

WELCOME

**TO THE 2009 NATIONAL
SPECIALTY
FOR THE
BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER
CLUB OF AMERICA**

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER

**PRESENTED BY:
BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER
CLUB OF AMERICA**

HISTORY



G.P. Medvedev

With orders from the government the Central School of Military Dog Breeding, Major-General G.P. Medvedev set out to develop a watch dog that could be used in economic and strategic maneuvers in various climate conditions.

With German Shepherds being the only universal breed they had that was successful as military dogs, the task of developing a breed to the requirements of the government were going to be challenging.

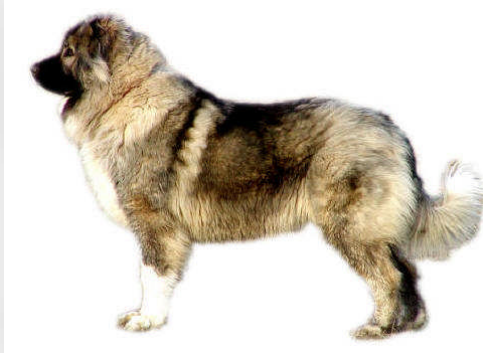
The program began with 100 dogs of 17 different breeds simultaneously. The consistency in breedings were more on **LARGE, RAGGED, AGGRESSIVE** watch dogs vs. appearance.

RED STAR kennels is where it all began.

“BLACK PEARL OF RUSSIAN”

Russian Black Terrier was born.

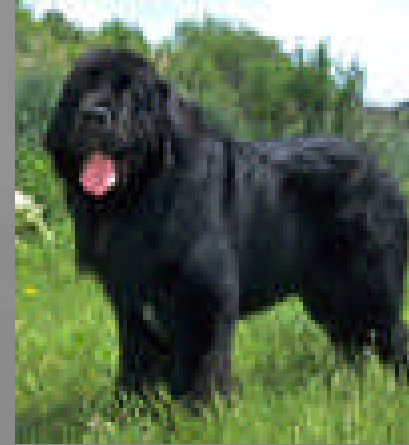
IN THE BEGINNING



Caucasian Ovcharka



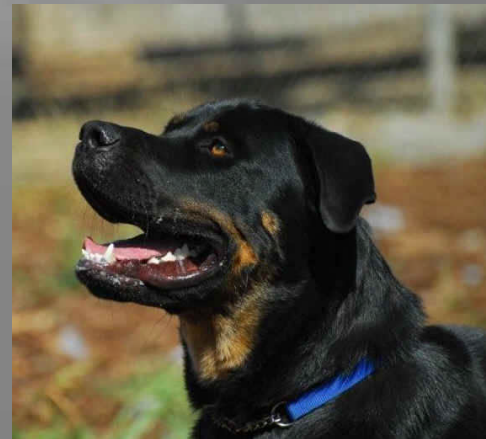
Giant Schnauzer



Newfoundland



Airdale Terrier



Rottweiler

EVOLUTION

With the wide variety of breeds involved with the development of the Black Russian Terrier, it is not surprising that there were also smooth and wirehair varieties.

Red Star Kennels did consider developing those two branches of the BRT as well; yet, never did.

HISTORICAL STUD DOGS



AHILL



DAN-ZHAN

HISTORICAL BROOD BITCHES



DZOYA



AIDINA



DEL-VITOSHA

TRAINERS



A.P. MAZOVER

THESE GENTLEMEN WERE THE TRAINING SPECIALIST. VERY GOAL ORIENTED, THEIR PRIORITY GOAL WAS A DOG WITH GOOD TEMPERMENT, DISPOSITION AND WORKING ABILITIES AND CONFORMATION FITTING A MILITARY ORGANIZATION..

COAT WAS NOT OF GREAT CONCERN OTHER THAN IT SHOULD NOT REQUIRE SPECIAL GROOMING.



V.P. SHEININ



Leader with one of the first Red Star
“Blacky” dogs.

BLACKY EXHIBIT

- ❖ 1955 1st generations were shown at National Agricultural Exhibition
- ❖ 1959 “Red Star” worked closely with Working Dog Clubs
- ❖ 1981 Black Terriers were recognized as a separate breed in Russia
- ❖ 1984 accepted by FCI
- ❖ 1993 Russian Federation of Working Dogs approved 2nd version of Standard which corresponds with the modern day

Black Russian Terrier



“Blacky” wins prize from Major-General Medvedev at an exhibition in Moscow.

