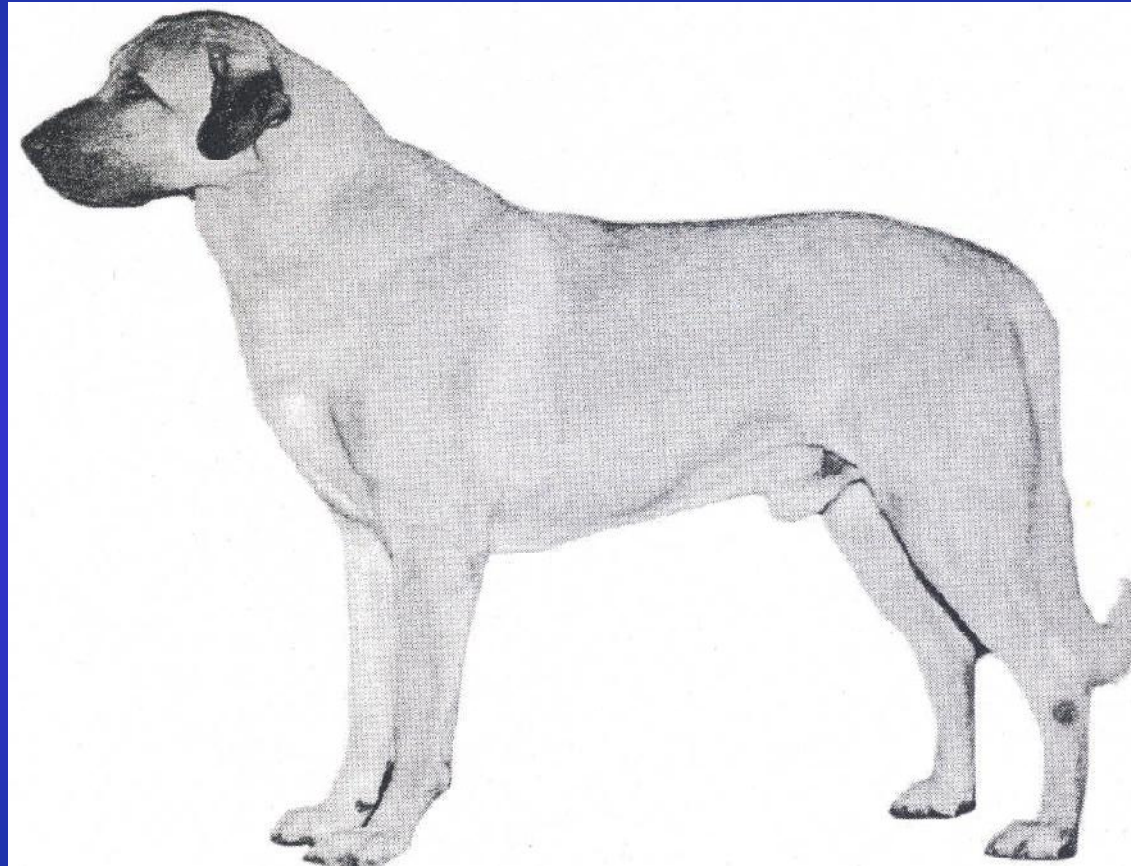
Tail should be long and reaching to the hocks. Set-on rather high. When relaxed, it is carried low with the end curled upwards. When alert, the tail is carried high, making a “wheel.” Both low and wheel carriage are acceptable when gaiting. “Wheel” carriage preferred. The tail will not necessarily uncurl totally.

Forequarters



Shoulders should be muscular and well-developed, blades long, broad and sloping. Elbows should be neither in nor out. Forelegs should be relatively long, well-boned and set straight with strong pasterns. The feet are strong and compact with well-arched toes, oval in shape. They should have stout nails with pads thick and tough. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters



Strong, with broad thighs and heavily muscled. Angulation at the stifle and hock are in proportion to the forequarters. As seen from behind, the legs are parallel. The feet are strong and compact with well-arched toes, oval in shape. Double dewclaws may exist. Dewclaws may be removed.

Feet

“The feet are to be strong and compact with well-arched toes, oval in shape.

“Pads are to be thick and tough with stout nails. Double dewclaws may exist on the rear. All dewclaws may be remove.”

Feet



Feet



Coat



Short (one inch minimum, not tight) to rough (approximately four inches in length) with neck hair slightly longer. Somewhat longer and thicker at the neck and mane. A thick undercoat is common to all. Feathering may occur on the ear fringes, legs, breeching, and tail.

Coat Colors



Gait



Gait



Gait

At the trot, the gait is powerful yet fluid. When viewed from the front or rear, the legs turn neither in nor out, nor do feet cross or interfere with each other. With increased speed, footfall converges toward the center line of gravity. When viewed from the side, the front legs should reach out smoothly with no obvious pounding. The withers and backline should stay nearly level, with little rise or fall. The rear assembly should push out smoothly with hocks doing their share of the work and flexing well.

Temperament

Temperament

Alert and intelligent, calm and observant. Instinctively protective, he is courageous and highly adaptable. He is very loyal and responsive. Highly territorial, he is a natural guard. Reserve around strangers and off its territory is acceptable. Responsiveness with animation is not characteristic of the breed. Overhandling would be discouraged.

Presentation

- Dogs may appear reserved because he is out of his territory, but he will be observant of his immediate surroundings
- Judge should make sure adequate space is available to avoid crowding
- Judge should allow time to stack the dog before approaching
- Judge approaches the dog from the shoulder, not head-on which allows the dog to accept the judge with dignity
- Handler should be allowed to present the bite

Presentation

- Dog should not be **FAULTED** for not reacting to bait, squeaky toys, whistles, buzzers, etc...
- It is not unusual for dogs to appear disinterested
- Dogs should be gaited on a loose lead to demonstrate smooth and efficient movement.
- Final judgment should take into account the function of the breed and the **dogs overall balance, structure and breed type.**

Disqualifications

- Blue Eyes or Two Different Color Eyes
- Erect Ears
- Overshot, undershot or wry bite

Canine Terminology: (Spira)

Overshot bite: *“Receding, often weakly constructed lower jaw. In this form of bite the lower incisors are situated some distance behind the upper counterparts.”*

Undershot bite: *“An under jaw appreciably longer than the upper jaw and frequently turn up as well. No physical contact occurs between upper and lower incisors teeth in such a mouth.”*

Wry bite: *“Type of mouth that is twisted to one side, placing the upper and lower jaws out of line with one another. (a.k.a. wry mouth)”*

Questions

