

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KENNEL COUNCIL



Extended Breed Standard of **THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG**

Produced by
The Chinese Crested Club of NSW
&
The Chinese Crested Dog Club Of Victoria Inc.

In conjunction with
Australian National Kennel Council

Standard The Kennel Club London 1994, Amended October 1995
Standard Adopted by the ANKC 1995
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Extended Breed Standard

of

THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG

Kennel Club, London 1994

Amended October 1995

INTRODUCTION: This extension of the Chinese Crested Dog Breed Standard approved by the NSW and Victorian Chinese Crested Dog Clubs is the result of Australia wide consultation with breeders and exhibitors of the Chinese Crested Dog.

The Chinese Crested Dog comes in two varieties - the Powder Puff, from which the breed originated. (Described by Dr Harry Spira in his book of Canine Terminology as “*a colloquialism to describe the profusely-haired specimens in the Chinese Crested Dog*”.)

The Hairless is the other variety that is rarely truly hairless and is required to have hair only on its head, feet and tail.

The following is provided so readers may understand how breeders and exhibitors of the Chinese Crested Dog believe the Standard should be interpreted.

BRIEF HISTORY - It is not known where or when the first hairless dogs appeared but geneticists have designated it as *Canis Africanis*, which is very possibly correct for no hairless dog could exist in the wild and would not evolve in a cold climate. Something caused a gene to mutate and so the first hairless dogs appeared from their coated parents. Hairless dogs have always been rare and would have originally been regarded as curiosities and highly prized for trading purposes.

The largest assortment of hairless dogs is found in the New World, or the Americas. It is thought that the original hairless dogs went to the New World from Asia via the Bering Straits about 1500 B.C. As far as can be ascertained they have never lived in the wild state and have always been domesticated.

There are hairless dogs in Africa, the Middle East, India, Turkey, Sri Lanka, and crested types in Malaysia.

The Chinese Crested is one of those hairless breeds that have survived and is becoming increasingly popular all over the world. In all hairless breeds, except the American Hairless Terrier, coated brothers and sisters appear and it is impossible to breed just hairless as, even after five generations of hairless to hairless matings, it remains possible for a complete litter of coated puppies to be born to hairless parents.

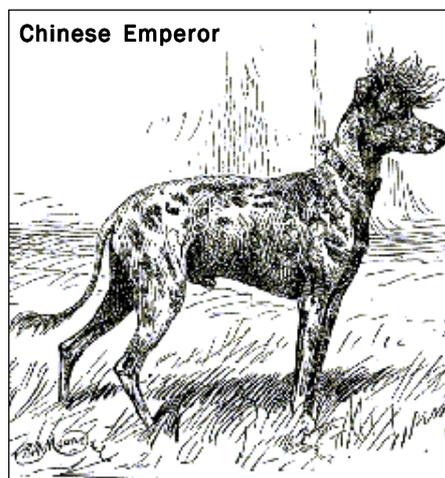
It is believed that the Chinese Crested was developed in China during the Han Dynasty. There were two types bred - the highly prized Deer type, which were tiny, fine-boned, elegant dogs who were the Temple House Guardians (presumably to bark and raise the alarm), and the coarser, heavier, Cobby type, which were hunting and kitchen dogs - sometimes eaten on a special feast day.

The chronicles of Christopher Columbus and the Conquistadors mentioned hairless dogs. Records from 13th Century China describe a Chinese Crested Dog called "Little Horse" having jade beads plaited into his mane with gold and silver threads, he also had a fur lined coat for cold weather.

In 15th Century China five Cresteds were included in the inventory of a wedding gift.

There have been hairless dogs in Europe for centuries. A 15th Century painting by GERRARD DAVID - "CHRIST NAILED TO THE CROSS" shows a hairless dog with crest, socks and tail plume, indistinguishable from a present day Chinese Crested. Also a painting by JACQUES LAURENT (1767 - 1849) shows a fine Deer type male eminently suitable for today's show ring.

Mr W K Taunton a collector of rare breeds exhibited Chinese Emperor (pictured at right) at Maidstone in 1881.



"THE DOGS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS", edited by "STONEHENGE", 4th edition 1882 pages 262-263 shows engravings of typical modern Chinese Crested. It says: *"The Chinese edible dog has been well known in this country as a curiosity, but the variety furnished with a crest and tufted tail is by no means common, like the ordinary breed it is quite hairless on the body, save only a few scattered and isolated hairs (about a dozen or eighteen on the whole surface) hence the thick tufts on the two extremities are the more remarkable. The skin is spotted as shown in the engraving."*

In 1894 "THE KENNEL GAZETTE" listed a hairless Chinese Terrier named "Tangy" in the Foreign Dog Section. There was no attempt at this time to establish the breed in Britain. It was regarded as a curiosity and exhibited at the Zoological Gardens in London.

The first Crested to enter the English Kennel Club Stud Book was "Fatima" registered as "Crested North Chinese". She was born on 23rd November 1901, sired by "Chino" out of "Jamita" (both of unknown pedigree). There was no registered progeny of these early dogs and consequently they have no influence on the present day Chinese Crested.