STANDARD

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

- ▣ **ROBUST, LARGE, POWERFUL**
- ▣ **LARGE BONE, WELL-DEVELOPED MUSCLES**
- ▣ **BALANCED**
- ▣ **GOOD TEMPERMENT , RELIABLE**
- ▣ **COURAGE, STRENGTH**
- ▣ **BITCHES SHOULD APPEAR FEMININE YET NEVER LACKING IN SUBSTANCE**

AND BLACK

SIZE AND PROPORTION

▣ **Size, Proportion, Substance**

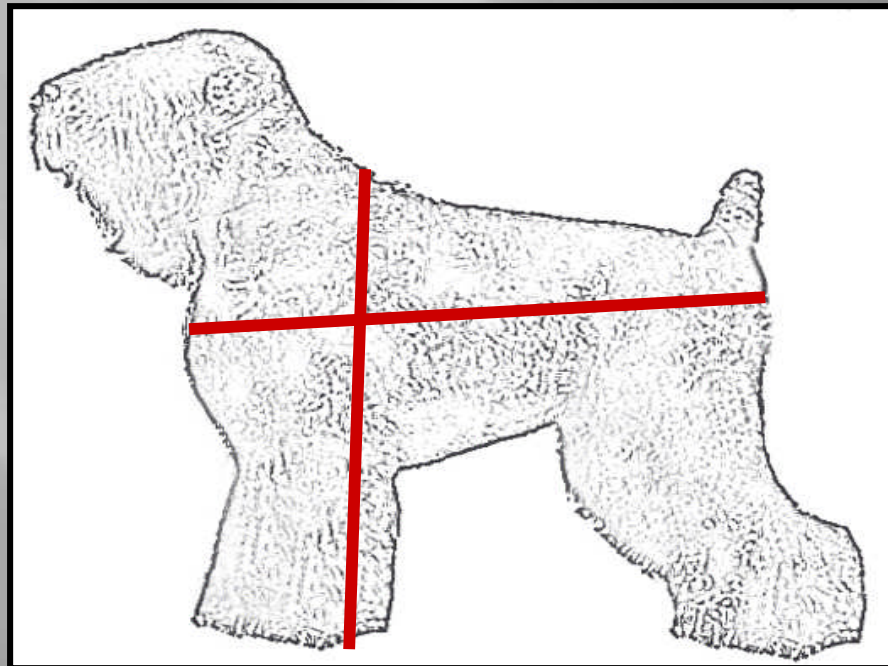
Size: Dogs at maturity are between 27 inches and 30 inches. Desired height 27 to 29 inches.

▣ Bitches at maturity are to be between 26 and 29 inches. Desired height 26 to 28 inches.

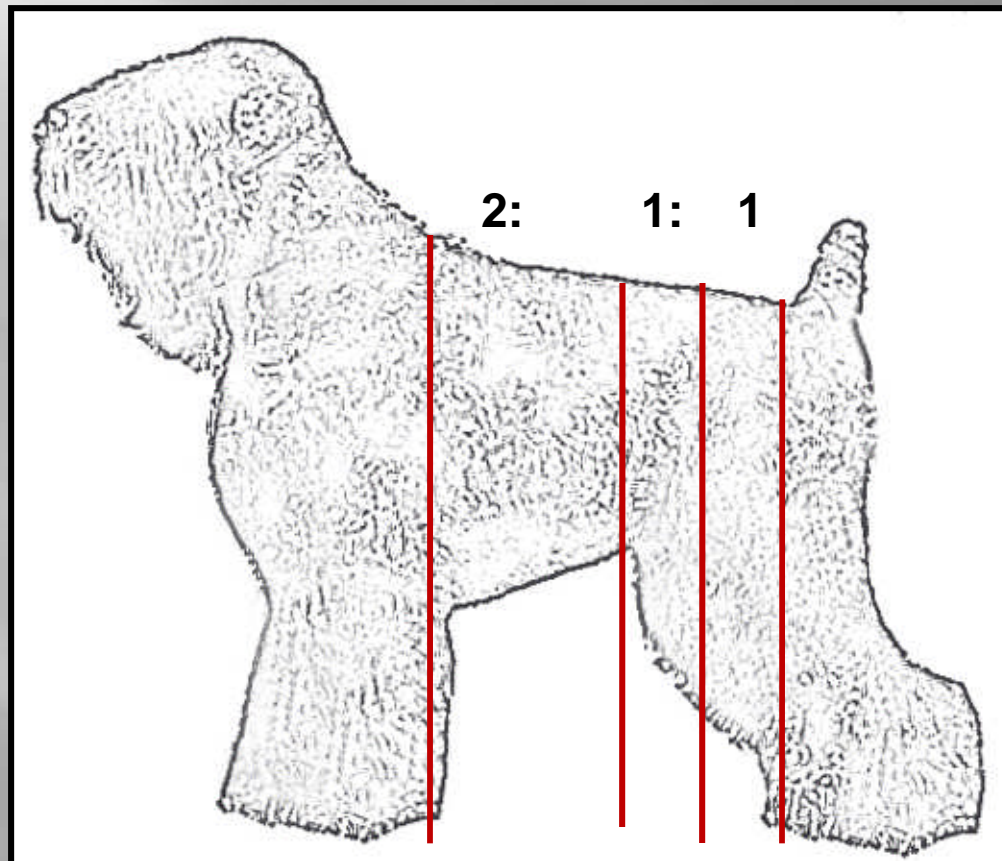
A deviation from the ideal height is a serious fault.

