

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KENNEL COUNCIL



Extended Breed Standard of **THE CESKY TERRIER**

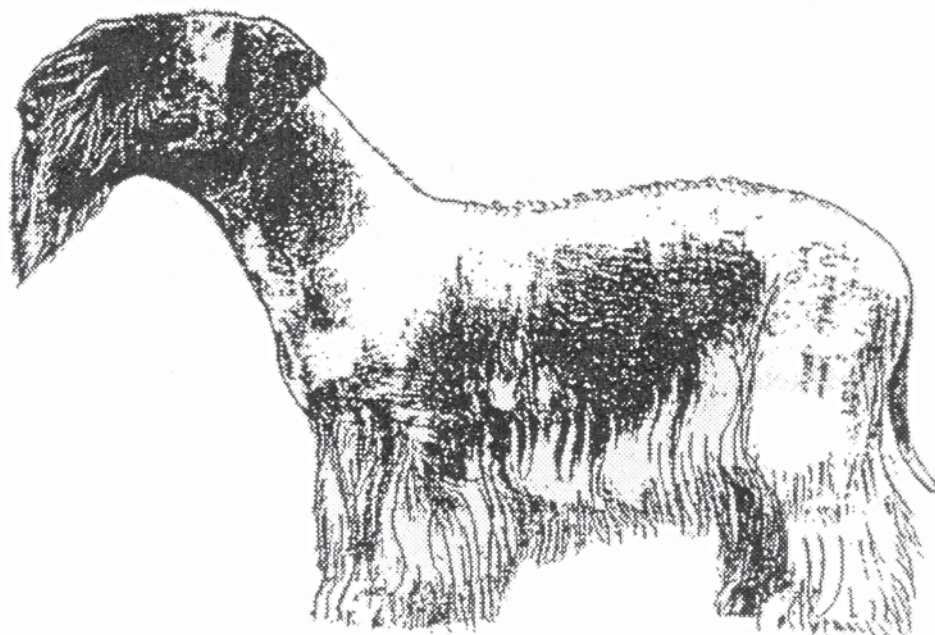
Produced by

Mrs Ann Mitchell
ANKC Breed Standards Coordinator
in conjunction with
The Australian National Kennel Council

FCI Standard No: 246 dated 19/02/1996
Standard adopted by ANKC 1997
BSE adopted by ANKC 1998
Copyright Australian National Kennel Council 1998
Country of Origin — Czech Republic

Extended Standards are compiled purely for the purpose of training Australian judges and students of the breed.

In order to comply with copyright requirements of authors, artists and photographers of material used, the contents must not be copied for commercial use or any other purpose. Under no circumstances may the Standard or Extended Standard be placed on the Internet without written permission of the ANKC.



BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Cesky Terrier is the result of an appropriate cross-breeding between a Sealyham Terrier dog and a Scottish Terrier bitch, with the aim of developing a light, short legged, well pigmented hunting terrier with practical drop ears, easy to groom and easy to train.

In 1949, Mr Frantisek Horak from Klanovice near Prague started to improve the breed by fixing their characteristics. These dogs were shown for the first time in 1959, and the breed was finally recognised by the FCI in 1963.

The story of the breed begins in 1928, when the young Horak saw a pair of Scottish Terriers on the cover of a magazine. Four years later the first Scottie joined the Horak household. In 1934 he moved to Pilsen and joined the local dog club. The woods surrounding his new home were alive with game, and Horak tried his terriers in the field. Their success led to the formation of his 'Lovu zdar' kennel, which would become known for many top show-winning and working Scotties.

Horak was anxious to learn all he could about terrier work. He took to heart the writings of Sir Jocelyn Lucas who warned against sacrificing the physical attributes necessary for work in order to achieve show ring success.

His friendship with a fellow breeder, Mr Cervenka, who owned Sealyham Terriers was also to have a deep influence on him and the two men met frequently to discuss their dogs and compare notes on their hunting abilities.

Horak loved the enthusiasm and tenacity of his Scotties, but found that the dogs were often difficult to train and too aggressive to work as a pack. On the other hand the Sealyham was easier to handle and worked well with others; he preferred the drop ear of the Sealyham, but disliked its white coat. An idea began to germinate. Perhaps a blending of the two would produce the ideal hunting terrier?