CASSELL'S New Book of The Dog Volume 14 Special Edition 1909 pages 539-540 & 541 also mentions the Hairless Dog. "*Hairless Dogs - here may be mentioned the curious hairless and semi-hairless dogs which occur in Central and South America, The West Indies, China, Manila and certain parts of Africa.*"

The stripper Gypsy Rose Lee had quite a successful breeding program in the 1950's, from which many American foundation lines were built. The late Mrs Harris of Staround imported three dogs in 1969 from Gypsy Rose Lee who accompanied the dogs to England herself. They included Staround Ahn Ahn Lee, a dog to have considerable influence in the breed. It was Miss Lee's dogs, along with the Crest Haven dogs, that ALL the English foundation lines were reportedly built on. But it was Miss Lee's sister, June Havoc that literally saved Fu Manchu (the first Lee Crested) from being destroyed at the hands of the animal shelters. Miss Lee was the first President of the Chinese Crested Dog Club of England founded in 1969.

Mrs Ruth Harris of Staround first imported Chinese Cresteds to England for breeding or show purposes. The first litter born in Britain was whelped 16th April 1967. Mrs Harris obtained her stock from Mrs Deborah Wood, of Crest Haven Kennels in Florida and Gypsy Rose Lee. Mrs Wood appears to have been the doyenne of the breed and it would appear she gathered or obtained almost all of the hairless dogs then known. Mrs Wood maintained the American Hairless Dog Clubs Breed Register, until a later dispute with the American Kennel Club. Mrs Wood died in 1969 and her Kennel records were sold to Mr & Mrs Orlick.

The first CC's awarded to Cresteds in Britain were at Crufts in 1982.

The first Chinese Cresteds imported to Australia were **(Aust Ch) Staround Zorro** and **(Aust Ch) Staround Yinga** brought in by Mrs Win Jackson of Miniatura Kennels, Perth Western Australia. These were imported in 1973 at a reported cost of two thousand dollars.

From the first litter born 22nd April 1974, Miss Marie Olive of Lismore purchased **Miniatura La Streaker**. Miss Olive campaigned him successfully gaining his Championship on 4th October 1975. **(Aust Ch) Miniatura La Streaker** was the first Chinese Crested in the world to gain the title of Champion and also the first Chinese Crested in the world to gain an All Breeds Best Exhibit in Show award.



In 1975 Stuart and Wendye Slatyer imported an English dog and bitch **(Aust Ch) Heathermount Blaze Away** and **Heathermount Yasmin** into New South Wales. In the mid to late seventies imports were **Staround Marsa** and **Staround Ohso** imported by Miss Olive; **(Aust CH) Heathermount Notorious** imported by Mrs Aileen Goller and Mr F Vallely's **Acambos Tang**. In 1978 Mrs Chris Carroll of South Australia brought in imports **Langshava Lindy Lou** and **Langshava Larry Lam**, with **Langshava Lucy Lockett** joining them in 1979. In 1978 Stuart and Wendye Slatyer and Peter Warby imported **St Erme Wild Orchid** and **(Aust Ch.) St Erme Crested Pony** who took out Best Exhibit in Show two days after leaving quarantine.

THE CHINESE CRESTED DOG CLUB OF VICTORIA INC. was founded in 1989, affiliated in 1990 and had their first Open Show in 1991. Their first Championship Show was held in 1992 and the club was incorporated in June 1997.

THE CHINESE CRESTED CLUB OF N.S.W. was founded in 1993, affiliated in 1994, holding their first Championship Specialist Show on 17th December that year with an entry of eighty two Chinese Crested Dogs.

● GENERAL APPEARANCE

A small, active and graceful dog; medium to fine boned, smooth hairless body, with hair on feet, head and tail only; or covered with a soft veil of hair.

The Chinese Crested Dog, by Toy Breed Standards, is by no means the smallest Toy dog in weight. The upper weight limit of 5.5 kilograms or 12 pounds is heavier than the Affenpinscher, Chihuahua, English Toy Terrier, Griffon Bruxellois, Italian Greyhound, Japanese Chin, Pomeranian or Yorkshire Terrier; yet lighter than the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, King Charles Spaniel, Pug or Tibetan Spaniel.

The ideal upper height of 33 centimetres or 13 inches at the withers is equal to the upper height range of the Lowchen, taller than the Affenpinscher, Australian Silky Terrier, Bichon Frise, English Toy Terrier, Maltese, Miniature Pinscher, Papillon and Tibetan Spaniel; the ideal minimum height at the withers of 23 centimetres or 9 inches is smaller than the Affenpinscher, English Toy Terrier, Lowchen, Maltese, Miniature Pinscher, and Tibetan Spaniel, yet taller than the Papillon. In fact medium could be used to describe the breed in the Toy Group in the above analysis.

This breed is quite active and graceful - with their unique elongated hare feet - used for gripping whilst climbing, undoing catches or flitting around furniture they are rarely still and can entertain humans for hours. They are incredibly speedy and good fencing and training are mandatory - once in full flight they are very hard to catch.

Medium to fine boned naturally precludes any heaviness or coarseness of construction.

The skin of the Hairless is very soft - like the finest suede - and the Powder Puff has a double coat - a soft undercoat with a long silky outer coat of slightly harder guard hairs. The hair placement on the Hairless is covered in detail in the Coat section.

The two varieties are structurally identical but visually quite different.



