

BLACK SPITZ

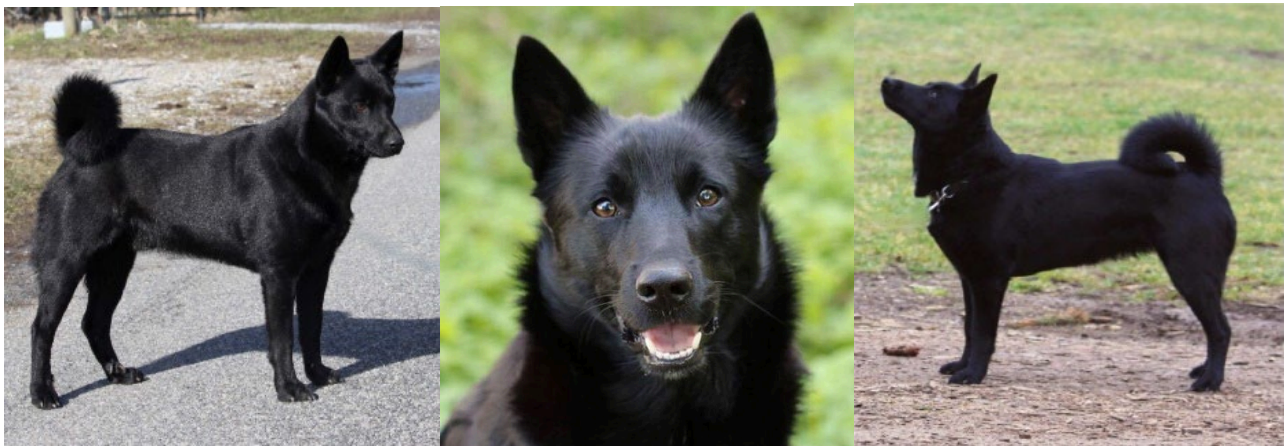
(SORT SPIDS)

Country of origin: Denmark

Not recognized by FCI

Utilisation: Versatile family and farm dog

Classification: FCI Group 5 (Spitzes)
Section 3 (Nordic Watchdogs and Herders)
Without working trial
Not recognized by FCI



History: In the late 1800 old Danish books and lexica described The Black Spitz as “an ordinary spitz”. The colour was black, wild boar and white. The black and the grey ones were bought by ordinary people. In the beginning of 1900, the white spitz became very popular and it was the dog the middle classes bought. At the first Danish kennel Club Dog Show in July 1886 a Black Spitz was shown. It is exactly a dog like that one, we want to re-establish.

General

Appearance: The Black Spitz is a typical spitz of middle size, lightly build with erect ears and **slightly** curled tail, **can hang when the dog is at rest**. It is agile and active. It moves

without effort and wants to work. The gender identity is distinct. **It has a relatively short, thick coat, which is close to the body. The undercoat is short, dense and soft.**

Proportions:	The length of the body is a little more than the heights at the withers. Must not seem long.
Temperament:	A kind and balanced dog with the ability to learn and to be trained. It is curious and brave, intelligent , eager to learn, spirited and alert.
Head:	Elegant dry and wedge shaped, proportioned after the size of the body
<u>Skull:</u>	Slightly rounded with well-defined superciliary arches
<u>Stop:</u>	Clearly defined
<u>Nose:</u>	Black with well opened nostrils
<u>Muzzle:</u>	A little shorter than the skull, slightly wedge shaped, dry and well chiselled.
<u>Lips:</u>	Tight-fitting and well pigmented.
<u>Jaws/teeth:</u>	Strong and sound, full dentition – except from P1, scissor bite.
Eyes:	Middle size, slightly almond shaped; bright with a calm and energetic look. The colour is dark brown . The eyes must not be protruding and the rims of the eyes should be darkly pigmented.
Ears:	Pointed, triangular and pointed, the earlobe is thin . At base broad, moderately large They are agile and always in constant movement.
Neck:	Of moderate length, well carried, dry and strong. No loose skin. Dense mane
Body:	The length of the body exceeds the heights at the withers as 10:9.
<u>Topline:</u>	Level, same height at shoulder and croup.

Withers: Slightly defined.

Back: Level and strong.

Loin: Firm and muscular.

Croup: Strong and slightly sloping – but not falling away.

Chest: Deep with a well-defined fore chest, reaching to the elbows, good spring of ribs.

Underline
and Belly: Slightly tuck up.

Tail: High set. Long approximately to the hock joint, **carried in a bow over the back or slightly rolled up, not tight.** The tail must not change the structure of the back coat. When the dog is at ease, the tail may be carried in a hanging position.

Limbs:

Forequarters:

General appearance: Vertical with a moderate shoulder angulation. Strong bones
Without coarseness, slightly oblique pastern

Forefeet: Slightly oval and compact

Hindquarters:

General appearance: The hindlegs are parallel with visible well-developed muscles, well angulated stifle, hocks and rear pastern are vertical with a normal angulation. The hocks must not be too long. Single or double dew claws are normal.

Hind feet: Slightly oval and compact.

Coat:

Hair: Double coat. **The outer coat is thick, medium-hard and lie flat.**
Under wool is short, dense and soft.
The coat is rather short on the head and on the front of the legs. It is longer on the neck and can form a mane.

Colour: Deep black is desired, **may have reddish shading, especially in summer. Wild-colored, black and tan, brown and cream can be**

approved for breeding. A white spot on the chest can occur but must not be dominating.

Size: Males: 45 cm – 51 cm
Females: 42 cm – 48 cm

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

Disqualifying

Faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.

NB:

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

Dansk Kennel Klub's remark

Conditions that affect a dog's health in a negative way are considered as serious faults.

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The latest amendments are in bold characters.

Approved by DKK's Standard Committee

April 2025

⌘ ⌘ ⌘ NB! This edition replaces the standard approved by DKK in SEPTEMBER 2021 ⌘ ⌘ ⌘

Remarks from the breed club:

Order of priority for breeding approval:

1. Temperament
2. Type
3. Conformation
4. Colour – eyes included
5. Earset and carriage
6. Tailset and carriage
7. Teeth and bite
8. Size
9. Coat and structure
10. Movement

Anatomiske træk