'From 1934 I never lost sight of the idea' Horak wrote. Yet it would be many years before he had the chance to implement this theory.

In 1940, Horak moved with his Scotties to the house in Klanovice that was to be his home for the next fifty years. He obtained a Sealyham bitch, Joyfull Juta, who was soon joined by two others. 'This way I had the chance to get to know the Sealyham personally' he said. The more he worked and hunted with the two breeds, the more he became intrigued with the idea of an experimental cross.

In 1949, by now working as a geneticist in the Prague Academy of Science, he started to put his theory into practice. His aim was two-fold; to produce the best possible working terrier, and, at the same time, prove his genetic theories correct. He was sure it would be possible to take these two separate breeds and produce a viable breed from a minimum number of individuals, and in a very few generations.

He mated his Scottie bitch, Donka Lovu zdar, to a Sealyham dog, Buganier Urquelle. Three puppies were born, but only one, Adam, survived. Adam proved to be an excellent worker and passed a hunting ability test, but was shot by a careless hunter whilst out rabbiting.

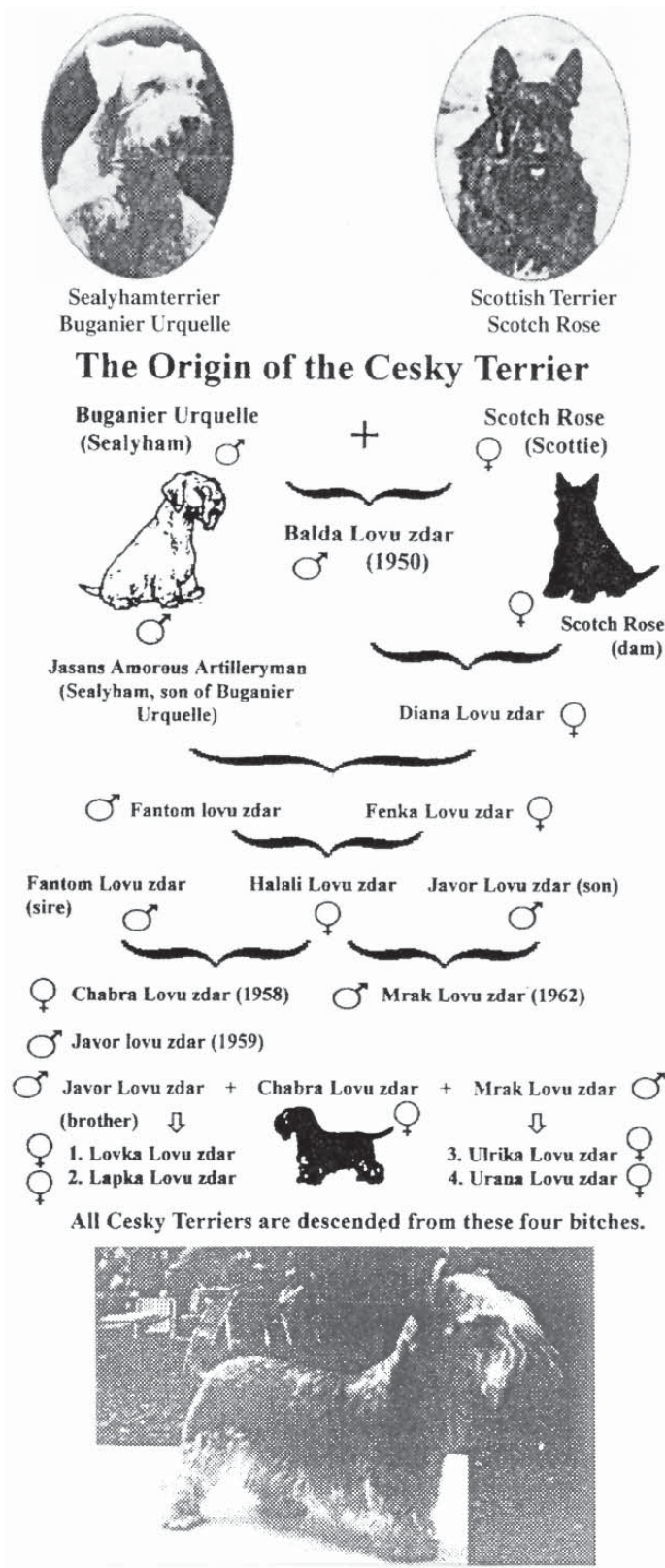
In 1959, Dr Horak again mated Buganier to a Scottie, this time Scotch Rose. There were six pups to choose from, but only one, Balda, had the drop ears that he wanted. Several other matings were tried, but it was only when Balda was mated back to his dam that Horak hit the jackpot. In this litter was a bitch, Diana, whom Dr Horak considered to be the foundation bitch of the breed. Encouraged by his success, Dr Horak continued to pursue his dream.