Chinese Crested Hairless



Chinese Crested Powder Puff

Both varieties can appear in the same litter, the gene that controls hairlessness is an incomplete dominant lethal, so the genetics of Chinese Crested dog breeding is a fascinating subject.

They must be interbred because the Hairless is the result of an incomplete dominant mutation which is lethal when homozygous (carrying only the hairless gene). Puppies carrying only the hairless gene can have abnormalities so severe that few are born alive and those that are do not survive. One popular theory is that breeding Hairless to Hairless without ever introducing the Powder Puff gene into a line can result in toothless, bald headed dogs with poor bone structure.

Basically from a Hairless to Hairless mating, or Powder Puff to Hairless mating, Powder Puffs and Hairless can be born. However from a Powder Puff to Powder Puff mating theoretically only Powder Puffs can result, as the long coat is a recessive gene, with the Hairless gene being dominant.

● **CHARACTERISTICS**

Two distinct types of this breed; Deer type, racy and fine boned, and Cobby type, heavier in body and bone.

The two types are very different in appearance. The Deer is finer in body and head and longer in leg; the Cobby is usually lower in leg, of heavier build and bone and rounder in rib cage. Both types can and should appear active, graceful and elegant (graceful and elegant are descriptions applied to the head, neck and gait of the Chinese Crested Dog). An extreme Cobby would be a contradiction of the Standard.

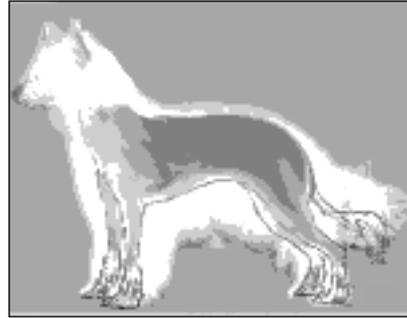
The modern Chinese Crested has a definite leaning towards the Deer type. Few true Cobby or Deer types are seen these days, more a combination of the two types is being exhibited.

With the two varieties (Hairless and Powder Puff) and the two types (Deer and Cobby) within both varieties, judging the breed can be complex. With the added ideal height range of 10 centimetres or 4 inches relating to the upper weight limit of 5.5 kilograms or 12 pounds, a judge could face a wide range of Chinese Crested Dogs.



Hairless

**Chinese
Crested
Deer
Type**



Powder Puff



**Chinese
Crested
Cobby
Type**



With the addition of any colour or combination of colours being acceptable under the Standard, perhaps the Chinese Crested Dog could be called the Chameleon of the Toy Group.

● **TEMPERAMENT**

Happy, never vicious.

The breed is happy, intelligent and alert and can be quite self-possessed. This should be apparent in correct head, neck and tail carriage particularly on the move. Whilst they can be real extroverts in familiar surroundings they can, however, be apprehensive of strangers and rather aloof in manner, and may react to provocation.

Any viciousness or extreme nervousness is obviously directly opposed to the Breed Standard requirements.



● HEAD AND SKULL

Slightly rounded and elongated skull. Cheeks cleanly chiselled, lean and flat, tapering into muzzle. Stop slightly pronounced but not extreme. Head smooth, without excess wrinkles. Distance from base of skull to stop equal to distance from stop to tip of nose. Muzzle tapering slightly but never pointed, lean without flews. Nose a prominent feature, narrow in keeping with muzzle. Any colour nose acceptable. Head presenting graceful appearance, with alert expression. Lips tight and thin; An ideal crest begins at the stop and tapers off down neck. Long and flowing crest preferred, but sparse acceptable.

Type can be greatly dependent on the head. In the Chinese Crested Dog a graceful and elegant head is the requirement.

The skull is arched gently over the occiput (the highest and rearmost point of the head) from ear to ear. Cheeks should not be exaggerated, they should be without decided fleshy cheek muscle or bulges, but very lightly covered with muscles. Cheeks should flow cleanly into the muzzle. The centre of balance of the head is the stop (mid-point between the inside corners of the eyes). The stop is slight but distinct under the crest.

Wrinkles may occur on the skin especially around the mouth, but not over the skull or around the cheeks.

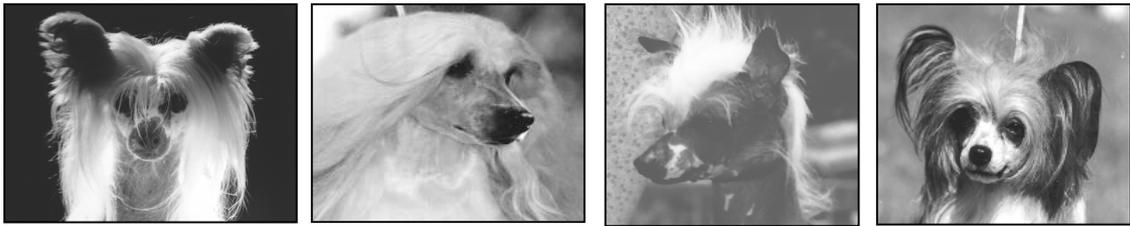
The distance from the occiput to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to the tip of the nose or foreface i.e. length of muzzle is equal to length of skull. The head should be balanced - uneven proportions of skull and foreface give an unbalanced head. A short skull with a long muzzle or a short muzzle with a long skull is unbalanced. The head is wedge-shaped when viewed from above and from the side. There is greater diameter at the base of the stop than at the nose tip.