Maturity is considered to be dogs and bitches that are over 18 months of age.

- ▣ **Proportion:** The Black Russian Terrier is slightly longer than tall. The most desired proportions are $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10. The length is measured from breastbone to rear edge of the pelvis.



BODY PROPORTIONS



HEAD

▣ **Head**

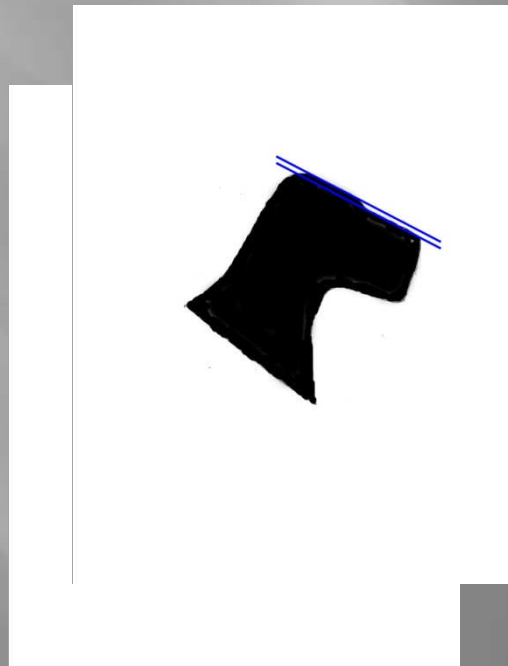
Proportional to the body.

Appearance of power and strength.

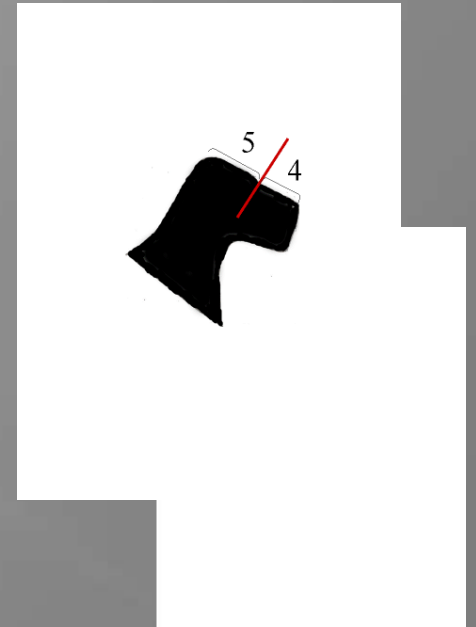
Should be powerfully built with a moderately broad and blocky

Skull. Viewed from the side it should appear balanced.

The head is made of two parallel planes. Occiput should be well developed.



Muzzle should be slightly shorter than the back skull. The length of the muzzle to the back skull is approximately a ratio of 5 to 4.



Forehead must be flat with a marked but not pronounced stop.