Each new generation had to prove its worth in the field, and these new terriers has frequent successes in hunt club trials. Most of the pups were born black or black and tan, and, as they matured, the black hairs changed to a metallic grey. Two litters, however, each produced a brown dog. To Dr Horak's regret he did not recognise the significance at that time. 'Due to lack of space and ignorance, I gave away Iris Lovu zdar to a friend who, unfortunately, lost it' he recalled sadly. The other brown dog proved sterile. It was to be many, many years before another brown pup was to appear.

In 1959, Dr Horak unveiled his new creation at an international show. 'The visitors, especially the foreigners, were very interested' he said. The response was, in fact, so great that a move was made to recognise the new terriers.

Fig. 1

THIS IS HOW IT ALL BEGAN



AND THIS IS THE RESULT — THE CESKY TERRIER

After reviewing Dr Horak's notes and seeing his photographs, the Czech Kennel Club recognised the breed, initially naming them 'Bohemian Terriers'. A total of 14 were entered in the Czech KC register at that time. In 1963, the FCI made it official and the Cesky was recognised worldwide. Due to the limited gene pool, the FCI permitted a subsequent cross to the Sealyham in 1984/5.

Regeneration is the name given to the two litters bred by Dr Horak in 1984 and 1985, using a Cesky sire, 'Vanek Lovu zdar', and a Sealyham dam, 'Andra z Rastamorul'. These regenerative matings produced the 'B' and 'C' Lovu zdar litters. Since all Cesky Terriers are descended from the initial Scottie/Sealyham cross, they can all be considered to belong to one family.

Those Cesky Terriers descended directly from the initial cross are designated Line 1. Those descended from the regeneration litters are designated Line 1a. Those descended from 'Fantom od Bile Brizy' (about whose parentage there appears to be some doubt!), are designated Line 1b.

Dr Horak suggests that, whilst Line 1 and Line 1a can be freely mated to each other, Line 1b should only be mated to Line 1 or 1a, and never back to Line 1b.

The breed has achieved great success at European and American shows. The beautiful colour and shimmering appearance of the silky coat often catches the eye of judges. There are now many Cesky Terriers in Britain, with imports from Poland, Belgium, Germany, Holland and France, as well as the Czech Republic.

Dr Horak died in January, 1996, but the terrier he created is now firmly established and continues to give great pleasure to all who meet it.

Before he died, he became very concerned that untypical Cesky Terriers were sometimes winning high awards, and to help combat this trend, and to assist judges, breeders and all interested people to learn more of this rare breed, he drew up some guidelines, and they have been included in this Extended Standard. One of the problems with the breed is that some of the basic lines still throw untypical individuals, and it is vital that these untypical dogs do not become accepted.

Little, if any, other literature exists about the Cesky Terrier.



Fig. 2

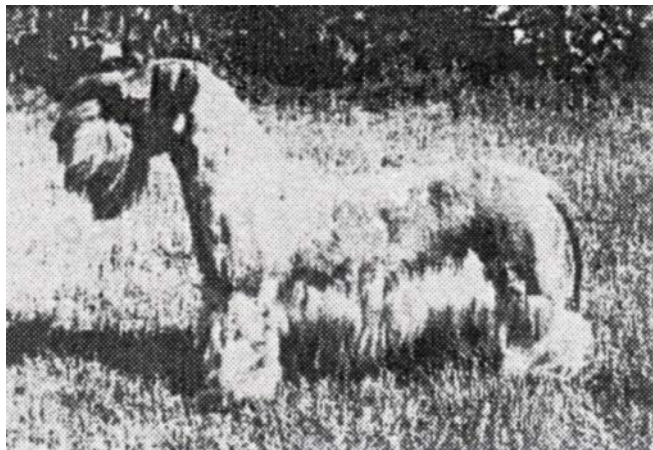
*Mala del Monte
Foundation bitch of the
Cesky Terrier in the UK*

*Her daughter,
Ridley Bystra of Pendeavour
Top winning Cesky Uk 1994 1995
1996*



*International Ch
Janeiro Boheme van Bodasca*

*Chara Kvitko
World Champion 1996*



● GENERAL APPEARANCE

Short legged, long haired, well made and well muscled terrier with smallish drop ears; of a rectangular form.