The under jaw is strong, clean cut and the depth of the skull, from the brow to the underpart of the jaw, should not be excessive. The result should be a graceful and elegant head.

The muzzle is gently tapered both from above and in profile with no suggestion of snipiness. The muzzle should be fine and gently taper to the nose but not to a point. The lips fit tightly around the mouth, loose flews and any pendulous thickness around the mouth detract from the lean and elegant head. The lips should blend into the muzzle, cheek and chin regions without discernible demarcation lines.

The nose is prominent, the cheeks are chiselled and narrow into the muzzle. Any coloured nose is acceptable - it may be self-coloured - dark in dark-coloured dogs and lighter in lighter-coloured dogs.

An alert and keen expression adds to the graceful, elegant appearance of the head.



Hairless

Drop Ear Powder Puff

Hairless Sparse Crest

Erect Ear Powder Puff

The crest begins at the stop and tapers off down the upper margin of the neck. The hair is soft and silky. Hair may flow to any length but the crest itself should taper off between the base of the skull and the base of the neck - a mane or shawl is not a crest.

A sparse crest is clearly stated as acceptable under the Standard, but a correctly conformed dog with sparse cresting is often over looked for a dog with profuse furnishings, yet lacking soundness, elegance and grace. Sparse furnishings may be only a minimum of hairs on the head, tail and feet and although these dogs are not as glamorous as the more profusely furnished dogs they should not be penalised on this point alone. Dogs that carry heavy cresting may also have heavy body hair. If true Hairless suffer because of lack of glamour in the show ring, there may evolve a type of Chinese Crested that requires hours of grooming before they can be shown.

Both Hairless and Powder Puff may be shown with a full face of hair but normally it is clipped off.

● **EYES**

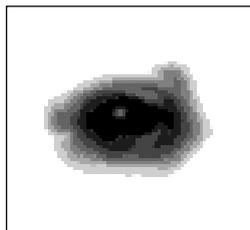
So dark as to appear black. Little or no white showing. Medium size, almond in shape. Set wide apart.

The eye colour should be as dark as possible, commensurate with skin colour. Lighter coloured eyes may be found in lighter coloured dogs i.e. in keeping with coat and/or skin colouring e.g. chocolate, mushroom, palomino etc. Eye rims may match the colour of the dog. Blue, wall or ruby eyes are undesirable. Minimal white should show.

The eyes are medium in size, neither protuberant nor bulgy nor small and squinty, and should be set flush, not bulging. Minimum fill under the eyes is required for the clean and lean cheeks and whilst the zygomatic arch (bony lower eye socket ridge) is apparent, any distinct bulge under the eye should be precluded.



Almond Eye — correct in the Chinese Crested Dog



Oval Eye — incorrect in the Chinese Crested Dog



Round Eye — incorrect in the Chinese Crested Dog

Almond in shape was added to the Standard in 1995 and indicates that the eyes should appear neither round nor narrow. A round eye generally occurs with a wide skull which is at variance with the requirements for the head, whilst a narrow eye will not fulfil the medium eye size required.

While the Standard calls for the eyes to be set wide apart, in comparison with the width of the skull, this should not detract from the requirement for an elongated skull with lean chiselled cheeks giving a graceful and elegant head.

• EARS

Set low: highest point of base of ear level with outside corner of eye. Large and erect, with or without fringe, except in Powder Puffs where drop ears are permissible

The highest point of the lobe of the low set ears should be level with the outside corner of the eye. This is best viewed from the front.

The Hairless should have uncropped large erect ears. Fringing may or may not be present. Ear leather is thin and strong, of good scalene triangular shape. Ears should be broad at the base, neither rounded nor bat-eared nor broken down at the tips.

The Powder Puff may have either erect, not broken down at the tips, or more commonly, drop ears, which are usually heavily fringed, fully dropped and pendulous.



Hairless Ears should be Erect



Powder Puff Ears may be Drop or Erect



• MOUTH

Jaws strong, with perfect, regular scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

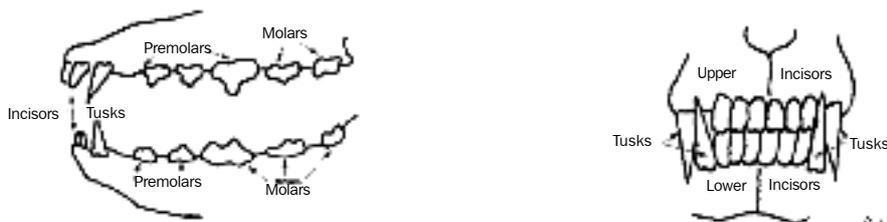
The Standard quite specifically requires a perfect, regular scissor bite with strong jaws in both varieties - the Hairless and the Powder Puff.

For many breeders the following is Crested lore:

Here, one of the unique characteristics of the Chinese Crested has been omitted. Whilst the basic requirements of strong jaws and a scissor bite are easily achieved, the actual jaw of the Crested is well able to crunch bone without the assistance of teeth. The forward pointing tusks (canines) and the absence of some or all of the pre-molars are an integral part of the genetic make-up of the hairless dog. It is an historic fact that all hairless breeds throughout the world have a record of missing teeth. Often these teeth resemble pebbles, being more or less scattered on the jawbone.

