

Peruvian Inca Orchid Club of The United States



Illustrated
Breed
Standard

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According to certain experts, this dog was introduced in Peru during the Chinese immigration, soon after the abolishment of slavery by the president of Peru, Don Ramon Castilla. Another theory other researchers propose is that nomads from the African continent who arrived in America were accompanied by their hairless dogs. Another explanation is that this dog's presence would be due to the migration of men and their dogs from Asia to America through the Bering Strait.

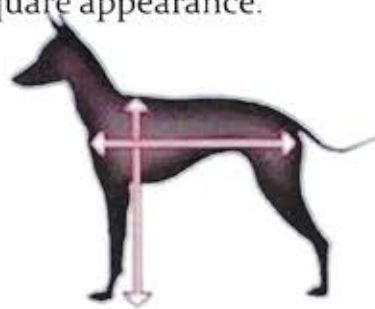
However, next to all the suppositions, there are certain proofs such as the representations that appear on ceramics of different pre-Inca Civilizations (Vicus, Mochica, Chancay, under Tiahuanaco influence, Chima); in many cases, the hairless dog has replaced the puma, the snake or the falcon; this in particular and in a more evident way in the Chancay Culture. As we can gather from the reproductions, hairless dogs appear during the pre-Inca archeological periods, i.e., between the years 300 BC and the years 1400 AD.

Peruvian Inca Orchid/
Peruvian Hairless Dog is a sighthound. By his general conformation, it is an elegant and slim dog, whose aspect expresses speed, strength, and harmony without appearing coarse. The fundamental characteristic of the breed is the absence of all body hair in the hairless variety. The minority are the coated examples which are an important part of the breed's genetic makeup. Another feature is that the dentition is always incomplete in the hairless.



Important Proportions

The ratio between the height at the withers and the length of the body is 1:1, the body of the female can be slightly longer than that of the male. They give a square appearance.



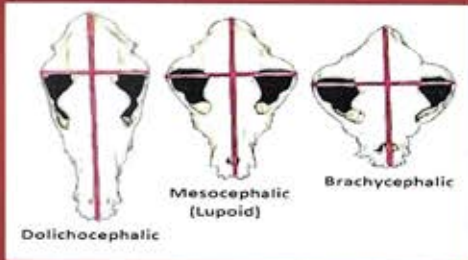
Behavior / Temperament

Noble and affectionate at home with those close to him, at the same time lively and alert; he is wary and a good guard in the presence of strangers



Head

of Lupoid Conformation



Cranial Region: Skull

The upper axis of the skull and muzzle are parallel; a slight divergence is accepted. The occipital crest is hardly marked.

Stop - Cranial-facial depression barely marked (approximately 140 degrees).



Seen from above, the skull is broad and the head tapers toward the nose.

The superciliary arches are moderately developed.



Facial Region: Nose

The color of the nose must be in harmony with the different colors of the skin

Muzzle:

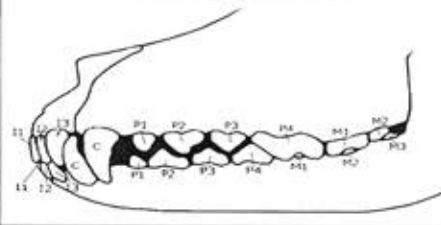
Seen in a profile, the nasal bridge is straight, and lips are moderately tight to the gums.



Jaws/Teeth: Scissor Bite

Incomplete dentition in the hairless variety is normal. *The lower jaw is only slightly developed.* The coated Variety should have FULL dentition.

Correct Dentition and Occlusion (meshing) of Adult Teeth



Cheeks

Normally developed



Ears

The ears must be pricked when the dog is attentive, whereas, at rest, they are laid towards the back. The ears are of medium length; broad at the base, tapering progressively towards the ending almost pointed. The ears set starts on the upper part of the skull to ends laterally and obliquely. In an erect position, the axes of the ears form a variable angle near 90 degrees. In the coated variety the ears are semi-prick when the dog is attentive and can be laid back when relaxed.



Eyes

Alert and intelligent expression. The eyes must be of average dimensions, slightly almond-shaped, neither deep set nor prominent, and normally and regularly placed, i.e., neither too close together nor too wide apart. The color can vary from black, going through all shades of brown and up to yellow, in harmony with the skin color. In any case, both eyes must be of the same color. The color of the eye rims may go from black to pink in subjects with a light-colored face. The light pink colors are permitted but not sought after.



Neck

Upper Line – Curved (convex). Length – the same length as the head. Shape – Near to a truncated cone shape, supple, with good muscle structure. Skin - Fine, smooth, and elastic. Really close to the subcutaneous tissues. No Dewlap.