Ideal measurements:	Male	Female
Height at withers	29 cms [11 3/8 ins]	27 cms [10 5/8 ins]
Length of skull	21 cms [8 1/4 ins]	20 cms [7 7/8 ins]
Width of skull	10 cms [4 ins]	9 cms [3 1/2 ins]
Girth of thorax (behind elbows)	45 cms [17 3/4 ins]	44 cms [17 1/4 ins]
Length of body	43 cms [17 ins]	40 cms [15 3/4 ins]

[Imperial measurements are approximate only]

It is a sturdy, low set dog, rather long in proportion to height. Despite being low on the leg, the Cesky is a very active and tenacious dog.

The ideal girth measurement for dogs is 45 cms [18 ins] but it should never be greater than 50 cms [20 ins].

● CHARACTERISTICS

Formerly a terrier bred for hunting foxes and badgers; today more a house and companion dog.

A little grey terrier from the Czech Republic - the Cesky (pronounced Ches-kee) is something completely different. Bred always for temperament, working ability and intelligence, the Cesky is all terrier out in the field. Yet bathed and brushed, he makes a stunning entrance into the show ring, with his silky coat shimmering like silver.

Small enough to go to ground, and with a nose sensitive to the scent of wild boar or hare, the Cesky will track and retrieve small game. It is just as suitable for work on wild game in a den as it is for hunting in open fields. It is very active with great endurance. In battle with wild prey and vermin, it is tenacious, yet not needlessly aggressive. It is its easy handling that makes it good in the home and a pleasant companion for children.

Dr Horak hoped that the breed would always be appreciated as a true working terrier.

‘The desired hunting qualities of the Cesky Terrier are, especially, that they are easy to train, have a good nose and no fear of the game during conflict. From the beginning, great attention has been given to the hunting qualities while breeding these dogs. The animals were tested for the hunt mainly in the forest, where they had to prove easy to train, individually as well as in groups’ wrote Horak shortly before his death.

These same attributes of intelligence, trainability and sociability make the breed equally suitable as a family companion.

● TEMPERAMENT

Balanced, non-aggressive, pleasant and cheerful companion, easy to train; somewhat reserved towards strangers; of calm and kind disposition.

Far more obedient and sociable than many other breeds of terrier, they are not suited to a kennel existence, but need to be part of family life.

His trainability and good manners (towards both people and other dogs) make him very much admired in the hunting field, and are equally valuable in his role as a family pet. The Cesky likes company. He prefers to live as one of a pack (whether human or canine) and is quite miserable when left on his own. He is not a noisy dog - but enjoys conversation, and can be quite vocal and demanding if ignored.

● HEAD AND SKULL

Shaped like a long, blunt, not too broad wedge, the toplines of the forehead and of the bridge of the nose make a distinct break from level.

Cranial region:

Skull ***Not too broad between the ears and tapering moderately towards the supraorbital ridges. Occipital protuberance easy to palpate [obvious]; zygomatic arches moderately prominent. Frontal furrow only slight.***

Stop ***Not accentuated but apparent.***

Facial region:

Nose ***Dark and well developed. It should be black on terriers with a grey-blue coat and liver-coloured on light-coffee brown terriers.***

Nasal bridge ***Straight.***

Lips ***Relatively thick, fitting neatly.***

Cheeks ***Not strongly pronounced.***

The head should be fairly long. The skull slightly arched, not too wide between the ears, gradually narrowing down to well developed zygomatic arches. The stop should be reasonably defined and topline of the muzzle should slope slightly but noticeably down from that of the forehead; this is accentuated by the furnishings. The frontal furrow should be insignificant. The occiput should be well developed. When viewed from above, the head forms a blunt, long but not too broad, wedge or triangle. The muzzle should be straight, and the nostrils large and well developed. Blueish-grey dogs have a black nose, while light brown dogs have a brown [liver] coloured nose. The lips should be rather thick but tight.