They can be small and thinly enamelled and look like an after thought. This may be best summarised as - full dentition is desirable, but the Hairless should not be penalised for missing pre-molars, as the hairless gene controls the growth of teeth BUT still with a correct scissor bite, not wry, with undershot and overshot not acceptable. Naturally, the Powder Puff, because of its genetic make-up, should have a perfectly normal mouth.

These breeders also believe that the forward pointing tusks of the Hairless can be the genetic deciding point in identifying a Powder Puff from a hairy Hairless.



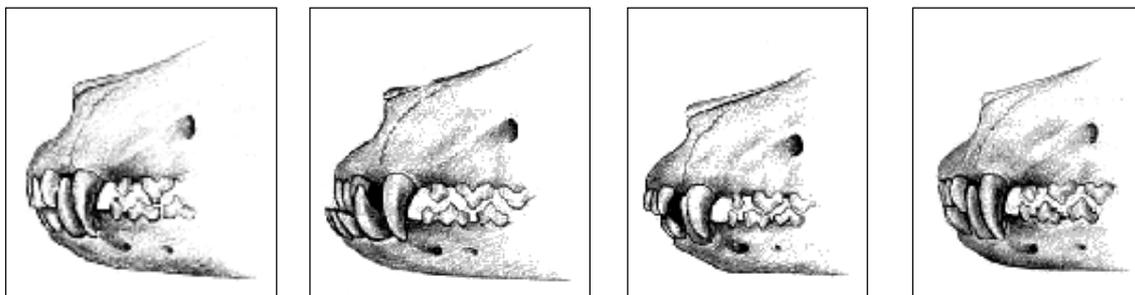
Illustrations of a Hairless mouth with tusks and missing premolars

However selective breeders in Australia and overseas have bred Hairless dogs with mouths that meet the Standard. In America their Standard allows for missing pre-molars but some breeders EXPECT to breed a perfect regular scissor bite with full dentition (and still retain the correct Hairless hair placement).

Mrs Brenda Jones author of “The Complete Chinese Crested” and co founder of the renowned Kojak Chinese Cresteds made the following statement in her critique on the 113 Chinese Crested Dogs she judged at a Specialty Show in England in April 2000 after an absence of nine years:

“It was pleasing to see so many good mouths in the hairless. Proof to the sceptics that it is possible to breed a good “hairless” mouth.”

Mrs Jones also states in her book in 1990 - *“Hairless mouths can and have been improved by careful selection.”*



**Scissor Bite
Correct in the**

**Undershot, Overshot and Level Bites are unacceptable
in the Chinese Crested**

Exemplars of Powder Puffs with long double coats possessing forward pointing tusks instead of canines have been provided at a seminar on genetics of the Chinese Crested Dog in NSW for breeders and judges to examine.

● **NECK**

Lean, free from throatiness, long and sloping gracefully into strong shoulders. When moving, carried high and slightly arched.

The neck should be well muscled and strong, lean and clean with tight fitting skin and no loose, pendulous folds of skin under the throat and underside of the neck.



The main factor should be its length and arching carriage (slightly arched from the withers to the base of skull), flowing smoothly into the top of strong, well-laid back shoulders. Correct lay of shoulder will give a long neck - a short neck cannot arch, and should be penalised according to the degree of severity.

High carriage of the slightly arched neck enhances the proud, elegant and graceful appearance of the Chinese Crested Dog whilst moving.

● **FOREQUARTERS**

Shoulders clean, narrow and well laid back. Legs long and slender, set well under body. Elbows held close to body. Pasterns fine, strong, nearly vertical. Toes turned neither in nor out.

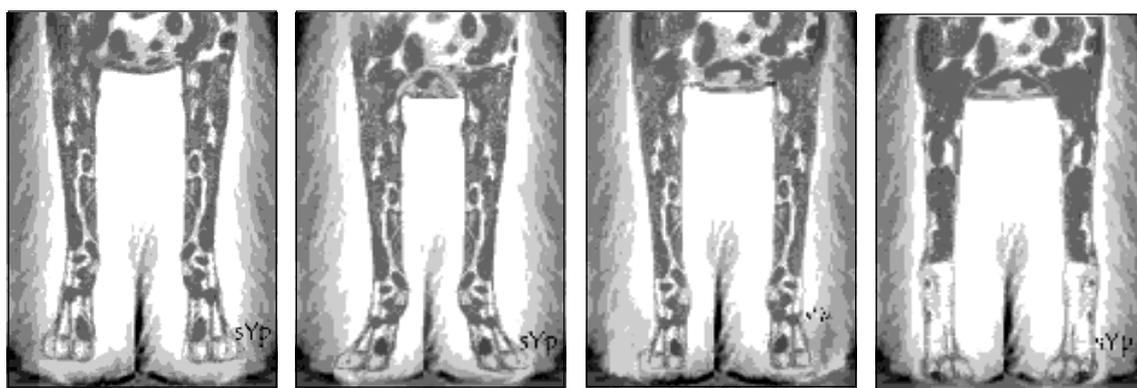
To achieve the correct long flowing movement with good reach, the upper arm should be long and approximately the same length as the shoulder blade. The shoulder blade should slope upwards to the rear at an angle of approximately 90 degrees. This gives the well-laid back shoulders, which should be lean and narrow and neither over muscled nor bulging.