Chest

Seen from the front, the chest must have a good amplitude, but without excess; comes down almost to the elbow. The ribs must be lightly sprung, never flat, the girth of the chest, measured behind the elbows, must exceed by about 18 percent the height at the withers.



Body

Mesomorph. Topline – Straight, although certain subjects show a dorsal-lumbar convexity which disappears at the croup level. Withers – barely accentuated.

Back – Topline straight, with well-developed back muscles often forming all along the back a muscular bi-convexity that extends to the lumbar region.

Lumbar Region – Strong and well-muscled. Its length reaches approximately one-fifth of the height at the withers.

Croup – Its upper profile is slightly convex. Its slant compared with the horizontal is about 40 degrees. Its solid and well-muscled conformation assures a good impulsion.



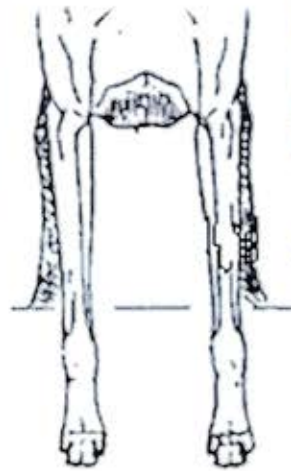
Hindquarters

The muscles are rounded and elastic. The curve of the buttocks is well marked. The Coxal-femoral angle varies between 120 and 130 Degrees, and the femoral-tibial angle must be of 140 degrees, seen from behind, the hindquarters must be vertical. Dewclaws must be eliminated.



Forequarters

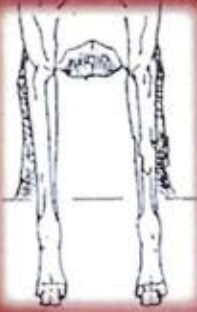
Well united with the body. Seen from the front, they are perfectly vertical, and the elbows are not turned out. The angle at the shoulder joints varies between 100 and 120 degrees. As seen in profile, the angle formed by the pastern and the vertical will be from 15 to 20 degrees.



Forefeet

They are semi-long and look like hare-feet. The pads are strong and heat-resistant.

The interdigital membranes are well developed. The black dogs have preferably black nails and the lighter dogs light nails.



Underline and Belly

The lower profile draws an elegant and well-marked line that goes from the lower part of the chest and rises along the belly which must be well tucked up but without excess.



Tail

The tail is set on low, of good thickness at its root, it tapers towards its tip. When excited, the dog carries the tail raised in a round curve about the backline, but never as curved as being rolled up. At rest, it hangs with a slight upward hook at the tip. Sometimes carried tucked in toward the abdomen. In length it almost reaches the hock. The tail must not be docked.



Hind feet -As the forefeet.



Gait / Movement

Given the structure and angulation of the above-mentioned quarters, these dogs move with a short step but also move fast and at the same time are quite soft and flexible.



Peruvian Inca Orchids have two periods of suspension during their fastest gallop. To have a double suspension gallop a dog must possess a flexible spine and long slender loin that allows his rear legs to bend to the point that the hind legs pass the front legs and then straighten to allow a full push off.



Skin

The skin must be smooth and elastic all over the body but can form a few rounded almost concentric lines on the head and round the eyes and cheeks.



Coat

The hairless examples must have exposed skin in place of the coat (hair). Short hair on the head and vestiges of hair on the lower tail and feet are acceptable. A few hairs may appear on the face and body. Shaving or any other form of hair removal is not permitted

In the coated variety the coat may be short or medium length with feathering present at the neck ears and body.



Color

In the hairless variety the skin can be of any color and can either be uniform or with unpigmented areas. In the coated variety all colors are accepted.

Below are some samples of colors .



Faults:

- Deviated Jaw – Wry
- Albinism
- Aggressiveness
- Presence of dewclaws on the hindquarters
- Cryptorchidism
- N.B. Male animals should have two normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

Note of interest:

It has been checked that the internal and external temperature of these dogs are the same as that of the other breeds. The absence of hair leads to an Immediate and direct emanation of heat, different from the hairy subjects, where the heat filters through the coat (hair) by natural ventilation.

Size and Weight

There are three sizes in the males and females

Small – from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (25 to 40 centimeters)
From 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (4 to 8 kilograms).
Table



Medium – from 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (40 to 50 centimeters)
From 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. To 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (8 to 12 kilograms).
Ramp or Ground



Large – from 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ " (50 to 65 centimeters)
From 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. To 55 lbs. (12 to 25 kilograms)
Ground