His head is not so narrow in skull as it is in the Scottish Terrier, but is not as wide as in the Sealyham.

● EYES

Of medium size, slightly deep set, with a friendly expression; well covered by the overhanging eye brows. Brown or dark brown in grey-blue coated dogs, light brown in light coffee-brown dogs. Eyelids black in grey-blue dogs, liver in light coffee-brown dogs.

The eyes are smaller than in the Sealyham.

● EARS

Of medium size, dropping in such a way as to cover the orifice well. Attached fairly [moderately] high and falling flat along the cheeks. Shaped like a triangle, with the shorter side of the triangle at the fold of the ear.

The V-shaped ears are obviously broken [folded] above the top of the head and should not be pendulous and carried on the sides as in the Sealyham; they are also smaller than in the Sealyham.

Fig. 3

Correct type of head and ears



Beautiful head, ears slightly too large



A perfect head and ears



Perfect head and expression



Slightly too large ears but correct carriage

● MOUTH

Strong jaws. Scissor or level bite; complete dentition (the absence of the 2 M3 in the lower jaw not being penalised). Teeth strong, regularly aligned and set square to the jaw.

The jaws should be long and strong with good teeth. Whilst complete dentition is desired, some allowances are made. The absence of the two M3's are not penalised. The two M3's referred to are the last, small molars, one on either side of the lower jaw. However, the list of faults mentions that a missing incisor must be treated as a fault, and also an incisor that is crowded. If the incisor is crowded to the extent that it is pushed out towards the lips, then that is a disqualification, as is the absence of 2 or more incisors, or more than four teeth altogether.

A certain degree of latitude is given with the bite, in that a dog may have either a scissor or a pincer bite, a dog that is over or undershot should be disqualified.

● NECK

Medium long, quite strong, carried on a slant. The skin at the throat is slightly loose but without forming a dewlap.

The neck is moderately long, slightly arched and powerful. It is sufficiently strong, but longer and more flexible than in the original breeds.

Fig. 4



A bitch full of quality (recently scissored). Note the neck and correct topline

● FOREQUARTERS

The forelegs should be straight, well boned and parallel.

Shoulders Muscular.

Elbows Flexible [supple], yet turned neither in nor out.

Forequarters are muscular with well laid, mobile shoulders. The elbows should be free moving; they are not turned out, but should move freely alongside the body, not under the body. The forelegs stand straight and parallel.

● BODY

Oblong.

Upper line Not straight because loins and rump are always moderately arched.

Withers Not very pronounced; neck set on rather high.

Back Strong of medium length.

Loins Relatively long, muscular, broad and slightly rounded.

Rump Strong developed, muscular; pelvis moderately sloping. The iliac crest is often slightly higher than the withers.

Chest More cylindrical than deep; ribs well sprung.

Belly Ample and slightly tucked-up. Flanks well filled.

The body is moderately long, as implied by the oblong description. The moderately long, arched neck, flows into the well laid shoulders. The withers are not prominent, but also they are not low. The topline is level just behind the withers, rising to a slight arch over the loin which flows on over the rump, and the flowing line is completed by the low set tail. The back should be neither short nor long, therefore of moderate

length. It is not absolutely straight as in the Fox Terrier; it is slightly curved up at the loins, but not as in the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. Although the hind part is strong, it is not too broad.

The brisket should be more cylindrical than deep, with well sprung ribs. The front part of the body is not wide and the chest is more rounded than deep, and therefore more space is made between the body and the ground.

Fig. 5

Early Cesky Terriers of high quality



● HINDQUARTERS

Hindlegs strong, parallel, well angulated and muscular.

Lower thigh: Short.

Hock joint: Set relatively high, strongly developed.

The upper thighs are strong and muscular, with short lower thighs and the strongly developed hock joints are relatively high set. This somewhat unusual combination gives the dog great power and ability to hunt in dens. The hindlegs should be parallel when viewed from behind.

● FEET

***Forefeet: Large; well arched toes and strong nails.
Pads well developed and thick.***

Hindfeet: Smaller than the forefeet.