Forelegs are long straight and slender, when viewed in profile the front legs are set well underneath the body, a result of correct angulation. When viewed from the front the body is placed well on top of the legs and not slung between them. In profile, the elbow and rear of the front foot should be almost in line with the highest point of the shoulder (withers). Dewclaws may or may not be present.

Elbows are in close proximity to the adjoining chest wall, level with the deepest part of the brisket, held in but not held so close as to restrict movement. A correctly formed chest allows the elbows free movement, whilst the dog is trotting. A too round chest hinders movement and turns the elbows out. A narrow chest with flat ribs causes the elbows to turn in.

Pasterns are strong and fine and nearly perpendicular but not upright. Upright pasterns are not strong and tire easily and give a slightly shorter stride, which shortens the front reach.

Feet should present front on, turning neither in nor out.



Correct

Slab sided, pinched front, toeing out

Too wide, Barrel Chest

Toeing in, tied at shoulders, out at elbows

● BODY

Medium to long. Supple. Chest rather broad and deep, not barrel-ribbed. Breast bone not prominent. Brisket extending to elbows; moderate tuck-up.

A medium to long body precludes square or over square, short bodied dogs.

Body length is taken as the distance from the point of shoulder to the point of buttock (or rearmost point of upper thigh).

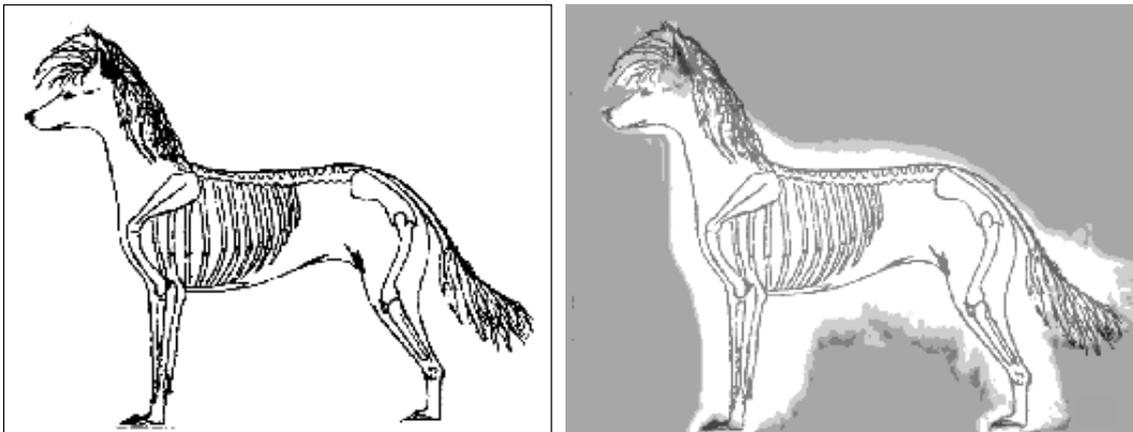
Height is measured from the withers (high point of shoulder) to the ground assuming normal stance with forearms and rear pasterns at right angles to the ground.

The length of the body should be longer than the height at the withers. This medium to long body gives the dog its suppleness. Proportion is described as rectangular-proportioned to allow for a long free flowing elegant movement (always remembering that the Standard requires long legs).

Chest should be deep extending to the point of elbows and rather broad, neither too round nor too narrow. The rib carriage is not rounded nor well-arched but is well developed.

The pro sternum, the point of the breastbone projecting only slightly beyond the point of shoulder when seen in profile and should not be obvious, with the chest presenting a rounded appearance.

There is no sudden exaggerated tuck up of the abdomen's underline into the hindquarter region.



Skeleton of the Chinese Crested showing rectangular proportion of the body, balanced head, clean throat, erect ears, arched neck, well-laid shoulder, level backline, well let down hocks, and extreme hair foot.

● HINDQUARTERS

Rump well - rounded and muscular, loins taut, stifles firm and long, sweeping smoothly into the well let-down hock. Angulation of the rear limb must be such as to produce a level back. Hind-legs set well apart.

Rump should be well muscled, rounding to the croup just above the tail set-on. The pelvis should tend to be horizontal, i.e. the opposite of goose rump.

The loins should be broad, strong, well muscled, taut and not too short, as the dog is very agile. The width of loin should not be greater than the width between the elbows when viewed from above.

The upper and lower thighs should be firm and have good muscle development to drive the hindquarters. The stifle joint should be well angulated with the lower thigh long and firm and flowing into the well letdown hock to produce correct drive without losing the level back. Hock to heel should be short and strong to allow for the correct driving movement. This does not include hocks which turn inwards (cow hocks) or outwards (bowed hocks). The junction of the hock joint should be strong and firm to avoid rubber hocks. At rest the rear pastern (from the hock joint to the ground) should be perpendicular to the ground, with the front of the hind foot just behind a vertical line with the rear of the hip (pelvic) bone.

