

Illustrated Guide To The Tibetan Terrier



TIBETAN TERRIER CLUB
OF
AMERICA INC.

ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE
TIBETAN TERRIER

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FORWARD

This booklet has been prepared under the auspices of the Tibetan Terrier Club of America Inc. as a guide for judges of Tibetan Terriers. Our goal continues to be a consistent, informed and concerned presentation of the breed standard.

All who read, study and benefit from this publication owe a great debt to Jacque Liewer, Chairperson of the Publication's Committee, Gary Carr, and Margy Pankiewicz.

Further credit goes to Angela Mulliner for her skeletal study of the Tibetan Terrier taken with permission from her book The Tibetan Terrier, published in England in 1977, reprinted in 1991. (Volume 1).

It is our hope that this publication contributes to your knowledge of the Tibetan Terrier, a charming, versatile and structurally sound breed of dog.

Susan Carr
President of the
Tibetan Terrier Club of America Inc.
2003



ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE TIBETAN TERRIER

PROLOGUE

The first recognized standard for the Tibetan Terrier in England was issued by the Tibetan Breeds Association in 1934. The Kennel Club (England) adopted a revised version of the standard in 1977, another revision was made and adopted in 1986, and again in 2000. The most recent revision was adopted in October 2009 and is the official standard for the breed currently used by the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI), an association of registries in nearly 70 countries in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and the Middle East.

Full recognition and acceptance of an official standard for the breed occurred in Canada in 1974, with a revised standard being adopted in February of 1996.

In the United States the American Kennel Club accepted the Tibetan Terrier into its Miscellaneous Class in November of 1963, with full recognition being granted and the standard being adopted on May 1, 1973. The American standard has been revised once since then, the revision being formally adopted on March 10, 1986. All the above standards can be found in the appendix of this document.

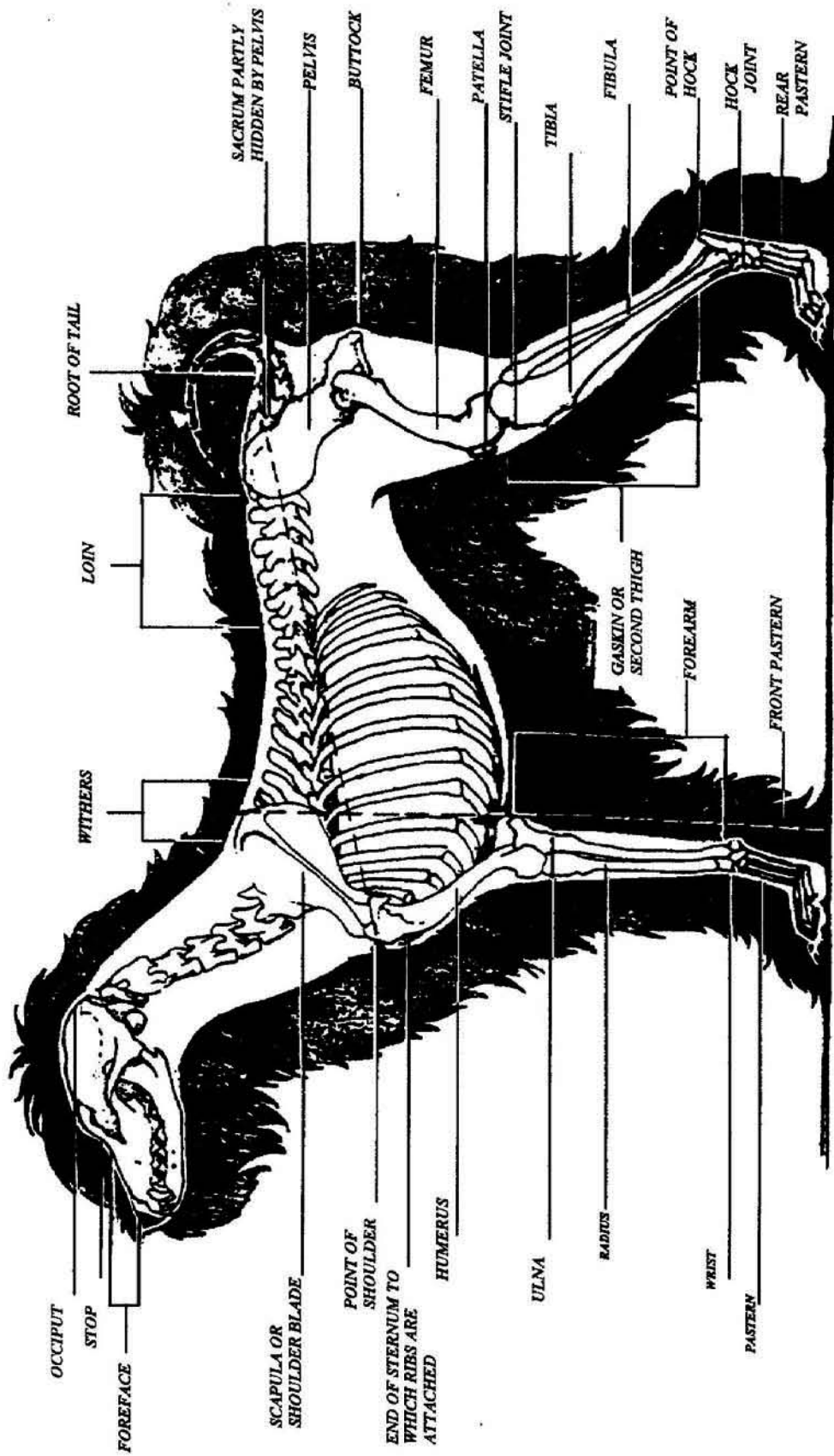
It is interesting to note that prior to the 1986 revision to the US standard, all of the standards had contained virtually identical language. However, in the 1980's, the membership of the Tibetan Terrier Club of America saw a need to more clearly define the characteristics of the breed, and thus proceeded to develop the revision to the standard that is in use today. It must be stressed that there was never an intention to CHANGE the description of the breed; the only objective of the revision was, as it is with this document and our AKC breed video, to CLARIFY that breed description.

Within this text, acceptable differences in appearance will be referred to as differences in the style of Tibetan Terrier being described, not as differences in type, as there is no acceptable difference in type within a breed.

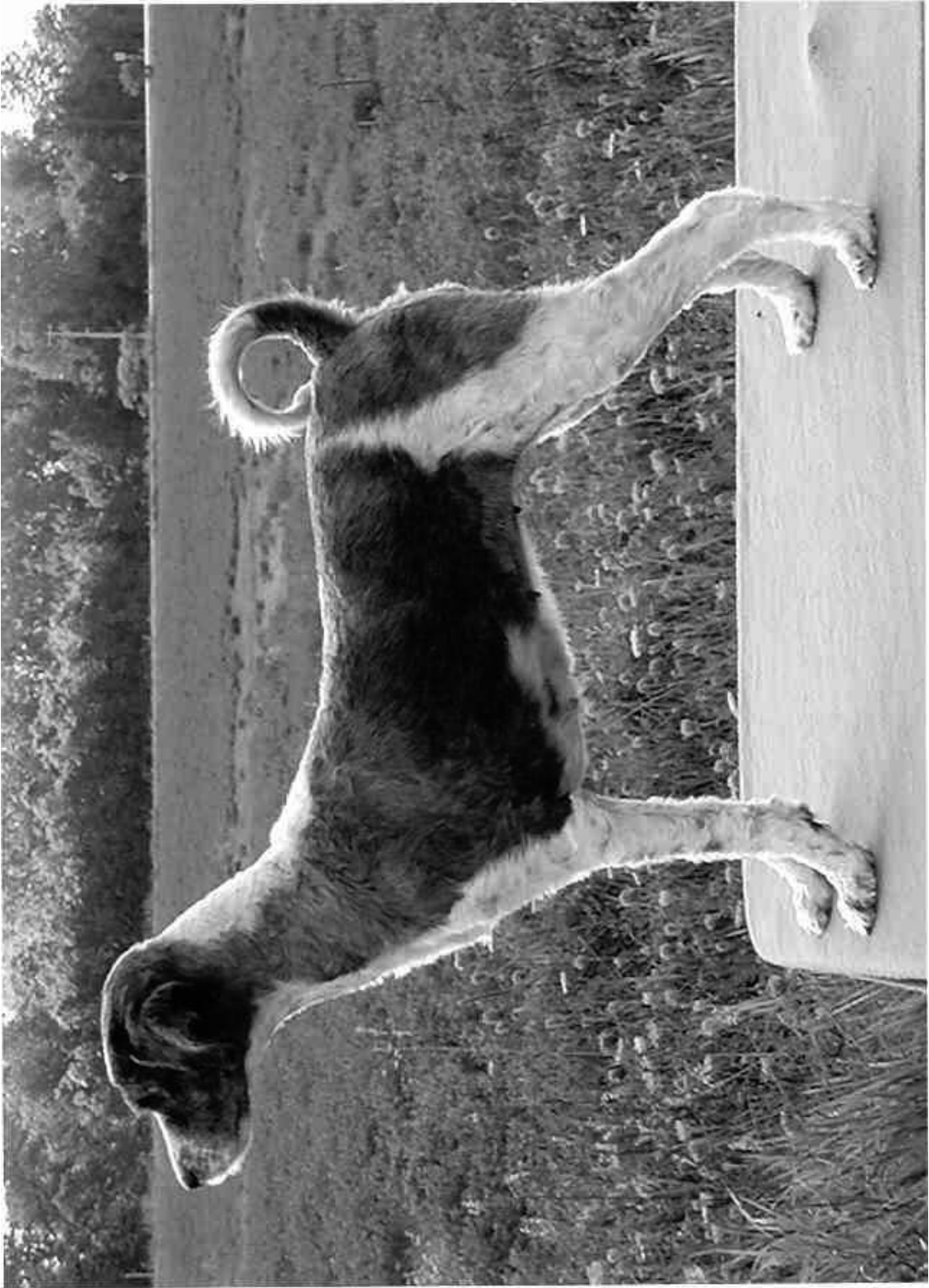
The following passage is quoted from The NICHOLAS GUIDE to DOG JUDGING, 1979, By Anna Katherine Nicholas, (Howell Book House):

“Type and breed characteristics are synonymous. Type, in connection with pure bred dogs, refers to the combination of distinguishing features which add up to make each breed's stamp of individuality. A dog to be “typey”, or of correct type, must be strong in those points, or features, considered by the standard as characteristics of his breed. The word type is constantly abused by fanciers who misuse it as an expression of personal preference, and incorrectly in other ways. We often hear a person say that a dog is, or is not, the type of Pointer, or Poodle, or Boxer he does or does not prefer. Actually, **THERE CAN BE ONLY ONE CORRECT TYPE WITHIN A BREED**. There are breeds in which the males are stronger in breed characteristics than are the females, but not of a different type. In all breeds, type is never a matter of personal preference but, rather, an adherence to desired breed characteristics. A dog of good type is as just described. One of poor type is incorrect in those special features peculiar to its own breed. And one lacking in type is weak in distinguishing breed characteristics.”

BASIC STRUCTURE OF A TIBETAN TERRIER



Reprinted by kind permission from
 The Tibetan Terrier, Vol. 1 by Angela Mulliner
 Holywell Press, 1991



Please note that in the following text, the official standard of the Tibetan Terrier will always appear in bold print, commentary in normal print.

Official Standard for the Tibetan Terrier The American Kennel Club – 1987

The Tibetan Terrier evolved over many centuries, surviving in Tibet's extreme climate and difficult terrain. The breed developed a protective double coat, compact size, unique foot construction, and great agility. The Tibetan Terrier served as a steadfast, devoted companion, in all of his owner's endeavors.

General Appearance---The Tibetan Terrier is a medium-sized dog, profusely coated, of powerful build, and square in proportion. A fall of hair covers the eyes and foreface. The well-feathered tail curls up and falls forward over the back. The feet are large, flat, and round in shape producing a snowshoe effect that provides traction. The Tibetan Terrier is well balanced and capable of both strong and efficient movement. The Tibetan Terrier is shown as naturally as possible.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

When judging the Tibetan Terrier one must keep in mind the origins of the breed, for the climate, altitude, and terrain all contributed to the breed's defining and unique characteristics. The temperature extremes required an abundant double coat for protection, while the high altitude and rough terrain required a compact body with good rib spring to provide adequate lung capacity and large, flat, yet extremely flexible feet. Also, the fall of hair over the eyes provides a special protection from the harsh weather conditions.

The requirement to show the dog as naturally as possible does not mean unkempt; it does mean with a double coat, not stripped or scissored, without an artificially created outline. This requirement will be discussed further under the section 'Coat'.

Primarily the General Appearance definition calls for a dog displaying excellent balance and moderation in its construction.