The large front feet are ideal for digging. The nails may be of any colour.

● TAIL

The ideal length is 18-20 cms [7-8ins]; relatively strong and low set. At rest, hanging downward or with a slight bend at the tip; when alert, the tail is carried in a sabre shape, horizontally or higher.

The tail is undocked, rather strong and must not be too highly set.

● GAIT/MOVEMENT

Free, enduring, vigorous, with drive. Gallop rather slow but steady. The forelegs extend in a straight forward line.

Not a fast dog, but one with plenty of endurance. He moves with plenty of drive and parallel movement, fore and aft. The movement should be free, brisk and vigorous, but never at all irregular, jerky or spasmodic, which is a disqualification.

He should move freely with straight-forward legs. At walking pace and the trot the dog should easily be able to keep the same pace as a human being.

The gallop is slow but with plenty of staying power.

The position of the legs and the typical movement of the dog are important.

● COAT

Skin: Firm, thick, without wrinkles or dewlap, pigmented.

Texture: Hair long, fine but firm [strong]; slightly wavy with a silky gloss; not too overdone [abundant].

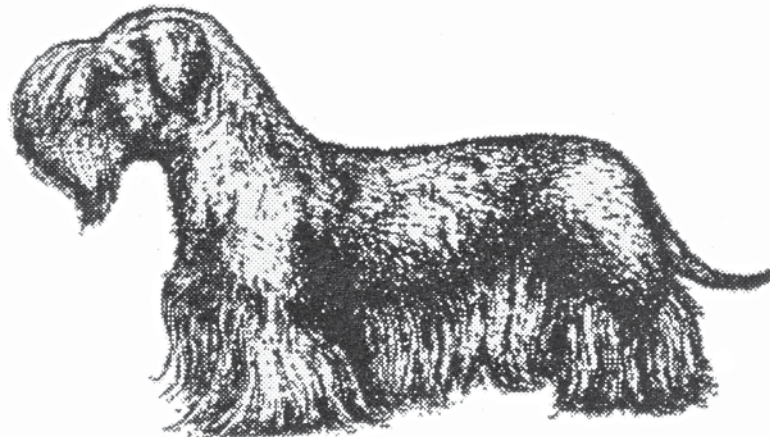
The Cesky Terrier's coat is clipped. The hair is not to be clipped on the forepart of the head, thus forming brows and beard. The hair should also not be clipped on the lower parts of the legs and under the chest and belly.

In show condition, the hair should not be longer than 1-1.5 cms [1/2 ins] on the upper side of the neck, on the shoulders and on the back; it should be shorter on the sides of the body and on the tail, and quite short on the ears, cheeks, at the lower side of the neck, on elbows, thighs and round the vent.

The transition between clipped and unclipped areas should be progressive and pleasing to the eye.

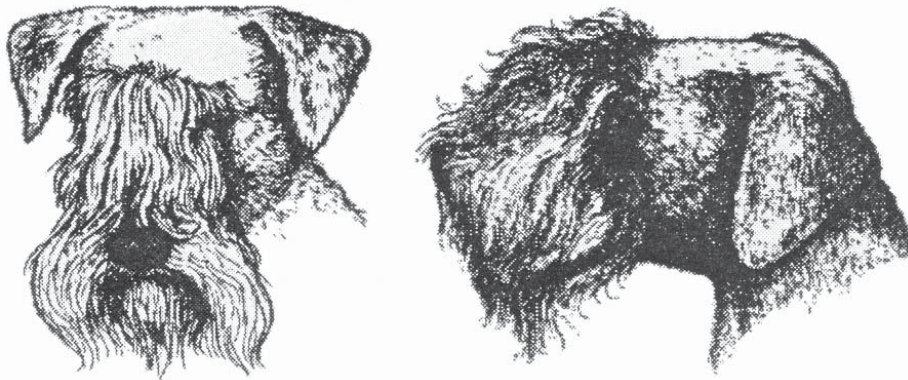
Regular grooming is necessary to keep him looking smart, but as he is clipped rather than hand-stripped, this does not demand the level of skill required by some other breeds. However, the silky coat does not shed the dirt, so a Cesky does need regular bathing.