The head of the male is distinctly masculine, and that of the bitch, distinctly feminine

- ▣ **Eyes:** should be of medium size and dark.
Eye rims are black without sagging or prominent hawk.
Oval in shape.
Light eyes are a serious fault.
- ▣ **Ears:** set high and are medium in size and triangular in shape.
Front edge of the ear should lay close to the head and terminating mid-cheek.
Set high, but **NOT** above level of top skull
Ears set low on the skull are to be faulted.
Cropped ears are not acceptable.
- ▣ **Nose:** The nose must be large and **BLACK**.
- ▣ **Lips:** are full, tight and black. There are to be no flews. The gums have dark pigmentation.
Black mark on the tongue is allowed.
Teeth: The teeth are large and white, full dentition. The incisors form a straight line at the base.
The bite should be scissors.
Any missing teeth are a serious fault.

Disqualification: Nose other than black. Undershot or Overshot bites.

NECK, TOPLINE, BODY

Neck, Topline, and Body

Neck: thick, muscular and powerful.

There should be no pendulous or excessive dewlap.

The length of the neck and the length of the head should

be approximately the same with an approximate 45 degree angle from line of back.

Excessively thick neck is considered a fault.

Topline: level and straight.

Loin is short.

Abdomen is well tucked up and firm.

Withers are higher than and sloping into the level back.

Croup wide, muscular, moderately long slightly sloping toward the high tail set.

Tail is set high, thick and docked with 3 to 5 vertebrae left.

Undocked tail is not to be penalized.

Body: should give the impression of strength. The

Chest is deep and wide. Shape should be oval and reach to the elbows or a little below. Bottom line of chest not less than 50% of height.

Withers high, pronounced and well developed

FOREQUARTERS

Forequarters

Shoulders should be large, muscular, well developed

Blades broad and sloping.

Well laid back.

Well muscled

Angle between the shoulder blades and the upper arm is at a 100 degree.

Forelegs are straight, well boned and muscular.

Elbows close to body turning neither in nor out while standing or moving.

Pasterns short, thick and almost vertical.

Feet large, compact, and rounded in shape. Pads of are thick

and firm. Nails are **BLACK**.

Front and Rear dewclaws should be removed.

HINDQUARTERS

Hindquarters well boned and muscular with good angulation. Viewed from rear the legs are straight, parallel, set slightly wider than the forelegs

Stifle: is long and sloping. The thighs are muscular.

Hocks: are moderately short and vertical when standing.

REAR DEWCLAWS: should be removed

GAIT

Black Russian Terriers

Move freely

Motion should be **well-balanced** and **fluid**.

As the Black Russian Terrier moves faster
the **feet will converge** toward
a centerline.

The **topline** should remain **level**.

TEMPERMENT

Temperament: character and temperament is of utmost importance.

The Black Russian Terrier is:

calm

confident

courageous

self-assured which sometimes is rather aloof toward strangers.

highly intelligent

extremely reliable.

They were bred to guard and protect. The behavior in the show ring should be controlled, willing, adaptable, and trained to submit to examination.

EXAMINATION

- ▣ Black Russian Terriers by nature are protection dogs. They like their space.

**As with any dog, do not stare into dogs eyes
for longer than necessary.**

Do not approach from rear.

Be respectful of their personal space.

Exam should be firm but not tentative.

COLOR

BLACK

or black with a few gray hairs.

*Any other color is a
disqualification.*

COAT

Coat

Double coat.

Texture of the outer coat is coarse not wiry or curly.

Undercoat is thick and soft.

Natural untrimmed coat should vary from 1½ to 6 inches and cover the entire body and has a slight to moderate wave.

SERIOUS FAULTS

- ▣ Light bone
- ▣ Lack of substance
- ▣ Poor musculature
- ▣ Mature male under 27" or over 30"
- ▣ Mature female under 26" or over 29"
- ▣ Light Colored eyes
- ▣ One missing tooth
- ▣ Shyness or excessive excitability

DISQUALIFICATIONS

- 1) *Nose other than black*
- 2) *Two or more missing teeth*
- 3) *Any bit other than scissors bite*
- 4) *Any color other than solid BLACK*
or
BLACK with scattered grey hairs.