Head: Skull---Medium length neither broad nor coarse. The length from the eye to the tip of the nose is equal to the length from the eye to the occiput. The skull narrows slightly from ear to eye. It is not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The head is well furnished with long hair, falling forward over the eyes and foreface. The cheekbones are curved but not so overdeveloped as to bulge. **Muzzle** ---The lower jaw has a small amount of beard. **Stop**---There is a marked stop but not exaggerated. **Nose**---Black. **Teeth**---White, strong and evenly placed. There is a distinct curve in the jaws between the canines. A tight scissors bite, a tight reverse scissors bite or a level bite are equally acceptable. A slightly undershot bite is acceptable. **Eyes**---Large, set fairly wide apart, dark brown in color, neither prominent nor sunken. Eye rims are dark in color. **Ears**---Pendant, falling not too close to the head, heavily feathered with a “V” shaped leather proportionate to the head. **Faults**---Weak pointed muzzle. Any color other than a black nose. Overshot bite or a very undershot bite or a wry mouth. Long, narrow head. Lack of fall over the eyes and foreface. (see Fig. 2 and 3)

HEAD

SKULL-MUZZLE-STOP

One must remember that when evaluating the proportions of the length of head, the head is measured from the tip of the nose to the center of the eye and from that point to the occiput (see Fig 1). If these two measurements are equal, they will result in a skull to muzzle ratio ranging from 3:2 to 4:3 (i.e., the muzzle will make up about 40 to 43 percent of the entire head length.). It is neither expected nor desired that a judge make this latter measurement in the ring. As this line gets closer to the stop or if the muzzle has too much of a downward slope there is a tendency for the muzzle to have a Bearded Collie appearance. Both of these traits are very undesirable and detract from the desired TT head. These proportions must be kept in mind so that a dog is not erroneously penalized for a short appearing muzzle.

“The skull is neither domed nor absolutely flat between the ears”. It should narrow slightly from ear to eye. While there is a slight tapering from the eye area to the end of the nose, this tapering should never be so great as to create a snipey appearance. The muzzle should be full and strong, with a well-developed underjaw. This combination of characteristics, together with the slight curve of the cheekbones, is what gives the breed much of its unique Tibetan or eastern expression.

There should be a marked, but not an exaggerated stop in front of the eyes.

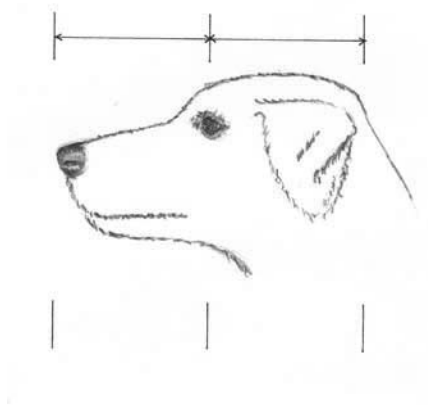


Fig. 1



Fig. 2
Correct

This illustrates a correctly presented adult Tibetan Terrier head, with an abundant fall over the eyes. The fall of hair covering the eyes is an essential characteristic of the breed, as it served to protect the eyes from the bright sunlight as well as the blowing dust and snow which could be encountered in Tibet



Fig. 3
Incorrect

This head has been trimmed and trained to have the fall flow away from the face, fully exposing the eye. This is contrary to breed type on multiple points: lack of fall, failure to show dog naturally, and sculpting/scissoring of coat.

NOSE

As stated, the nose must be black in the adult Tibetan Terrier, REGARDLESS OF COAT COLOR. In a puppy, there may be one or two small pink spots (an unfilled nose), however the nose should completely fill by one year of age. Even in a puppy, the unfilled nose should be considered the exception rather than the rule, and is still considered a fault. The black of the nose may range from a shiny black to a matte black, *but it must be black*.

TEETH

The standard allows the Tibetan Terrier to have a tight scissors, level, tight reverse scissors or a slightly undershot bite. There should be a curve in the lower jaw between the canine teeth. The slight undershot exists to maintain the strong under jaw seen in most Asian breeds. Overshot, very undershot and wry mouths are all nonfunctional bites and are considered unacceptable in the breed. (see Fig. 4,5,6,7,8,9). Please refer to footnote ¹.

Ideally most Tibetan Terriers will have full dentition. However, like many of the Tibetan breeds, some dogs will have the occasional incisor or pre-molar missing. Scrambled teeth, wry jaws and bare gums where teeth have never erupted are all undesirable.

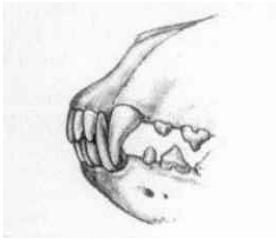
¹Undershot reference The Tibetan Terrier Angela Mulliner 1977 (Ch 4 Page 73)

“Undershot jaws are to be expected in most small Tibetan breeds, and the majority of Dr. Greig’s imports during the 20’s and 30’s were undershot. The Tibetan Terrier Standard accepts this characteristic as long as the closure is tidy and the lower and upper incisors are in contact. Whilst encouraging breeders to try to get a more normal jaw closure than the variable types in other small Tibetan breeds, it is essential that the strong underjaw is not lost, otherwise the head looks pinched and snipey, which is less typical of the breed than an undershot mouth.”

Your Guide to the Tibetan Terrier Emmy Manuel 1984 (Ch 5 Type and Character pg 155)

“It is important for breeders and judges alike to understand that, according to the Standard accepted by the Kennel Club, the mouth with teeth either undershot or overshot with NO GAP between the upper and lower teeth is NOT a fault. It is desirable that the close undershot bite should not be bred out entirely, otherwise the upper jaw will lengthen and tend to flatten the ‘stop’. This would be detrimental to the expression and also weaken the underjaw which needs to be kept strong.”

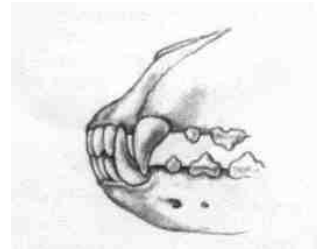
ACCEPTABLE BITES



SCISSORS
BITE
Fig. 4



REVERSE
SCISSORS BITE
Fig. 5

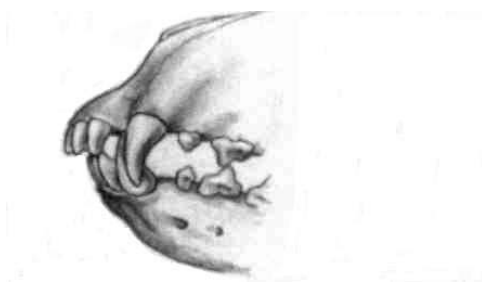


LEVEL
BITE
Fig. 6

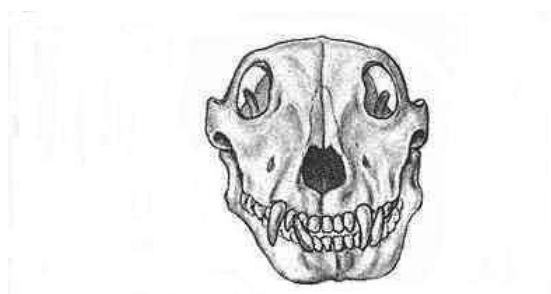


UNDERSHOT
BITE
Fig. 7

UNACCEPTABLE BITES



OVERSHOT
BITE
Fig. 8



WRY BITE
Fig. 9

²The reverse scissors bite is adapted from Canine Terminology by Harold R. Spira. ©1982 by G. Carr.

EYES

The eyes are one of the most endearing features of this breed. While the eyes should be relatively large, they should not be prominent, or 'bulgy'. They are set moderately wide apart and should be dark brown. They cannot be too dark. All eye colors other than brown (i.e., blue, yellow hazel, etc.) are unacceptable. Since the shape of the eye is to a great degree dictated by the depth of the set, the dictates of the standard ("neither prominent nor sunken") result in a slightly rounded eye. An eye set too deeply will take on an almond shape, while a too shallow set will produce a round, bulging eye. A slightly deeper set is more tolerable than a prominent one.

The pigment of the eye rim must be dark. However, you will occasionally find a specimen whose coat color surrounding the eye is predominantly white, the pigment fails to extend completely into the corners of the rims. Lack of pigment on the rim of an adult dog is contrary to breed standard.

The pigment surrounding the eye on a gold/ light brindle dog may appear as a dark liver color, however this must not be so light as to be considered as 'self colored'.

EARS

The ears of the Tibetan Terrier should be proportionate to the head and moderate in size, triangular in shape, and should fall to the side of but not too close to the head. The ear set should be slightly higher than the eye, but not so high that the fold of the ear is as high as the plane of the top of the skull. The ears should be heavily feathered, appearing much larger than they actually are. The feathering of the ear as with the entire coat should never be shaped or trimmed but will blend with the rest of the coat.

Neck and Body--Length proportionate to the body and head. Body---Compact, square and strong, capable of both speed and endurance. Topline---The back is level in motion. Chest---Heavily furnished. The brisket extends downward to the top of the elbow in the mature Tibetan Terrier. Ribs---The body is well ribbed up and never cloddy or coarse. The rib cage is not too wide across the chest and narrows slightly to permit the forelegs to work free at the sides. Loin---Slightly arched. Tail---Medium length, heavily furnished, set on fairly high and falls forward over the back, may curl to either side. There may be a kink near the tip.

NECK

As stated in the standard, the neck should be "proportionate to the body". It means exactly that. The neck should flow smoothly and blend imperceptibly into the shoulders (Fig. 10). It should be of sufficient length to present a well balanced, moderate outline. The neck should be slightly but gracefully arched, allowing the head to be held in a natural upright position in a stack. While in motion the head will lower slightly as the dog moves on a loose lead. Neither the length nor the arch should convey any impression of exaggerated elegance. At the same time, it should not appear so short that it appears to enter the topline abruptly without grace, thus throwing the entire outline out of balance.

BODY

The overall body structure of the Tibetan Terrier is a logical result of the breed having evolved in the mountainous terrain and high altitude of its native land. The body is compact and powerful; well muscled and with adequate bone to provide for surprising strength in a dog of this size, but never so much as to appear coarse or cloddy. All aspects of its structure lend to the strength, agility and endurance required by the breed's heritage.

The Tibetan Terrier should never be stretched out when shown in the conformation ring. The Tibetan Terrier should stand foursquare, with the rear pasterns perpendicular to the surface. (See Figures 10 thru 26)

TOPLINE

The topline should flow from the occiput down a slightly arched neck, smoothly into the withers to a level back, on to a slight rise over the loin and on to a level croup. Thus, when standing the Tibetan Terrier should appear slightly high in the rear, although a heavily feathered tail may obscure this rise. (Fig 10)

The requirement for the back to be "level in motion" does not mean that the entire backline (i.e., from the withers to the root of tail) is dead level as a straightedge. It does mean that the back, (between the withers and the loin) is level and that the overall backline remains parallel to the ground while the dog is moving.



Fig 10

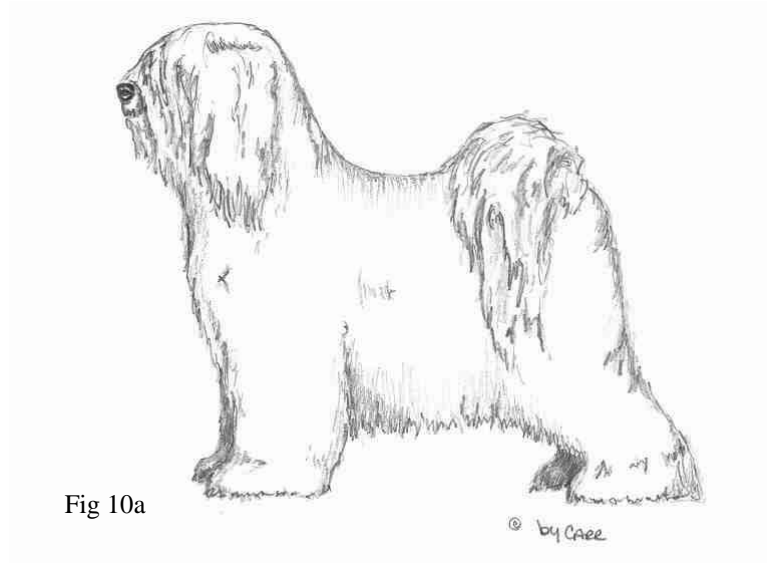


Fig. 10a
This dog demonstrates proper moderate angulation and proportion, compact and powerful appearance and proper length of neck. The neck flows smoothly into well layed back shoulders.

