

## **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 curled tail. It is agile and active. It moves without effort and wants to work. The gender identity is distinct.

**Proportions:** The length of the body is a little more than the heights at the withers.

**Temperament:** A kind and balanced dog with the ability to learn and to be trained. It is curious and brave, eager to learn, spirited and alert.

**Head:** Elegant dry and wedge shaped, proportioned after the size of the body

Skull: Slightly rounded with well-defined superciliary arches

Stop: Clearly defined

Nose: Black with well opened nostrils

Muzzle: A little shorter than the skull, slightly wedge shaped, dry and well chiselled

Lips: Tight-fitting and well pigmented

Jaws/teeth: Strong and sound, full dentition – except from P1, scissor bite

**Eyes:** Of middle size and bright with a calm and energetic look. The colour is dark. The eyes must not be protruding.

**Ears:** Pointed, triangular, board at base and tapering to a point. 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.

Topline: Level

Withers: Slightly defined

Back: Level and strong, the heights at the withers and the height at the croup is the same.

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 and carried in an open curl and reaching to the hocks. 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 topcoat is tick, dense and hard. To resist the weather the coat must be hard and lying flat. The 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. 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 standard has been edited 9. September 2021*

*Approved by DKK's Standard Committee*

**DECEMBER 2021**

⌘ ⌘ ⌘ 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

**Guidelines for breeding:**

The breed club of The Black Spitz accept the ethical guidelines for breeding.

The club has the following additions:

- No Black Spitz can be bred from before it is recognized for breeding. It is The Breeding Committee of the club, which is responsible for the breeding approvals.
- Both males and females can be approved for breeding at an age for 2 years. Both black, wild boar, brown and lighter dogs can be approved. NB: When mating one of the dogs must be black.
- It is desirable that all females approved for breeding will give birth to at least 1 litter to secure the breeding and avoid inbreeding.
- The breeding committee can give directions about one or more breeding partners to help the owner of the female.
- It is recommended that dogs approved for breeding – before the mating – is HD-X-rayed and checked for patella-luxation. The HD-status should not be more than A or B.

- If the dog is not X-rayed the owner and the veterinarian should be especially attentive.
- The owners of dogs already approved for breeding should be especially attentive to HD, knee problems and other problems, which can be hereditary. If these problems occur the owners should report back to The Breeding Committee.
- If the same fault is seen in several litters with different breeding partners, the breeding approval can be annulled.
- A female should not give birth to more than 4-5 litters and the last litter should be born when the female is 7 years old. After the 2 first litters the female should have a break and at least 1 season should be without mating.
- A male should not sire more than 8 litters.

# ANATOMICAL FEATURES