The angulation is best described as moderate. To have correct angulation with correct action, it is necessary for the stifle to be well angulated and for the hock joint to be well let down. Over angulation of the hindquarters does not produce a long flowing gait and straight hindquarters do not provide the required drive and can result in a rising rear end and choppy movement. The angulation of the hindquarters is balanced with that of the forequarters.

Backline should be level to a slightly sloping croup and hind legs should be set well apart and parallel. Dewclaws may be removed.



Correct



Incorrect,
weak
(rubber)
hocks



● FEET

Hare-foot, narrow and long. Nails any colour, moderately long. Socks ideally confined to toes, but not extending above top of pastern. Feet turning neither in nor out.

Extreme hare feet, especially in the front feet, are very different feet from the typical cat-like foot. The typical cat-like foot is incorrect in the Chinese Crested Dog.

Hands should confirm that the feet are hare feet, narrow and very long in both varieties. Both centre toes are appreciably longer than the outer and inner ones, and toe arching is less marked giving a longer appearance overall.

Close inspection will reveal the ability of the toes to actually curl. The illusion of an extra joint in the feet enables effortless climbing and the use of feet almost like a human hand to clasp - even undo cage latches with the elongated bones between the toes.

The nails (of any colour) are rather long as the shape of the foot does not allow a lot of natural wear.

Socks can be sparse or heavily furnished and usually extend to the top of the pastern and not above.

The feet should face forward and neither turn in nor out nor roll.



Cat Foot, typical of most breeds



Hare Foot



Extreme Hare Foot in the Chinese Crested Dog

• **TAIL**

Set high, carried up or out when in motion. Long and tapering, fairly straight, not curled or twisted to either side, falling naturally when at rest. Plume long and flowing, confined to lower two-thirds of tail. Sparse plume acceptable.

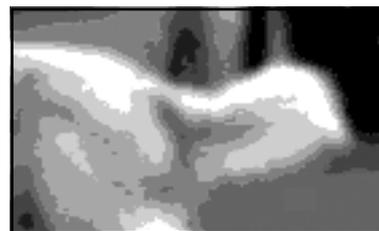
Tail is set on high to the slightly sloping croup, and may be carried erect (but never curled) and slightly forward over the back or carried level with the back line or out when moving.



Correct — tail carried up while moving



Correct — tail carried out while moving



Tail is long, slender, reasonably straight and tapers to a curve. Any curling or twisting from the middle is incorrect and this tail type is usually lacking length. A tail “*Carried over back or looped, never curled*” is a reference to the old 1981 Breed Standard and is incorrect.



Incorrect, curled

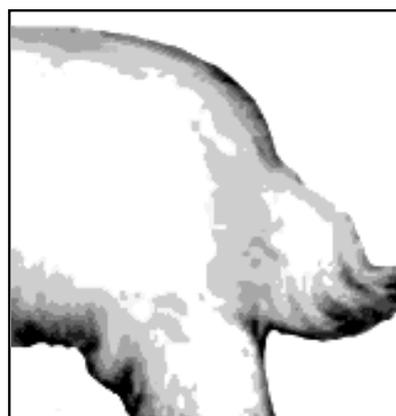


Incorrect, teapot handle, usually short

The tail is long enough to reach the hock. At rest the tail should be held down with a slight curve upward at the end.



Correct when at rest



In the Hairless variety, two-thirds of the end of the tail is covered by long, flowing feathering referred to as a plume. As with the crest a sparse plume is acceptable.

The Powder Puff variety's tail is completely covered with hair.

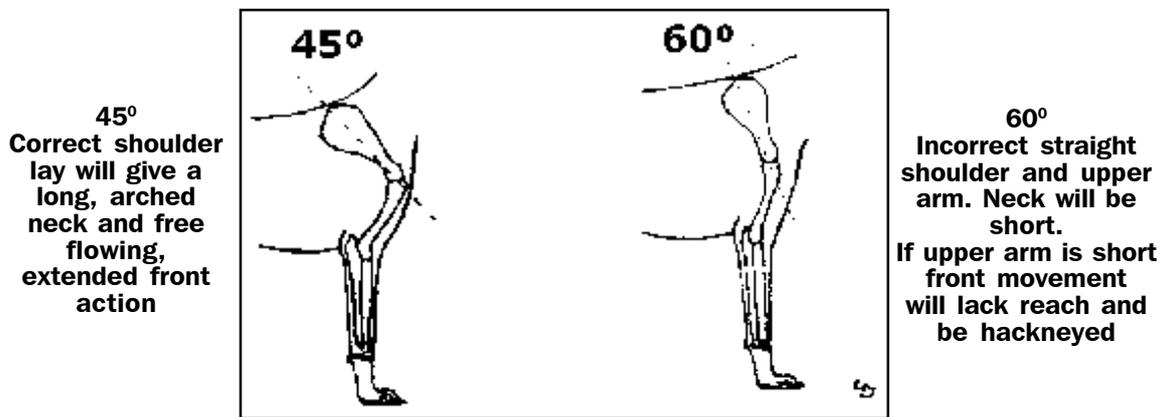
● **GAIT/MOVEMENT**

Long, flowing and elegant with good reach and plenty of drive.