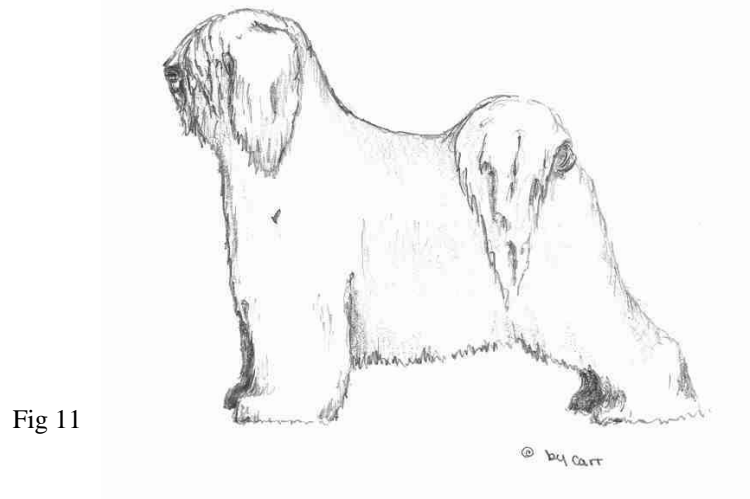


Fig 11
This dog is unbalanced having an upright shoulder and excessive rear angulation. The judge should verify that the rear pasterns are perpendicular to the ground, and that the dog is not merely “stretched out” by the handler. This dog also appears to have a sloping topline, which is incorrect.

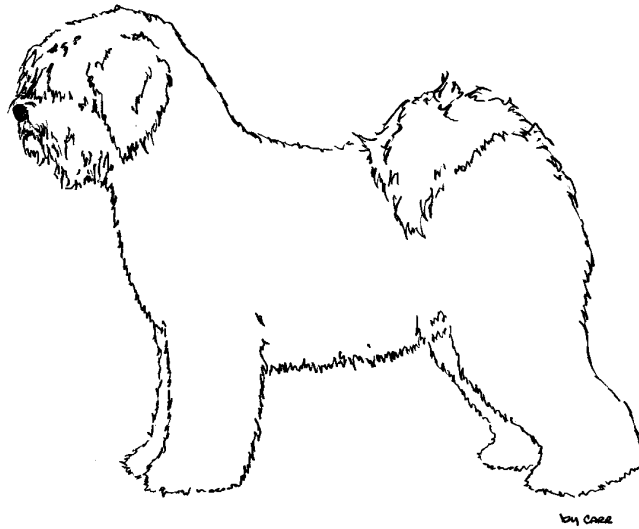
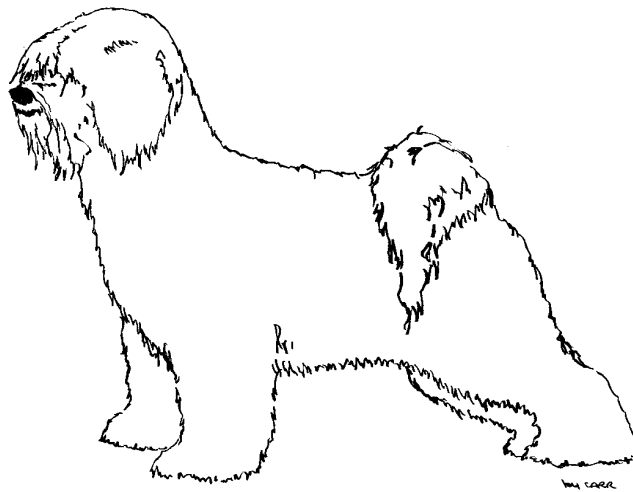


Fig 12

Correct



Incorrect

Fig 13

Fig. 12 and 13

The points covered on the previous page in the adult Tibetan Terrier are also applicable here. The drawings of younger dogs are used since the conformation is more discernable with less coat.

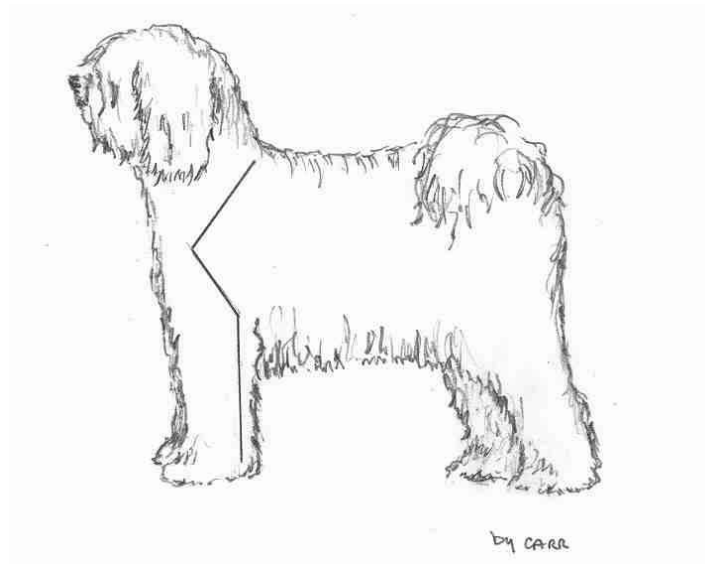


Fig 14

Fig. 14
While balanced, this dog lacks adequate angulation front and rear. The straight shoulder causes the neck to appear quite short. One would also expect this dog to move with a minced gait, lacking both proper reach and drive.

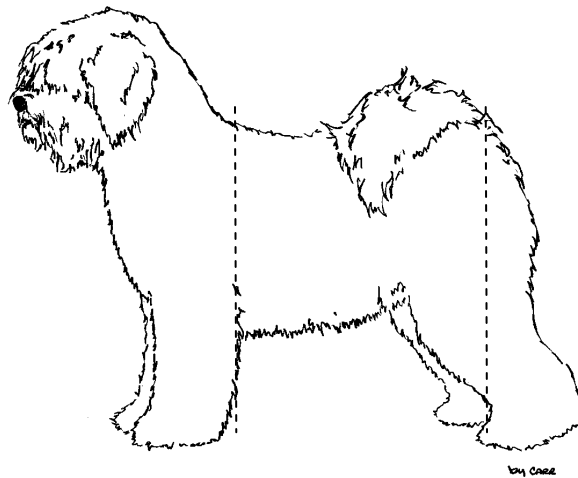


Fig 15

Fig 15
The dotted line in the front shows how the withers align to the elbow and foreleg. The dotted line in the rear shows correct moderate angulation



Fig 16

Fig 16
This is an example of a well balanced, properly proportioned, properly presented, Tibetan Terrier; natural stance, not overstretched and not scissored.



Fig 17

Fig 17 The back is too short, dog is too closely coupled. This would most likely result in either a restricted gait, or in sidewinding as a means of compensation.



Fig 18

Fig 18 The back is too long, and may show evidence of a soft topline when in motion.



Fig 19

Fig 19 The legs are too long, the distance from the elbow to the ground is greater than the distance from the elbow to the high point of the withers.



Fig 20

Fig 20 The legs are too short, given the distance from the elbow to the ground is less than that from the elbow to the withers.

In both of the above cases, the overall measurements (height: length) as called for in the standard may or may not be equal. As pictured, they are not.



Fig 21

Fig 21 This dog has excessive rear angulation, is slightly straight in the shoulder and has an improper topline. This may result in an overreaching gait.

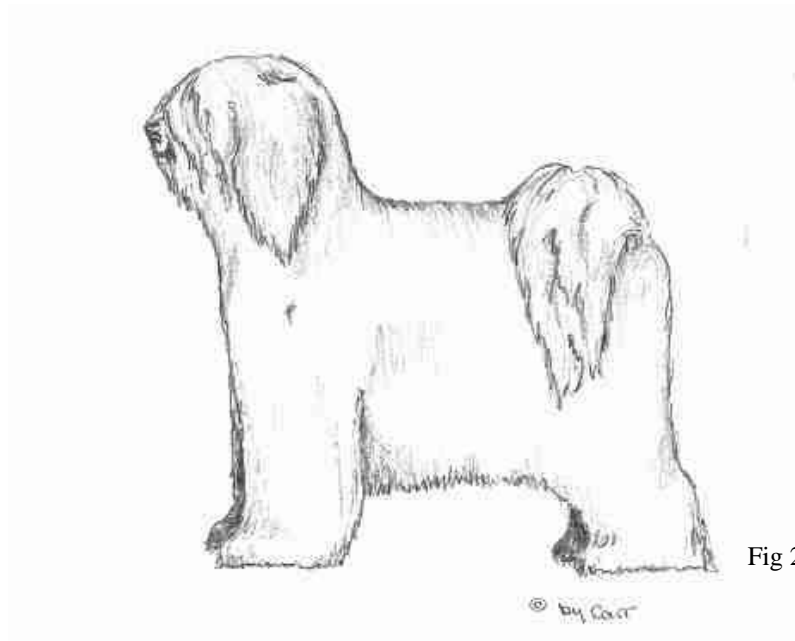


Fig 22

Fig 22 This example lacks sufficient angulation, both front and rear. The dog would have a very restricted and 'minced' gait.



Fig 23

Fig 23 The head on this TT is too small, and the neck too long. It also shows an incorrect sloping topline.



Fig 24

Fig 24 This dog has a short appearing neck due to a lack of slope to the withers. Also the head is too large in proportion to the rest of the body.

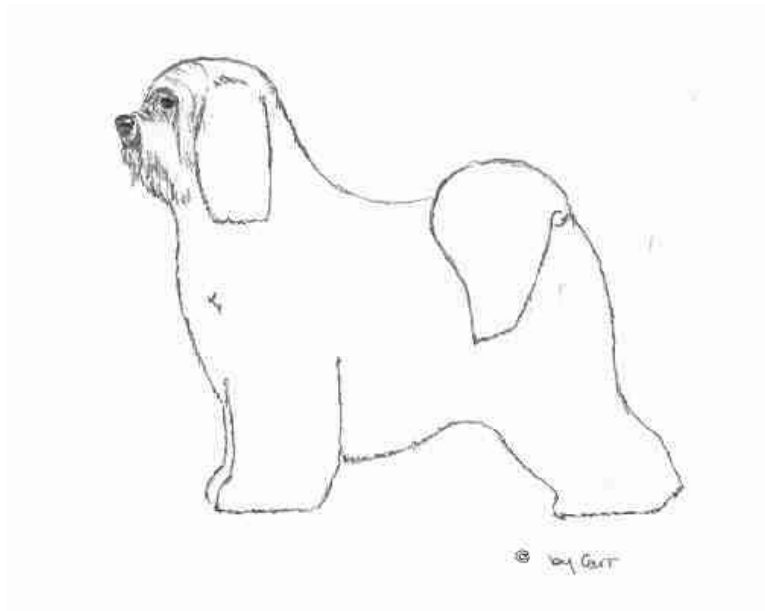


Fig 25

Fig 25

While the above dog is well proportioned, this dog's presentation is totally unacceptable. It displays at least **two** serious faults (sculpting and scissoring). Additionally it lacks the fall of hair over the eyes. Such a sculpted example should **not** be rewarded.



Fig 26

Fig 26

Represents the correct presentation of a Tibetan Terrier, well groomed, with the natural fall of hair over the eyes. This dog is not scissored or sculpted.

TAIL

As stated in the Standard, the tail is of medium length, heavily furnished with coat, set on fairly high and falls forward over the back, it may also curl to either side. There may be a kink near the tip. The following drawings are depicted without coat in order to see the proper curl and set on of the tail, both while standing and in motion.

CORRECT TAILS

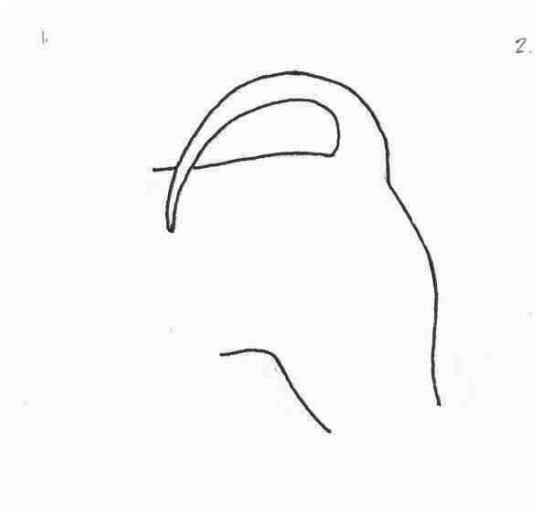
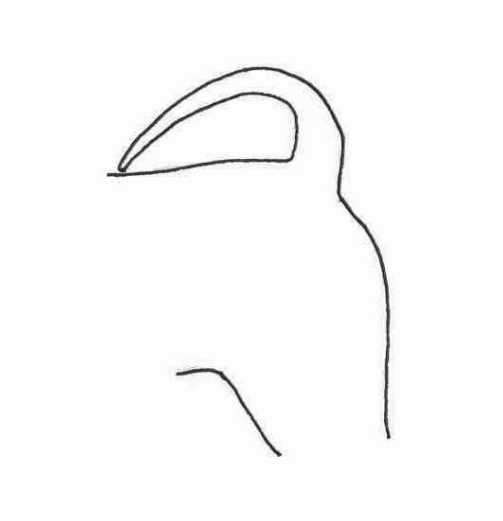


Fig. 27 a The tail slightly longer, thus falls to the side of the loin

Fig. 27 b A slightly shorter tail, will generally fall forward along the spine. Again a relatively high tail set and carried gaily.