Fig. 6



Besides the longer coat on the legs and lower part of the body that serves as a protection in this breed, a longer coat is kept on the front of the head (beard and eyebrows). The beard and the coat on the lower part of the body and on the legs should not be too profuse for working, but the furnishings will be encouraged to grow for the show ring.

Fig. 7



When preparing the coat for show, the body should be clipped approximately six weeks before the date, taking care to achieve a satin-smooth finish. The head, ears and tail can be done at the same time. A few days before the show it will probably be necessary to do the cheeks, ears and tail again, leaving the top of the skull slightly longer. On the back (in show condition) the hair should be 1.5 cms long. He is therefore not so heavily coated as the Kerry Blue Terrier. The hair on the topline can be slightly wavy.

The intermediate stage between clipped and unclipped coat should be as smooth as possible.

The coat will be lighter and slightly wavy after clipping. Fully grown coat is darker and goes from wavy to curly. The coat should be thick and glowing like silk.

The traditional Czech method of show presentation is very slightly different, in that the hair over the spine, the rib cage and the top of the head is left a little longer than the rest of the body. By the time the coat is the correct length for the show ring this distinction should hardly be visible, but it does give a cleaner, more defined look to the quarters, whilst at the same time offering more protection to the vital organs. After all, even though he may look glamorous in the show ring, the Cesky is first and foremost a working terrier.

● COLOUR

The Cesky Terrier has two colours:

Grey-blue (puppies are born black)

Light coffee-brown (puppies are born chocolate brown).

In both colours, yellow, grey or white markings are permitted on the head (beard, cheeks), neck, chest, belly, the limbs and round the vent.

Sometimes there is also a white collar or a white tip of the tail.

The basic colour, however, must always be predominant.

The Standard allows for grey-blue or light coffee-brown, although the brown variety is extremely rare. It is known that one brown dog was born in June 1994 in the Czech Republic; prior to that there were 3 brown Ceskys born in the 1950's. The variability of the coat colour in the grey-blue Cesky is great - it ranges from very light grey, through silver grey and mid grey (blue, slate blue) to a very dark charcoal grey which is almost black. It must be stressed that dark charcoal grey is within the Standard, though it may sometimes be mistaken for black by those not familiar with the breed. Dr Horak said in his writings that 'dark charcoal - almost black' was one of the colours in the breed. Pure black is not an allowable colour and care should be taken to differentiate between black and dark charcoal. It must also be noted that it can take two years for the colour to lighten. This colour change can be so gradual that a dog may appear black unless he is in bright light or standing next to a truly black dog. The dark colour is essential for breeders to maintain a good depth of colour in the breed.

Furnishings may be silver, platinum, off white, buff or cream in the grey Cesky.

Shades of yellow, grey or white on the lower part of the head neck, rib-cage and stomach, the lower part of the legs and under the tail are permitted. White markings around the neck and chest are permitted but the primary colour must always dominate. The skin in grey dogs is grey and in light brown dogs, pink or flesh coloured.

The pastel shadings of the coat and its shimmering, silky lustre are characteristic.

Within the allowed colours, none are to be preferred when judging the breed.

● SIZE

Height at the withers between 25-32 cms [approx 10-12½ ins]

Ideal size for a dog - 29 cms [approx 11½ ins]

Ideal size for a bitch - 27 cms [approx 10½ ins]

**The weight must not be less than 6 kgs [approx 13 lbs]
or more than 10 kgs [approx 22 lbs].**

The original Ceskys' height was between 25-35 cms, but the accepted size over many years saw the majority between 27-29 cms, which is now rated as the ideal.

In comparison to the original breeds, the Cesky Terrier has longer legs and because he is more active than others, his weight should be between 6 and 9 kgs [13-20 lbs] but never more than 10 kgs [22 lbs].

In general it is preferable that the Cesky Terrier is smaller rather than large and heavy.

● 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.

Weak construction.

Temporary loss of nasal pigmentation (snow nose).

Weak, short or snipey foreface, with weakly developed teeth.

Absence of one (1) incisor; canine held back [blocked or wedged].

Eyes too large or protruding.

Ears too large or too small; differing in shape or carriage from that described in the Standard.

Back too long or too short.

Crooked forelegs, incorrect front.

Coat too fine or too coarse.