GROOMING

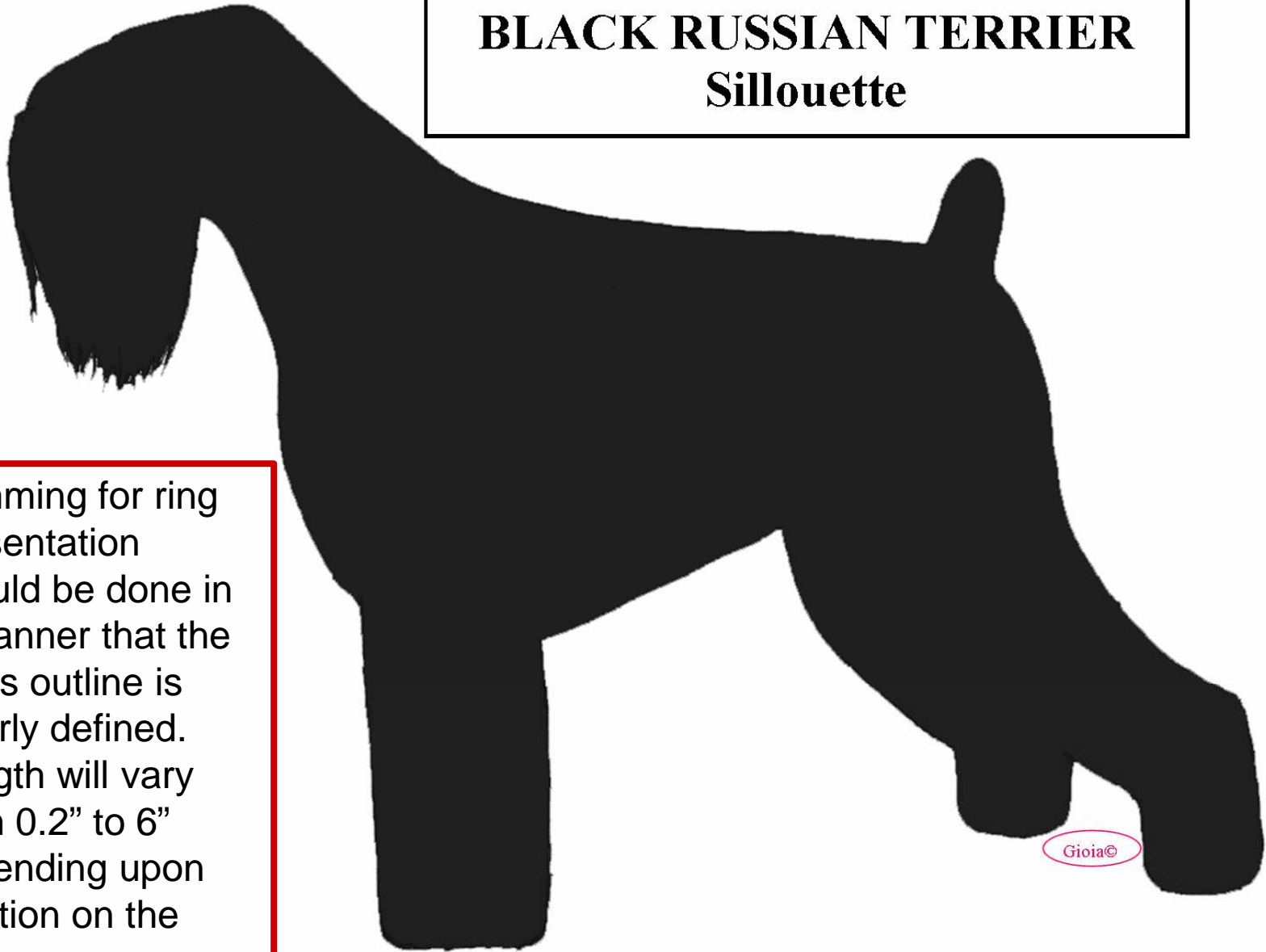
Grooming for BRT's was developed in Leningrad in the early 1970's.

Grooming has evolved over the years to what we see in the ring today.

Since this is an area of many questions by judges we are now going to have the grooming our "Black Pearls" the Black Russian Terrier explained now.

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER

Silhouette



Trimming for ring presentation should be done in a manner that the dog's outline is clearly defined. Length will vary from 0.2" to 6" depending upon location on the body.