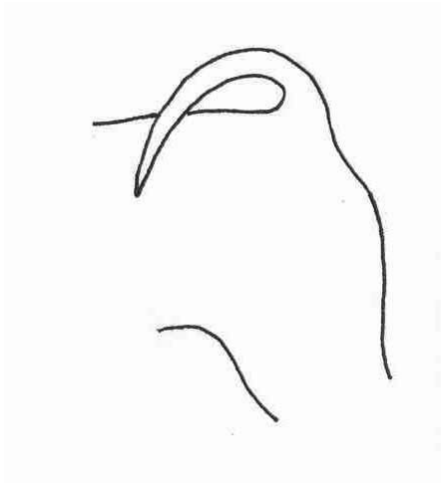


Fig 27 c A slightly higher tail set and displaying a tighter curl. This type of tail will appear to be carried almost flat on the back.

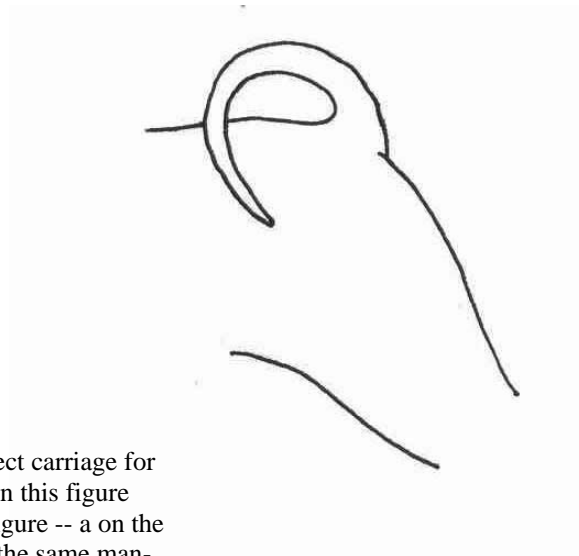


Fig 27 d This represents the correct carriage for moving Tibetan Terrier. The tail in this figure corresponds to the one shown in figure -- a on the previous page. The tail is held in the same manner as when standing. This would also be true of the tails in Fig -- b and c.

INCORRECT TAIL

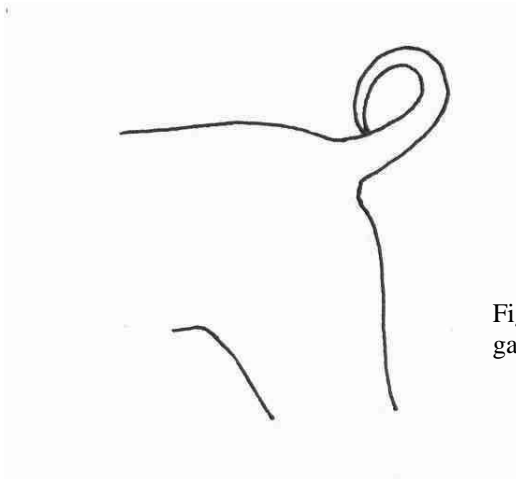


Fig 28 a This tail is set low, and while carried somewhat gaily it is not carried up over the back, and is therefore faulty.

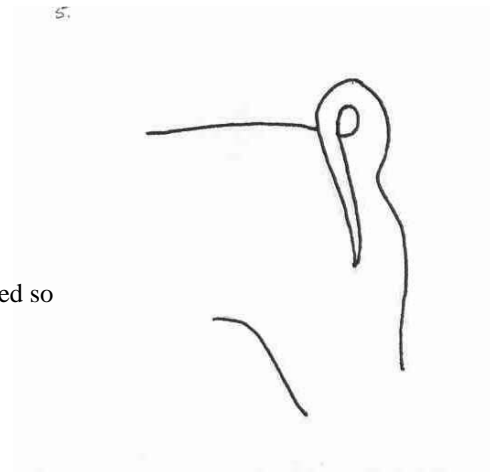


Fig 28 b Again the tail is set lower and is tightly curled so that it falls nearly straight down from the root of tail



Fig 28 c This tail is absolutely incorrect. The tail is set low and is carried down and not over the back.

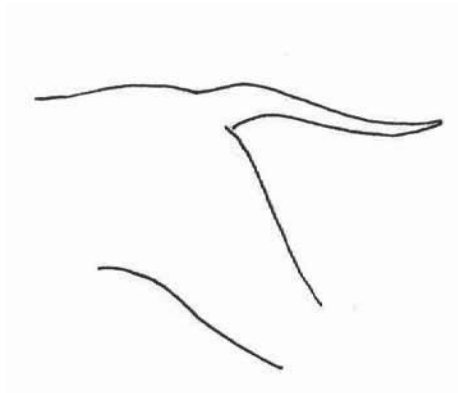


Fig 29 a

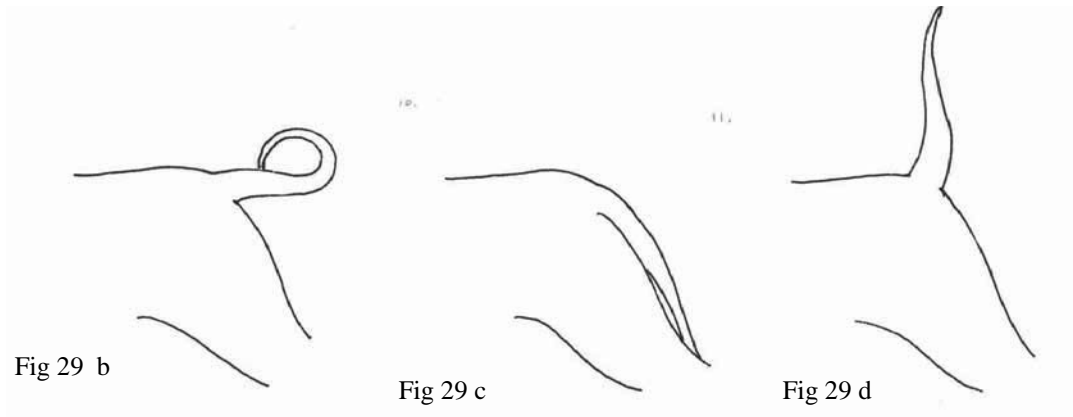


Fig 29 b

Fig 29 c

Fig 29 d

Fig 29 a,b,c,d

These are all incorrect tails on a Tibetan Terrier in motion.

- a. A trailing tail is incorrect.
- b. The tail curls, but is carried behind, rather than over the back. This is also incorrect.
- c. The tail carried straight down is incorrect
- d. A tail carried straight up, in this fashion, is almost always caused by anxiety in the animal. The tail set is generally good, since the tail could not be carried in this manner were it low set. Carriage shown in this figure and in Fig.-- d on page 24 may be observed in the same dog during the judging of the same class.

CHEST— RIBS

The chest should be heavily furnished (see the section on coat).

The prosternum should be positioned slightly forward of the point of shoulder, with the sternum sloping downward towards the elbow. In the proper adult Tibetan Terrier the brisket must reach to the elbow. The ribcage is relatively long, providing significant room for the heart and lungs. The ribs should be well sprung, with the cross section of the rib cage being generally heart shaped. The rib cage will also narrow very slightly as you move forward toward the chest. This slight tapering in the areas of both the chest and brisket facilitates the free action of the forequarters. Both a round, barrel chest and a narrow, slab sided construction are to be faulted.

LOIN

The loin is slightly arched, however this may be made more noticeable by the muscle over the loin. The short loin helps to provide the flexibility and thus the agility of the Tibetan Terrier. However the loin must not be so short that it restricts this flexibility.

Forequarters: Shoulders---Sloping, well muscled and well laid back. Legs---Straight and strong when viewed from the front. Heavily furnished. The vertical distance from the withers to the elbow equals the distance from the elbows to the ground. Feet---The feet of the Tibetan Terrier are unique in form among dogs. They are large, flat, and round in shape producing a snowshoe effect that provides traction. The pads are thick and strong. They are heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads . Hair between the toes and pads may be trimmed level with the underside of the pads for health reasons. The dog should stand well down on its pads. Dewclaws--May be removed.

FOREQUARTERS

SHOULDERS

The Tibetan Terrier standard calls for sloping, well laid back shoulders similar to other breeds requiring a smooth, effortless gait and endurance at the trot. The upper arm should be equal in length to the shoulder blade. A line extending from the withers and perpendicular to the ground will align with the elbow and foreleg (Fig. 15 page 16). Any significant deviation from this construction will adversely affect both the movement and appearance of the Tibetan Terrier. Angulation in the forequarters must balance the angulation in the hindquarters in order for the dog to be able to move correctly in a straight line. Well-developed neck and shoulder muscles allow for good reach in the forward movement of the dog.

The more open the angle is at the point of the shoulder, the less forward reach the dog will display. Also, the open angle leads to a 'flat chested' appearance. With a steep or straight shoulder the forelegs will be located forward under the head rather than under the withers. This normally results in an abrupt angle instead of a smooth flow from the neck to the shoulder (Fig. 14). Since markings and an abundance of coat may conceal such faulty construction, it is important to feel under the coat for the correct shoulder placement. As with any heavily coated breed, the Tibetan Terrier must be examined with the hands, observed with the eye, and evaluated using both.

LEGS

When viewed from the front, the legs should be straight, adequately boned, and heavily covered with hair down to and including the feet. As stated, the vertical distance from the withers to the elbow is equal to that from the elbow to the ground. The moderately sloping pasterns, which allow the breed to "stand well down on its pads", should be evident when viewed from the side. While the elbows must not turn out, there will be a slight amount of space between the elbow and the rib cage to allow freedom of movement.

FEET

Tibetan Terrier Feet are unusual, and *must* be considered one of the identifying characteristics of the breed. The feet are large, round in shape and flat, without any apparent arch. The pads should be thick and tough. Although flat, the foot is tightly knit, not splayed. The size of the foot is relatively large, but should still be consistent with the structure of the dog. A heavily boned Tibetan Terrier should obviously have a larger foot than one of a more refined make up.

A splayed foot is faulty. A cat foot, hare foot or oval foot is atypical and should be severely penalized. Due to the abundance of coat, the proper foot construction can only be determined by physically examining the foot. The hair may be trimmed level with the underside of the pads for health reasons, but should never be totally removed from between the pads. The dog should be well down on its pads. See Fig. 30 and 31 on the following pages.

Hindquarters: Legs---Well furnished, with well bent stifles and the hind legs are slightly longer than the forelegs. Thighs---Relatively broad and well muscled. Hocks---Low set and turn neither in nor out. Feet---Same as forefeet. Dewclaws---May be removed.

HINDQUARTERS

LEGS— THIGHS— HOCKS

When viewed from the rear the legs are straight, presenting a solid column from the hip to the ground. The legs should be well muscled but not bulky, with a broad, well-developed second thigh. The hocks should turn neither in nor out.

From the side the Tibetan Terrier should again stand foursquare, with the rear pasterns perpendicular to the ground. In the correct stance the slightly longer rear legs will account for a part of the rise over the loin and together with the low set hocks will accommodate a well bent stifle. Together these characteristics allow for an easy and efficient rear movement. Fig 15 indicates optimum rear angulation, with the toes of the rear feet just touching a line falling from the point of buttocks perpendicular to the ground.

The well bent stifle is not a call for excessive angulation. As described in the TTCA Breed Video, if an imaginary line were dropped vertically from the point of buttocks to the ground, the toes of the rear feet of a properly built dog would just touch that line (See Fig. 15 pg 16). The farther behind that line the feet are, the greater the overangulation, and the less efficient the resulting movement.

The rear feet are the same as the front feet in both size and structure. The rear pasterns will be straight since they do not have to provide the shock absorber effect required of the front pasterns.

DEWCLAWS

Removal of dewclaws, front and rear, is optional. If not removed, double dew-claws may occasionally occur on the rear feet as well as on the front. This is permissible and should not be considered a fault.

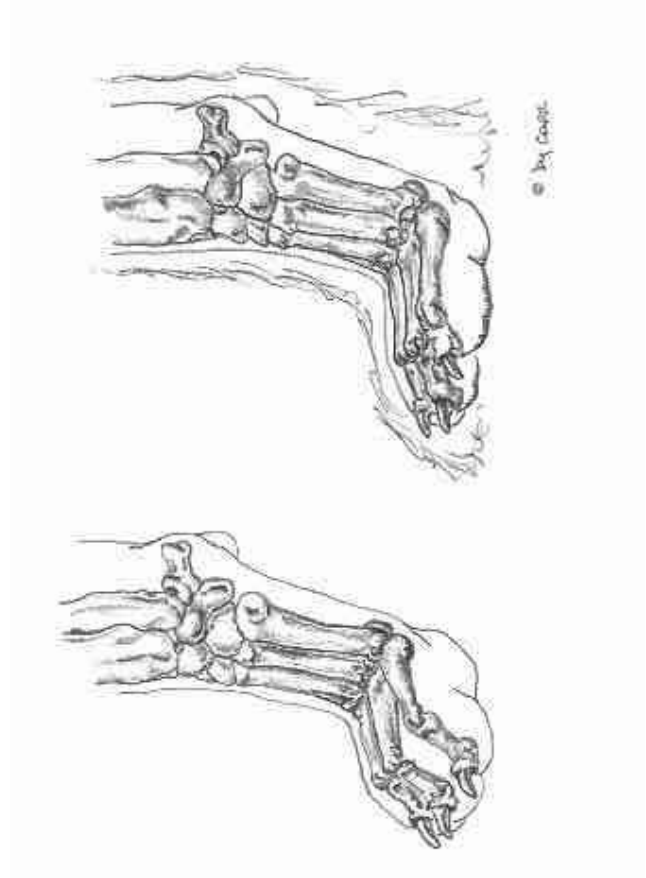


Fig 30

Fig 30
The skeletal drawing on the left shows the well arched toes typical of a round compact "Cat" foot called for in many breeds. The skeletal drawing on the right is the large, flat foot of the Tibetan Terrier illustrating the absence of an arch in the toes. This structure is unique to the breed.