Disqualifying faults:

Shyness, unbalanced or aggressive disposition.

Absence of more than 4 teeth altogether; absence of 2 or more incisors.

Canine placed in vestibular position. [forward placed towards the lip].

Over or undershot.

Entropion or ectropion.

Chest circumference more than 50 cms.

Curled tail or carried over the back.

Long brindled coat on dogs older than 2 years.

Coarse or curled cotton-wool type hair.

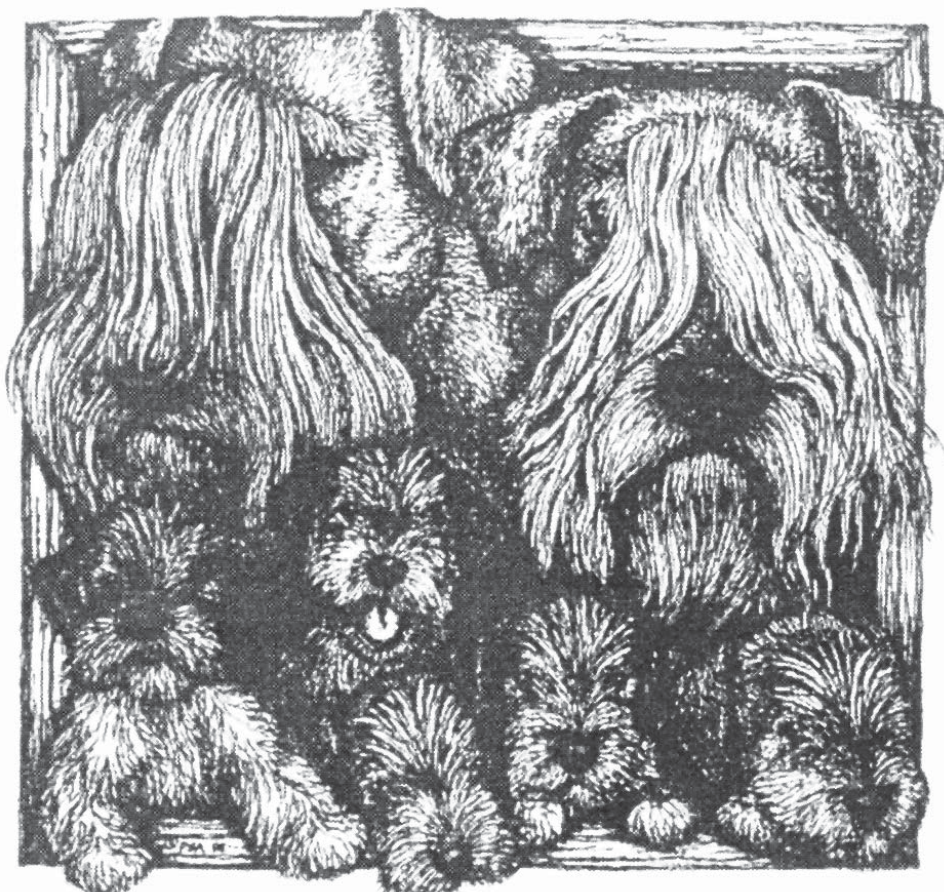
White markings covering more than 20%; white blaze on the head.

Irregular, jerky, spasmodic movement ('Scottie cramp').

Weight above 10 kgs or less than 6 kgs.

● NOTE

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



REFERENCES

A series of Cesky Terrier information sheets by Sheila Attar (UK) 1995 & 1996.

A booklet containing notes by Dr Frantisek Horak, the originator of the breed, with photos of the original dogs and good and poor examples of the breed, published in Europe by an unnamed source. Kindly loaned for use in this Extended Standard by Mr Graeme Missen.

Cesky International published by RBT International in association with Our Dogs Newspaper.

Drawings by Paul Adshead.

Photos where known - Mala del Monte, Alan Walker, Ridley Bystra of Pendevour & John Hartley.

Translated by: Mrs Dipl.Ing, K Bechova and Mrs R Binder-Gresly with some amendments by the Breed Standards Coordinator after comparison with the German and French translations.

Please Note: Words placed in normal brackets (..) are as in the Standard. Words placed in square brackets [...] are explanations or alternative translations.

Mrs Ann Mitchell, ANKC Breed Standards Coordinator.