Gioia©

GROOMING PRESENTATION

Presentation

Presentation of the breed in the show ring, the **dogs outline is clearly defined.**

The dogs will be trimmed but should not appear to be sculpted.

Ears: hair should be trimmed inside and outside the ear.

The ears will lay flat to the side of the head.

Forehead: Just behind the eyebrows the hair is to be shaved or cut very short so as to make what appears to be a platform. The rest of the forehead is trimmed so that the shorter hairs will blend with the longer hairs of the muzzle. This forms a "cap" which should help define length of backskull.

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER HEAD

Beginning just behind the eye socket, in the center of the top of skull, trim close. Blending into the longer hair on the head surrounding it. Use a #5 or #4 blade in this area.

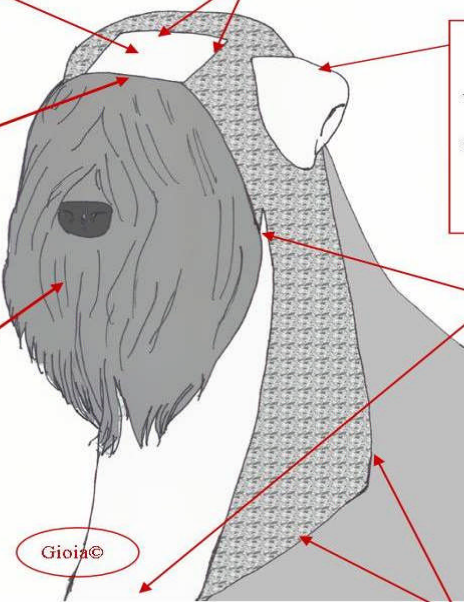
Blend the shorter coat on the center of the top skull (#5 or #4 blade) into the longer coat of the top skull (#1/2 or #0 comb attachment).

Trim ears from fold to the tip of ear
With a #10 or #15 blade with the grain. Neaten the edges of the ear with scissors or blade

Blend coat into fall at the line that trimming began on the top skull just behind the eye socket

Never allow the beard to become so bushy that it appears to be out of balance with the rest of the head. You can thin or stip out coat if it does get out of balance.

From the Mandible Joint use a #5 or #4 blade; come down the front (bibbing area) to the posternum and point of shoulder.



Blend coat in from the longer body coat into the shorter side of neck coat.

NOTE: It is the groomer's goal to make this look as natural as possible; therefore, all clipper lines from one length transition to another should be blended in with thinning shears.

Looking from the top of the head it should give the appearance of a "brick". The fringe from the eyebrows is brushed forward and blends with the beard and muzzle. This blending of hair should look from the side like a "triangle".

Neck: The front of the neck from the throat to the point of shoulder should be shaved or scissored short. The hair on the back of the neck should appear to have a mane down to the withers.

Topline: is trimmed from the withers to the tail so that when viewed from the side it appears level. The hair from the back should then blend down the sides of the dog. It is stressed that there should be no distinct lines or scissors marks

BLACK RUSSIAN TERRIER BODY

Trimming of head begins from just behind the eye socket, back to the occipital bone. On the side of head continue down past the Zygomatic arch to the jaw bone (mandible joint). Use 1/2 or 0 comb attachment on this area.

On the side of the neck, make the same length as the longer portion of the head. This will give the neck a slight longer look vs. a thick neck appearance. Use 1/2 or 0 comb attachment on this area. Caution: Do not trim in the top of the neck.

The body area (in light grey coloring) should be 1 1/4" - 2" long. From the occipital bone, down the spine and off the tail use a C, D, E, or S comb attachment. Continue with this attachment down the side of the body to the elbow and lower ribs. At the back portion of the loin clipper at an angle toward the hock..

Ear should be shaved from the fold (not right at the skull). Shave the inside and outside of the ear. Use a 10 blade for this area.

The throat or bib area is done rather close; however, not as close as the ears. Use a #5 or #4 blade in this area.

NOTE: When scissoring or trimming in the shoulder angulation, remember that the Black Russian Terrier has a steeper shoulder angulation than most breed. Most breeds have a 90° angulation at the point of shoulder junction of the upper arm and the scapula. Black Russian Terriers have a 110° angulation of this shoulder assembly.

Scissor the front legs in a cylinder shape. Neaten the skirt area by scissoring high in the loin area angling down toward the elbow. In scissoring the back legs do not forget proper angulation.