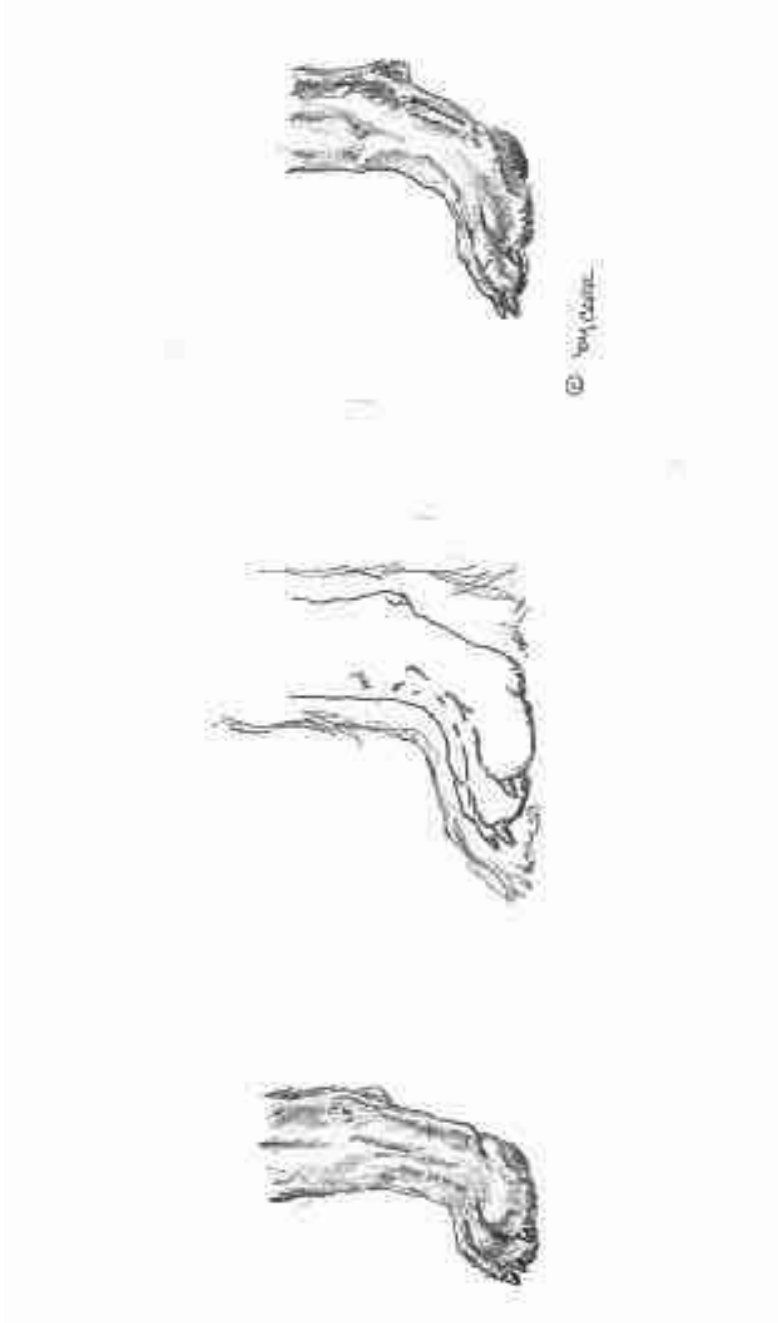


Fig 31

Fig 31
Left-Cat Foot, round compact, with well arched toes (Boxer, Doberman Pincher et al.). Center Tibetan Terrier large flat and tight with no arch to the toes. Right the Hare Foot moderately arched, with the two center toes significantly longer than the associated inner and outer toes (Whippets, Borzoi, et al).

Coat: Double coat. Undercoat is soft and woolly. Outer coat is profuse and fine but never silky or woolly. May be wavy or straight. Coat is long but should not hang to the ground. When standing on a hard surface an area of light should be seen under the dog. The coat of puppies is shorter, single and often has a softer texture than that of adults. A natural part is often present over the neck and back. Fault---Lack of a double coat in adults. Sculpturing, scissoring, stripping or shaving are totally contrary to breed type and are serious faults.

COAT

The double coat of the Tibetan Terrier is an essential characteristic of the breed. It is composed of a soft, woolly undercoat and an abundant, fine outer coat which, although fine in texture, must never be silky or woolly. The texture of both the undercoat and guard coat in an adult Tibetan Terrier will vary slightly with color, and shading. The undercoat of a white dog is generally very soft. In darker colors it is less so. The purpose of the undercoat is to serve as insulation and protection for the dog from the temperature extremes and icy winds of Tibet. The outer coat of an adult will again vary in harshness depending on the color and shading of the dog. The acceptable coat may be straight or wavy but must never be curly.

As stated in the standard, the “coat is long but should not hang to the ground”, and “an area of light should be seen under the dog.” Furnishings extending only 2 to 4 inches below the elbow in an adult Tibetan are, while perhaps not as visually pleasing, equally as correct as are those that are somewhat longer. It must be stressed that the *Tibetan Terrier is a coated breed, not a coat breed. The primary objective is to evaluate the dog under the coat. Coat quality and texture always take precedence over coat length..*

Puppy coats are single, shorter, and may be softer than adult coats. Also, bitches in estrus may not be carrying as much undercoat as would normally be expected. Adolescent dogs should not be penalized for a half and half texture. Adult coats generally come in first over the shoulder area and may take more than a year to finish the transition from puppy to adult.

Serious faults frequently seen in the show ring, and the only serious faults specified in the standard pertain to the “sculpting, scissoring, stripping, or shaving” of coats. It should be noted that each of these actions is considered a separate fault. *Adding to the seriousness of these faults is that they are not an unfortunate result of genetics, but rather an intentional and blatant disregard for the standard. Serious faults ARE serious faults. Likewise judges who reward dogs that have been stripped, scissored, shaved or sculpted, also show a intentional and blatant disregard for the standard.*

Color---Any color or combination of colors including white are acceptable to the breed. There are no preferred colors or combination of colors.

COLOR

All colors are allowed. The only caveat in this statement is that all colors must be accompanied by the proper pigmentation. The requirement for a black nose, dark eye rims and dark brown eye color must be satisfied. These will not be present in a chocolate colored dog as the chocolates do not carry the black pigment. See pages 40 and 41 where you will see a small sample of the wide range of colors and patterns the Tibetan Terrier exhibits. The wide variety of permissible colors and patterns is one of the charming aspects of this breed. It cannot be emphasized enough that there is no color or pattern preference in this breed. The continuance of this wide palette is strongly encouraged.

Gait--The Tibetan Terrier has a free, effortless stride with good reach in front and flexibility in the rear allowing full extension. When gaiting the hind legs should go neither inside nor outside of the front legs but should move on the same track approaching single tracking when moved at a fast trot. The dog with the correct foot and leg construction moves with elasticity and drive indicating that the dog is capable of great agility as well as endurance.

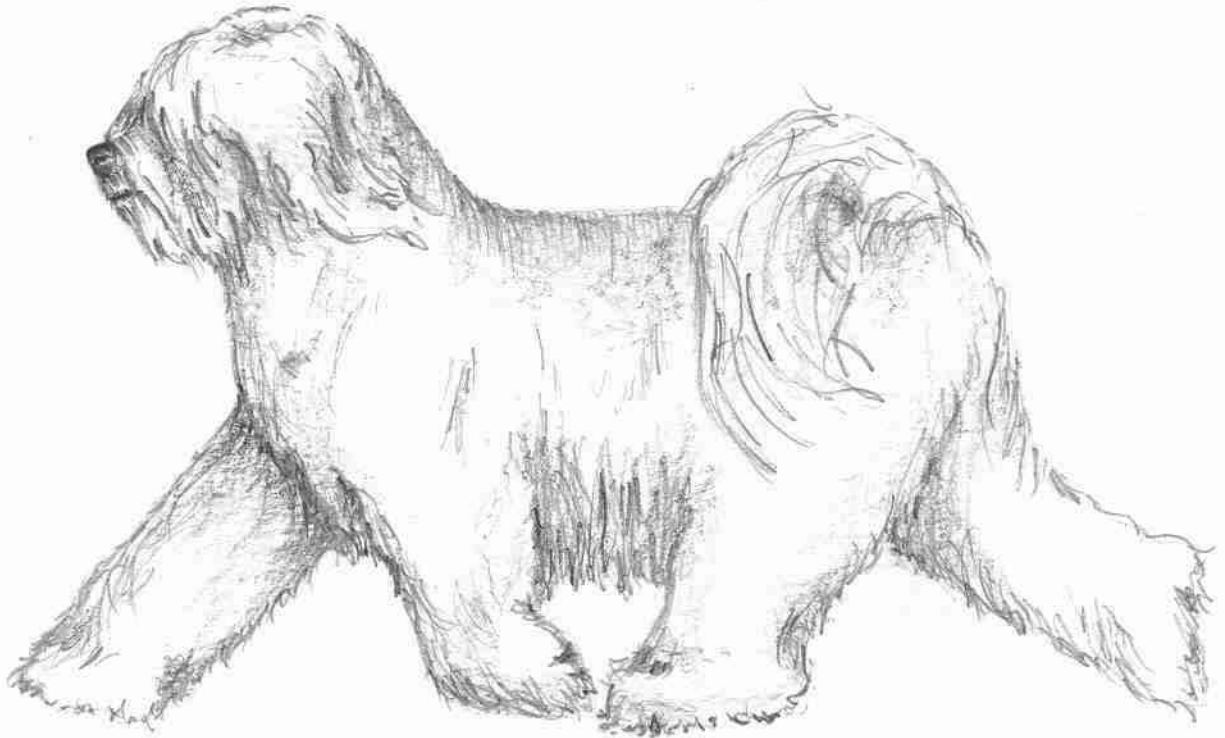
GAIT

A correctly made Tibetan Terrier will move at a smooth, easy, efficient yet powerful trot. It will cover the most possible ground in the least number of strides. The backline should remain parallel to the ground at all times. The movement, coming or going, should never appear close. The front and rear legs on each side should always move in a common plane with the rear feet moving neither inside nor outside of the front feet. It should be emphasized that the Tibetan Terrier is not a terrier and does not display the pendulum like movement associated with some terrier breeds. At increased speed the legs of a properly moving Tibetan Terrier tend to converge towards a center line approaching single tracking, (this is of course to be distinguished from a dog moving close behind or crossing in front which is faulty movement.) The movement of a Tibetan Terrier is best evaluated at a trot.. (See Fig 32 through 37)

The front and rear legs on each side should always move in a common plane, regardless of speed. Therefore, when observing side gait, if a dog is seen overreaching (placing a rear foot beyond the corresponding front foot) it is moving incorrectly. Such faulty movement is more apparent on the down and back, since the overreaching dog must move the rear foot to one side or the other (out of the common plane) in order to avoid striking the front foot. Most commonly, this will result in a sidwinding gait, which is also faulty movement, although a dog occasionally will move both rear feet either inside or out side of the front feet. This will result in very close or very wide rear movement or front movement where the front legs do not converge towards the center line.

Proper reach and drive is achieved when the foot contacts the ground at the farthest point of forward extension and the maximum rearward extension is achieved while the foot is still on the ground. Together this reach and drive produces the most efficient movement with the least possible effort

Overreaching, any evidence of a hackneyed gait, crossing in front, failure of legs to converge towards a centerline at increasing speed, side winding, extreme closeness in the rear, or moving with very short, quick steps are all examples of incorrect movement and are indicative of faulty construction.



© by GARR

Fig 32

Fig. 32

This dog displays very efficient movement, with excellent reach and drive. A Tibetan Terrier should never display those traits commonly considered as movement faults, i.e., a hackneyed gait, a mincing gait, goose-stepping, etc. Correct movement will be fluid, easy and efficient.

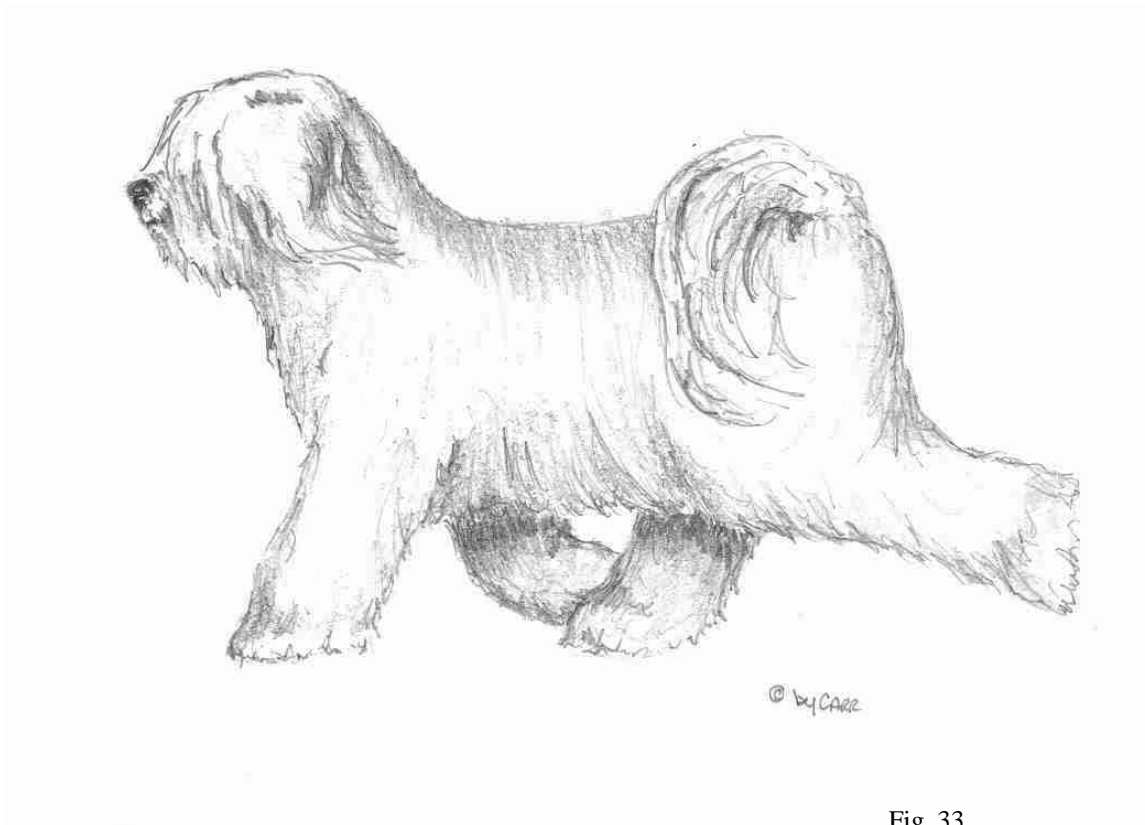


Fig 33

Fig. 33

This dog is overreaching, an easily detectable indication of faulty movement when observing side gait. The Tibetan Terrier must always move both legs on the same side in the same plane, which is clearly not the case here.

Overreaching usually results in crabbing or side winding and is generally the result of either being too closely coupled or having an erect shoulder accompanied by excessive rear angulation.

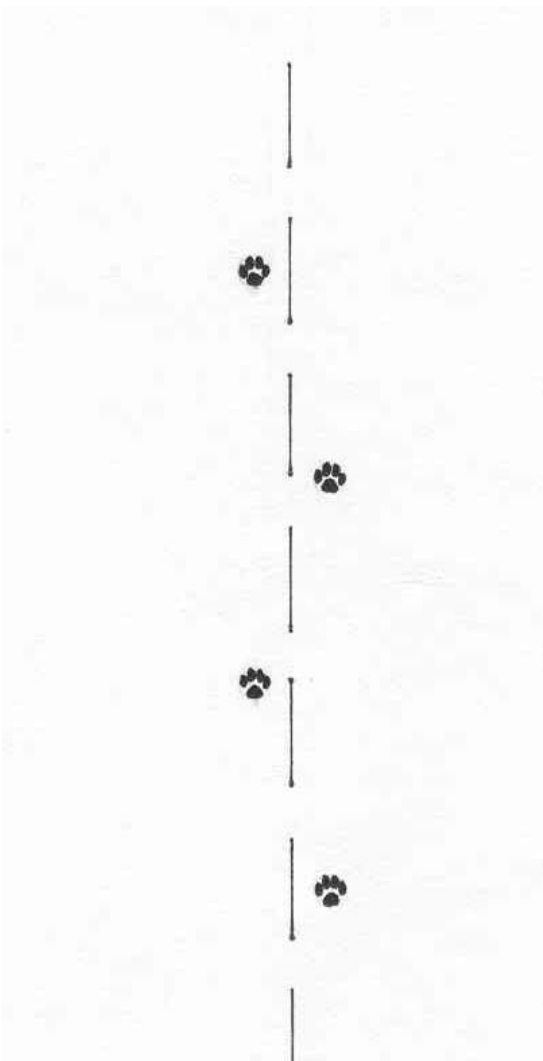


Fig 34 a

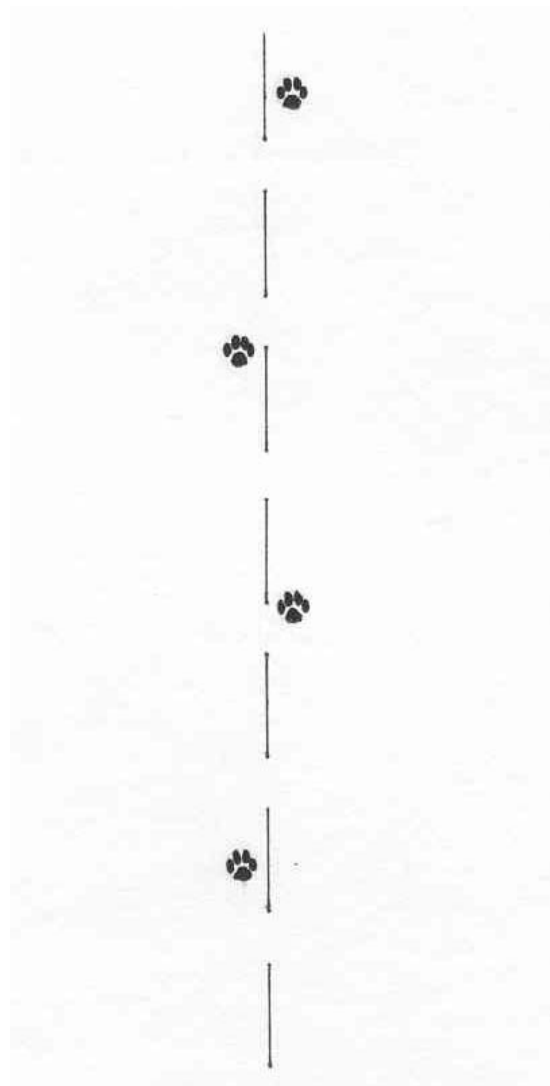
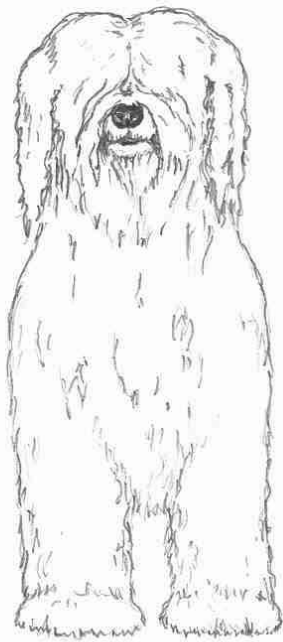


Fig 34 b

Fig 34 a At an easy trot, feet on each side of the track on a single plane, clearly does not single track.

Fig 34 b As speed increases to a fast trot, stride lengthens and footfalls are closer to the centerline. Still they maintain the single plane on each side and do not single track.



by CARR

Fig 35



by CARR

Fig. 35

The Tibetan Terrier should stand true both front and rear, with legs straight, perpendicular to the ground, and at shoulder width. Viewed from the side, front pasterns will slope slightly, to allow the dog to stand well down in its pads, see Fig 35a.

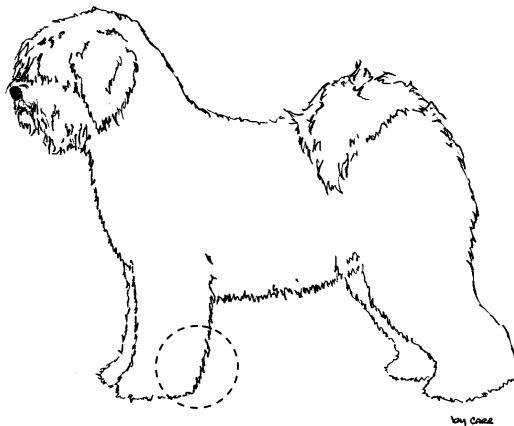


Fig 35a

by CARR

Size---Average weight is 20 to 24 pounds, but the weight range may be 18 to 30 pounds. Proportion of weight to height is far more important than specific weight and should reflect a well-balanced square dog. The average height in dogs is 15 to 16 inches, bitches slightly smaller. The length, measured from the point of shoulder to the root of tail, is equal to the height measured from the highest point of the withers to the ground. *Faults*---Any height above 17 inches or below 14 inches.

SIZE

Size has been a matter of concern in the Tibetan Terrier for many years. The average height range called for in the standard is from 15 to 16 inches, bitches slightly smaller. This latter range has been defined variously as 14 to 15 inches, 14.5 to 15.5 inches, or just smaller than dogs. At present it is open to interpretation. While the majority of Tibetan Terriers will fall into the average size range as defined by the standard, the inclusion of the fault at any height over 17 inches allows for some leeway within a limited gene pool. It is not meant to encourage selection for larger Tibetan Terriers, but rather to recognize that some larger dogs were part of the breed's foundation stock. (Dogs were obtained from different geographical regions of Tibet - the harsher the climate and terrain the larger the dogs in that area had to be to withstand it.) Likewise, dogs on the smaller end of the scale still need to possess adequate substance in relation to their size as well as correct proportions.

Correct size and balance are important to type. The standard is generous in its allowance for size so great care should be taken to not expand on those size parameters. In judging the Tibetan Terrier it is important to keep in mind that it is a moderately sized, moderately angled dog. Body weight and overall structure should be in proportion to the height of the dog reflecting a well balanced dog of sufficient bone and substance.

In determining whether or not a Tibetan Terrier is correctly proportioned, the judge must keep in mind that the height at the top of the withers should equal the distance from the point of shoulder to the root of tail (not to the point of buttocks). At the same time, it is incorrect to look for a dog that appears long rather than "square". A Tibetan Terrier that looks long is probably too long, or lacks proper angulation or length of leg. The Tibetan Terrier should appear square.

See Fig 36 showing the measurement area.

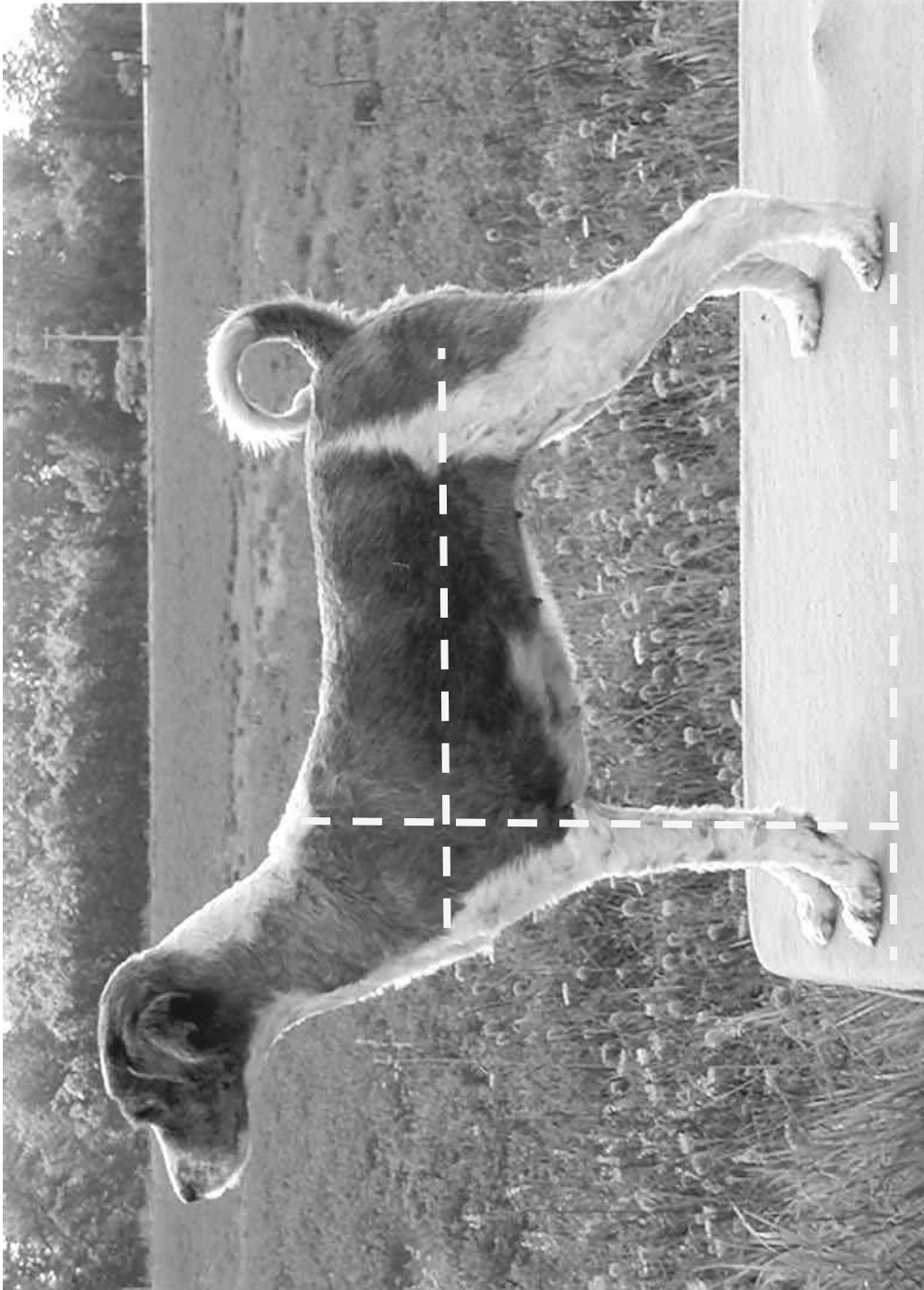


Fig. 36
The lines shown in this figure is an example of how the Tibetan Terrier is measured.

Fig 36

Temperament---The Tibetan Terrier is highly intelligent, sensitive, loyal, devoted and affectionate. The breed may be cautious and reserved. Fault---Extreme shyness.

TEMPERAMENT

The Tibetan Terrier is a uniquely intelligent breed. It is sensitive, loyal, devoted and very wise in its assessment of the human world. It is rarely afraid of other dogs, regardless of their size. It will defend its beloved owner if challenged, usually by barking at the offender. Properly introduced, the Tibetan Terrier is very accepting of small children and infants. The breed may be considered "chary of strangers" (an expression which was found in the early British Standard and was included in the original "AKC Standard"). When they meet new people or encounter new situations the breed can be standoffish, but they are quick to assess the situation.

The breed standard cites extreme shyness as a fault, implying that a degree of shyness is acceptable. Far from the truth. It would be far more accurate to say that they are very reserved, cautious and aloof but this does not mean they exhibit shyness, extreme or otherwise. By the same token they should not show aggression to people. That is totally unacceptable. You can usually assess how a TT is feeling by its tail carriage which can gauge the dog's nervousness and/or insecurity. This is especially true of young dogs new to the show experience. It is sometimes best to let a nervous young dog become accustomed to the surroundings before faulting him for shyness. That tail may just come right back where it should be.

In summary, as a dog which evolved to possess the strength, endurance, and agility to conquer the extremes of its native Tibet, and to do so with beauty and grace, the Tibetan Terrier is (to quote Mary Poppins) "...practically perfect in every way!"

The Many Colors of the Tibetan Terrier

On the following two pages you will find color photos of Tibetan Terriers at various ages and coat stages. These are just a small representation of the colors and combinations of colors that occur in this breed. All color and combinations of colors are recognized in this breed with the exception of chocolate. The chocolate color does not carry the black gene, and the breed must have a black nose as is required in the standard. *There is no preferred color or pattern of color in this breed and should be judged as the dog beneath the coat.*





APPENDIX

The following group of standards is a representation of the changes that the Tibetan Terrier Clubs of America, Canada and England have gone through over the years.

They are provided here in order to present an historic perspective on the breed's development.

Official Standard for the Tibetan Terrier The American Kennel Club - 1987

The Tibetan Terrier evolved over many centuries, surviving in Tibet's extreme climate and difficult terrain. The breed developed a protective double coat, compact size, unique foot construction, and great agility. The Tibetan Terrier served as a steadfast companion in all of his owner's endeavors.

General Appearance---The Tibetan Terrier is a medium sized dog, profusely coated, of powerful build, and square in proportion. A fall of hair covers the eyes and foreface. the well feathered tail curls up and falls forward over the back. The feet are large, flat, and round in shape producing a snowshoe effect that provides traction. The Tibetan Terrier is well balanced and capable of both strong and efficient movement. The Tibetan Terrier is shown as naturally as possible

Head: Skull---Medium length neither broad nor coarse. The length from the eye to the tip of the nose is equal to the length from the eye to the occiput. The skull narrows slightly from ear to eye. It is not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The head is well furnished with long hair, falling forward over the eyes and foreface. The cheekbones are curved but not so overdeveloped as to bulge. **Muzzle---**The lower jaw has a small amount of beard. **Stop---**There is a marked stop but not exaggerated. **Nose---**Black. **Teeth---**White, strong and evenly placed. There is a distinct curve in the jaws between the canines. A tight scissors bite, a tight reverse scissors bite or a level bite are equally acceptable. A slightly undershot bite is acceptable. **Eyes---**Large, set fairly wide apart, dark brown and may appear black in color, neither prominent nor sunken. Eye rims are dark in color. **Ears---**Pendant, falling not too close to the head, heavily feathered with a "V" shaped leather proportionate to the head. **Faults---**Weak pointed muzzle. Any color other than a black nose. Overshot bite or a very undershot bite or a wry mouth. Long narrow head. Lack of fall over the eyes and foreface.

Neck and Body: Neck---Length proportionate to the body and head. **Body---**Compact, square and strong, capable of both speed and endurance. **Topline---**The back is level in motion. **Chest---**Heavily furnished. The brisket extends downward to the top of the elbow in a mature Tibetan Terrier. **Ribs---**The body is well ribbed up and never cloddy or coarse. The rib cage is not too wide across the chest and narrows slightly to permit the forelegs to work free at the sides. **Loin---**Slightly arched. **Tail---**Medium length, heavily furnished, set on fairly high and falls forward over the back, may curl to either side. There may be a kink near the tip.

Forequarters: Shoulders---Sloping, well muscled and well laid back. **Legs---**Straight and strong when viewed from the front. Heavily furnished. The vertical distance from the withers to the elbow equals the distance from the elbows to the ground. **Feet---**The feet of the Tibetan Terrier are unique in form among dogs. They are large, flat, and round in shape producing a snowshoe effect that provides traction. The pads are thick and strong. They are heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. Hair between the toes and pads may be trimmed level with the underside of the pads for health reasons. The dog should stand well down on its pads. **Dewclaws---**May be removed.

Hindquarters: Legs---Well furnished, with well bent stifles and the hind legs are slightly longer than the forelegs. **Thighs---**Relatively broad and well muscled. **Hocks---**Low set and turn neither in nor out. **Feet---**Same as forefeet. **Dew-claws---**May be removed.

Coat: Double coat. Undercoat is soft and woolly. Outer coat is profuse and fine but never silky or woolly. May be wavy or straight. Coat is long but should not hang to the ground. When standing on a hard surface an area of light should be seen under the dog. The coat of puppies is shorter, single and often has a softer texture than that of adults. A natural part is often present over the neck and back. **Fault---**Lack of double coat in adults. Sculpturing, scissoring, stripping, or shaving are totally contrary to breed type and are serious faults.

Color: Any color or combination of colors including white are acceptable to the breed. There are no preferred colors or combinations of colors.

Gait: The Tibetan Terrier has a free, effortless stride with good reach in front and flexibility in the rear allowing full extension. When gaiting the hind legs should go neither inside nor outside the front legs but should move on the same track approaching single tracking when the dog is moved at a fast trot. The dog with the correct foot and

leg construction moves with elasticity and drive indicating that the dog is capable of great agility as well as endurance.

Size: Average weight is 20 to 24 pounds, but the weight range may be 18 to 30 pounds. Proportion of weight to height is far more important than specific weight and should reflect a well-balanced square dog. The average height in dogs is 15 to 16 inches, bitches slightly smaller. The length, measured from the point of shoulder to the root of tail, is equal to the height measured from the highest point of the withers to the ground. **Faults**---Any height above 17 inches or below 14 inches.

Temperament: The Tibetan Terrier is highly intelligent, sensitive, loyal, devoted and affectionate. The breed may be cautious of reserved. **Fault**---Extreme shyness

The American Kennel Club - 1973

Skull and Head---Skull of medium length, not broad or coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The malar bones are curved, but this should not be overdeveloped so as to bulge. There should be a marked stop in front of the eyes, but this must not be exaggerated. The head should be well furnished with long hair, falling forward over the eyes. The lower jaw should carry a small but not over-exaggerated amount of beard. Jaws between the canines should form a distinct curve. The length from the eye to the tip of nose should be equal to that from eye to base of skull, not broad or massive.

Nose---Black. Any color other than black shall disqualify.

Eyes---Large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken; should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark.

Ears---Pendant, not too close to the head, 'V' shaped, not too large; heavily feathered.

Mouth---Level by preference but a slight undershot should not be penalized.

Forequarters---Legs straight, heavily furnished.

Body---Compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Hindquarters---Heavily furnished, hocks well let down.

Feet---The feet should be large, round, and heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on its pads.

Tail---Medium length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over the back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink near the tip.

Coat---Double-coated. The undercoat fine wool, the topcoat profuse, fine, but not silky or woolly; long; either straight or waved.

Color---Any color or colors including white.

Weight and Size---Average weight 22 to 23 pounds, but may be 18 to 30 pounds. Height from 14 to 16 inches.

Faults---Poor coat; mouth very undershot or overshot; a weak snipey foreface.

DISQUALIFICATION

Nose any color other than black.

**Official Breed Standard for the Tibetan Terrier
Canadian Kennel Club - 1988**

Origin and Purpose: The Tibetan Terrier was bred for centuries in the monasteries in the high Himalayas where they were loved and used by the monks and lamas as mascots, good luck charms and watchdogs. The dense coat allowed survival in the extreme climatic conditions. The compact size and unique foot structure permitted movement over snow and terrain inaccessible to man.

General Appearance: A profusely coated dog of sturdy build, square in proportion, with the tail curled over the back. The facial hair covers the eyes and muzzle, providing protection from the elements. The large round feet, with no discernible arch, produce a snowshoe effect while providing traction for traversing and climbing in extreme terrain.

Temperament: The Tibetan Terrier is intelligent, sensitive, loyal, devoted and affectionate. The breed may be cautious or reserved. *Fault*—Extreme shyness.

Size: Height 14--16 in. (35--41 cm.). Weight 18--30 lb. (8--14 kg.). The weight must be proportionate to the height, maintaining a sturdy, compact build.

Coat and Colour: Double coat. The undercoat, fine wool. The topcoat profuse, fine, but not silky or wooly, either straight or wavy. The coat is long but should not hang to the ground. Any colour or combination of colours including white.

Head: *Skull* of medium length and width, not coarse, slightly domed, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, there shall be a distinct but not exaggerated stop. The cheek bones curved but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. The length from the eye to the tip of the nose should be equal to that from the eye to the occiput. *Muzzle:* the jaws between the canines should form a distinct curve. The lower jaw should carry a small but not over-exaggerated amount of beard. The head should be well furnished with long hair falling forward over the eyes. *Nose* black. *Mouth:* a tight scissors bite, a tight reverse scissors bite or a level bite are equally acceptable. A slight undershot bite is acceptable. *Eyes* large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken; should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark. *Ears* pendant, not too close to the head. V-shaped, not too large; heavily feathered.

Neck: The neck is well set on the shoulders, slightly arched, and carried erect.

Forequarters: Shoulders sloping, strongly muscled, flat and well laid back. The forelegs should be straight when viewed from front or side. In motion the elbows should move close to the body and parallel to the line of travel. Pasterns are short and slightly sloping. Feet should turn neither in nor out and must be large, round, and heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on his pads, the foot has no arch.

Body: Compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Hindquarters: Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters. Thighs broad with well-bent stifles. Hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Both front and hind feet are structurally the same.

Tail: Medium in length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over the back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink near the tip.

Gait: When in motion the legs and feet should move parallel to the line of travel with the hind legs tracking the fore. A dog with the correct foot moves with elasticity and drive indicating great agility and endurance.

Faults: Extreme shyness; weak, snipey foreface; overshot or very undershot bite or wry mouth; lack of double coat in adults.

Official Breed Standard for the Tibetan Terrier
Canadian Kennel Club - 1974

Origin and Purpose--The Tibetan Terrier was bred for centuries by Monasteries in the high Himalayas where they were used by the Nomadic tribes as mascots, watchdogs and good luck charms. The dense coat allowed survival in the extreme climatic conditions.

The compact size and unique foot structure permitted movement over snow and terrain inaccessible to man.

General Appearance--A profusely coated dog of sturdy build, square in proportion, with the tail curled over the back. The facial hair covers the eyes and muzzle, providing protection from the elements. The large round feet, with no discernible arch, produce a snowshoe effect while providing traction for traversing and climbing in extreme terrain.

Temperament--The Tibetan Terrier is reserved without evidence of shyness or viciousness but capable of acquitting himself adequately when the situation demands.

Size--Height 14--16 inches: Weight 18--30 pounds. The weight must be proportionate to the height, maintaining a sturdy, compact build.

Coat and Colour--Double coat. The undercoat fine wool. The topcoat profuse, fine, but not silky or woolly, long, either straight or waved. Any colour or colours including white.

Head--(a)Skull of medium length and width, not coarse, slightly domed, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, there shall be a distinct but not exaggerated stop. The cheek bones curved but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. The length from the eye to the tip of the nose should be equal to that from the eye to the occiput. (b)Muzzle--The jaws between the canines should form a distinct curve. The lower jaw should carry a small but not over-exaggerated amount of beard. The head should be well furnished with long hair falling forward over the eyes. (c)Nose--"Black" any other colour to be **disqualified**. (d)Mouth--Mouth level bite preferred, overshot more than 1/16" or undershot by more than 1/8" or wry mouth to be severely penalized. (e)Eyes--large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken; should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark. (f)Ears Pendant, not too close to the head, "V" shaped, not too large; heavily feathered.

Neck--The neck is well set on the shoulders, slightly arched, and carried erect.

Forequarters--Shoulders sloping, strongly muscled, flat and well laid back. The forelegs should be straight when viewed from front or side. In motion the elbows should move close to the body and parallel to the line of travel. Pasterns are short and slightly sloping. Feet should turn neither in nor out and must be large, round, and heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on his pads, the foot has no arch.

Body--Compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Hindquarters--Strongly muscled, in balance with the forequarters. Thighs broad with well-bent stifles. Hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Both front and hind feet are structurally the same.

Tail--Medium in length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over the back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink near the tip.

Gait--When in motion the legs and feet should move parallel to the line of travel with the hind legs tracking the fore. A dog with the correct foot moves with elasticity and drive indicating great agility and endurance.

Faults--Poor coat, mouth overshot by more than 1/16" or undershot than 1/8", weak snipey foreface, wry mouth.

Tibetan Terrier Breed Standard The Kennel Club 2010

A Breed Standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. From time to time certain conditions or exaggerations may be considered to have the potential to affect dogs in some breeds adversely, and judges and breeders are requested to refer to the Kennel Club website for details of any such current issues. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure.

General Appearance Sturdy, medium-sized, long-haired, generally square outline. Balanced, without exaggeration.

Characteristic Lively, good-natured. Loyal companion dog with many engaging ways.

Temperament Outgoing, alert, intelligent and game; neither fierce nor pugnacious. Sparing of affection to strangers.

Head and Skull Skull of medium length, neither broad nor coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, neither domed nor absolutely flat between ears. Zygomatic arch curved, but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. Marked stop in front of eyes but not exaggerated. Muzzle strong; well developed lower jaw. Length from eye to tip of nose equal to length from eye to occiput. Nose black. Head well furnished with long hair, falling forward but not affecting the dog's ability to see. Lower jaw carrying small, but not exaggerated amount of beard. In all giving a resolute expression.

Eyes Large, round, dark brown, neither prominent nor sunken; set fairly wide apart. Eye rims black.

Ears Pendant, carried not too close to head, V-shaped, not too large, set fairly high on the side of the skull, heavily feathered.

Mouth Scissor or reverse scissor bite. Incisors set in slight curve, evenly spaced and set perpendicular to jaw. Full dentition desirable.

Neck Strong, muscular, medium length, allowing head to be carried above level of back and giving overall balanced appearance. Flowing into well placed shoulders.

Forequarters Heavily furnished. Shoulders well laid; with good length and slope of upper arm. Legs straight and parallel; pasterns slightly sloping.

Body Well muscled, compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Fair spring of rib with depth of brisket to elbow. Ribbed well back. Top line level, loin short, slightly arched; croup level.

Hindquarters Heavily furnished, well muscled. Well bent stifles and low set hocks giving level topline and drive.

Feet Large, round, heavily furnished with hair between toes and pads. Standing well down on pads; no arch in feet.

Tail Medium length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over back. Very well feathered. Kink near tip often occurring and permissible.

Gait/Movement Smooth; effortless stride with good reach; powerful drive. When walking or trotting hindlegs should track neither inside nor outside the front legs.

Coat Double coat. Undercoat fine and woolly. Top coat profuse, fine but neither silky nor woolly; long; either straight or waved but not curly.

Colour White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, parti-colour and tricolours; in fact any colour except chocolate or

liver permissible.

Size Height at shoulder: dogs: 36-41 cms (14-16 ins); bitches: slightly smaller.

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.

Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

TIBETAN TERRIER BREED STANDARD **The Kennel Club - 2000**

General Appearance Sturdy, medium sized, long haired, generally square outline. Balanced, without exaggeration.

Characteristics Lively, good natured. Loyal companion dog with many engaging ways.

Temperament Outgoing, alert, intelligent and game; neither fierce nor pugnacious. Sparing of affection to strangers.

Head and Skull Skull of medium length, neither broad nor coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, neither domed nor absolutely flat between the ears. Zygomatic arch curved, but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. Marked stop in front of eyes but not exaggerated. Muzzle strong; well developed lower jaw. Length from eye to tip of nose equal to length from eye to base of skull. Nose black. Head well furnished with long hair, falling forward over eyes. Lower jaw carrying small, but not exaggerated amount of beard. In all giving a resolute expression.

Eyes Large, round, dark brown, neither prominent nor sunken; set fairly wide apart. Eye rims dark.

Ears Pendant, carried not too close to head, V-shaped, not too large, set fairly high on the side of the skull, heavily feathered.

Mouth Scissor or reverse scissor bite. Incisors set in slight curve, evenly spaced and set perpendicular to the jaw. Full dentition desirable.

Neck Strong, muscular, medium length, allowing head to be carried above the level of back and giving overall balanced appearance. Flowing into well placed shoulders.

Forequarters Heavily furnished. Shoulders well laid; with good length and slope of upper arm. Legs straight and parallel; pasterns slightly sloping.

Body Well muscled, compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Fair spring of rib with depth of brisket to elbow. Ribbed well back. Top line level, loin short, slightly arched; croup level.

Hindquarters Heavily furnished, well muscled. Well bent stifles and low set hocks giving level topline and drive.

Feet Large, round, heavily furnished with hair between toes and pads. Standing well down on pads; no arch in feet.

Tail Medium length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over back. Very well feathered. Kink near tip often occurring and permissible.

Gait/Movement Smooth; effortless stride with good reach; powerful drive. When walking or trotting hind legs should track neither inside nor outside the front legs.

Coat Double coat. Undercoat fine and woolly. Top coat profuse, fine but not silky nor woolly; long; either straight or waved but not curled.

Colour White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, particolour and tricolours; in fact any colour except chocolate or liver permissible.

Size Height at shoulder: dogs: 36-41cms (14 - 16 ins); bitches: slightly smaller.

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.

Note. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Disqualifications--Nose, any other colour than black.

TIBETAN TERRIER BREED STANDARD The Kennel Club-1986

General Appearance Sturdy, medium sized, long haired, generally square outline; resolute expression.

Characteristics Lively, good natured. Loyal Companion dog with many engaging ways

Head and Skull Skull of medium length, neither broad nor coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, neither domed nor absolutely flat between the ears. Zygomatic arch curved, but not overdeveloped so as to bulge. Marked stop in front of eyes but not exaggerated. Muzzle strong; well developed lower jaw. Length from eye to tip of nose equal to length from eye to base of skull. Nose black. Head well furnished with long hair, falling forward over eyes. Lower jaw carrying small, but not exaggerated amount of beard.

Eyes Pendant, carried not too close to head, V-shaped, not too large, heavily feathered.

Mouth Scissor or reverse scissor bite. Incisors set in a slight curve, evenly spaced and set perpendicular to the jaw.

Forequarters Heavily furnished. Shoulders well laid; legs straight and parallel; pasterns slightly sloping.

Body Well muscled, compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at withers. Well ribbed up. Back level over ribs; loin short, slightly arched; croup level.

Hindquarters Heavily furnished. Stifles well bent, hocks low-set

Feet Large, round, heavily furnished with hair between toes and pads. Standing well down on pads; no arch in feet.

Tail Medium length, set on fairly high and carried in a gay curl over back. Very well feathered. Kink near tip often occurring and permissible.

Gait/Movement Smooth; good reach; powerful drive. When walking or trotting hind legs should track neither inside nor outside the front legs.

Coat Double coat. Undercoat fine and woolly. Top coat profuse, fine but not silky not woolly; long; either straight or waved but not curled.

Colour White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, particolour and tri-colours; in fact any colour except chocolate or liver colour.

Size Height at shoulder: dogs: 35.6 - 40.6 cms (14 - 16 ins); bitches slightly smaller.

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.

Size. -- Height at shoulders, dogs from 14 to 16 inches, bitches slightly smaller.

Faults. -- A weak snikey foreface should be penalised. Lack of double coat. Cat feet.

Note. -- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum

Tibetan Terrier Breed Standard The Kennel Club 1970

Characteristics- Alert, intelligent and game, not fierce nor pugnacious. Chary of strangers.

General Appearance—A well muscled medium sized Terrier, in general appearance not unlike an Old English Sheepdog in miniature.

Head and Skull. -- Skull of medium length, not broad or coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The malar bones are curved, but should not be overdeveloped so as to bulge. There should be a marked stop in front of the eyes, but this must not be exaggerated. The head should be well furnished with long hair, falling forward over the eyes. The lower jaw should carry a small, but not exaggerated amount of beard. The length from eye to tip of nose equal to length from eye to base of skull; not broad nor massive. Nose black.

Eyes. -- Large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken: should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark.

Ears. -- Pendant, not too close to the head, V shaped, not too large, heavily feathered.

Mouth. -- Level by preference but if slightly undershot not to be penalised.

Forequarters. -- Legs parallel and heavily furnished. Pasterns slightly sloping.

Body. -- Compact and powerful. Length from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at the withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Hindquarters. -- Heavily furnished, should be slightly longer than forelegs with well bent stifles and low set hocks giving a level back.

Feet. -- The feet should be large, round, heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on its pads. There should be no arch in the feet.

Gait. -- When walking or trotting the hind legs should go neither inside nor outside the front ones but run on the same track.

Tail. -- Medium length, set on fairly high, and carried in a gay curl over back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink towards the tip.

Coat. -- Double coated. The undercoat fine wool; the top coat profuse, fine but not silky or woolly, long, either straight or waved.

Colour. -- White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black, particolour and tri-colours; in fact any colour except chocolate or liver colour.

Size. -- Height at shoulders, dogs from 14 to 16 inches, bitches slightly smaller.

Faults. -- A weak snikey foreface should be penalised. Lack of double coat. Cat feet.

Note. -- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

The Tibetan Terrier Breed Standard The Kennel Club 1934

General Appearance: A medium sized Terrier, in general appearance not unlike a miniature Old English Sheepdog.

Character: Alert, intelligent and game, not fierce nor pugnacious. Chary of strangers.

Size: Height at shoulders, dogs from 14 to 17 inches, bitches slightly smaller.

Colour: White, golden, cream, grey or smoke, black and particolour.

Coat: Double coated. The undercoat fine wool, the top coat profuse, fine but not silky or woolly, long, either straight or waved.

Body: Compact and powerful. Height from point of shoulder to root of tail equal to height at the withers. Well ribbed up. Loin slightly arched.

Head: Skull of medium length, not broad or coarse, narrowing slightly from ear to eye, not domed but not absolutely flat between the ears. The malar bones are curved, but should not be overdeveloped so as to bulge. There should be a marked 'stop' in front of the eyes, but this must not be exaggerated. The head should be well furnished with long hair falling forward over the eyes. The lower jaw should carry a small, but not exaggerated amount of beard.

Mouth and Jaws: Jaws between the canines should form a distinct curve. Mouth level, overshot or very undershot a bad fault.

Muzzle: Upper jaw and foreface: Length from eye to tip of nose about one fifth to one quarter less than from eye to base of skull; not broad or massive. A weak snipey foreface should be penalised. Nose black.

Eyes: Large, dark, neither prominent nor sunken: should be set fairly wide apart. Eyelids dark.

Ears: Pendant, not too close to the head, V shaped, not too large, heavily feathered.

Legs: Heavily furnished: Fore-Legs straight. Hind-legs, low pasterns. The dog should stand well forward over its feet.

Feet: The feet should be large, round, heavily furnished with hair between the toes and pads. The dog should stand well down on its pads.

Tail: Medium length, set on fairly high, and carried in a gay curl over back. Very well feathered. There is often a kink towards the tip.

Character: Alert, intelligent.

Size: Height at shoulder: dogs: 35.6 - 40.6 cms (14 - 16 ins); bitches slightly smaller.

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.

Note: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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