Gait is smooth, elastic and effortless, covering the ground with economy to produce the maximum result for minimum effort, while maintaining a level backline. Gait should flow with no exaggeration either fore or aft. The Crested should be light on its feet, with fore and hind legs moving in parallel fashion in a straight line with head and neck held high.



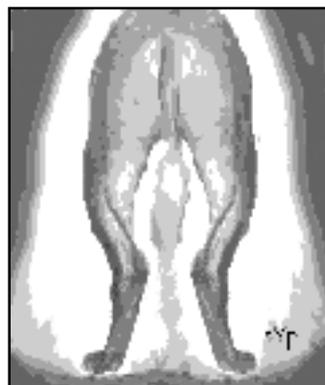
It should stride out well on the foreleg with good reach, and no suggestion of hackneyed or choppy action, paddling, plaiting, weaving, crabbing, or shortened stride. Viewed from the front the forelegs are parallel with the elbows held close to the body and the feet turning neither in nor out.



Rear drive should be strong and the hindquarter muscles and well-turned stifle angulation should make this possible. Viewed from the rear, the hind legs are parallel with no suggestion of cow-hocks or weaving.



Correct



Incorrect – cow hocks restrict rear drive



Incorrect – bow hocks restrict rear action

Long, flowing and elegant movement is only achieved with correct conformation in front and rear angulation.

- **COAT**

No large patches of hair anywhere on body. Skin fine grained, smooth, warm to the touch. In Powder Puffs coat consists of an undercoat with soft veil of long hair, veil coat a feature.

Most Hairless Cresteds will carry some fine body hairs, which can be likened to the hair on a woman's arm; generally these are tidied up prior to exhibition.

The Hairless variety has hair on three areas of the body: the head (crest), the tail (plume) and the feet from the toes to the front pasterns and rear hock joints (socks). The texture of all hair is soft and silky, flowing to any length. Areas that have hair usually taper off slightly.

Ideally, the crest begins at the stop and should taper off between the base of the skull and the base of the neck. The hair itself is soft and silky, and may flow to any length. A sparse crest is acceptable. Hair on the ears and face is permitted on the Hairless and may be trimmed for neatness.

The plume on the tail approximates the texture and profuseness of the crest, from its starting point one third of the way down the tail (from the body). A sparse plume is acceptable.

The socks on the forelegs should not rise above the pasterns and on the hind legs should finish just below the hock joint. Ideally they should be confined to the toes.

Wherever the body is hairless, the skin should be soft and smooth and it does feel warm.



**Int Nord S N Dk Fin Lux Champion
PREFIX ABSOLUTELY FABULOUS**



**Int Nord S Dk Fin N VDH Ger NL Bel Fr
Switzerland Austria Monaco It Gib Lux
Champion PREFIX DAMASCUS**

The Powder Puff variety is completely covered with a double soft and silky coat.

Close examination reveals an undercoat which has a fine silky texture, whilst the veil-coat or guard hairs are also fine but of a slightly coarser texture and much longer, but not so long as to hamper movement or destroy the general outline of the Crested. This coat can take some years to develop.

The Powder Puff is usually shown with a clipped face in a similar pattern to the Poodle, but it is optional to do so and the face may be left untrimmed if preferred.

Powder Puff coats have improved a great deal since this British Standard was written. When the Breed Standard was written to include Powder Puffs it is suggested that a “hairy Hairless” was used as the exemplar. Ref: Barrie Jones - Kojak Cresteds UK - to NSW Club Members on 26th November 1996; and Brenda Jones in her book, “THE COMPLETE CHINESE CRESTED” where she states: “an extremely hairy hairless will fit the Standard” and “it is only in recent years that the Powder Puff coat has been given real coat care, so we are only just seeing the beauty of the mature coat”. (A hairy Hairless (also half and half) has fine body hairs of any length usually single coated.)

While the wording in the Standard “Veil coat a feature” may create many interpretations, the correct requirement is for the overlaying of the longer guard hairs into an apparent veil or concealing layer of a fine, long coat over the softer, shorter under coat, which allows the outline of the dog to be seen on the move.



**Australian Champion
CHINKIE YEN YASMINE – an
erect eared Powder Puff**



**A sparsely furnished Hairless – with
sparse crest, tail plume, socks and
extremely hairless body**

● **COLOUR**

Any colour or combination of colours.

The Hairless skin comes in a very attractive variety of colours, ranging through the various slates, blues, lilacs, and pink and mahogany shades, which can be richly brown pigmented to palest honey. These solid colours are often broken up with unpigmented skin, giving a mottled effect, known as “lacing”. The crest and furnishings are often white, but can be any colour or combination of colours and even, occasionally, all black. Skin colour varies with seasons, with pale winter colours reaching a full rich deeper colour in summer.

Any colour found in the Hairless skin may feasibly find its counterpart in the Powder Puff coat, but more often they are gold and white or black and white or solid gold/sable or black. Gold Powder Puffs can quite often dilute to cream or off white and Black Powder Puffs can dilute to grey or lilac blue.

All colours or combination of colours are equally acceptable and no colour is preferable to any other colour.

- **SIZE /WEIGHT**

Ideal height: Dogs 28-33 cms (11-13 ins) at withers

Bitches 23-30 cms (9-12 ins) at withers

Weight varies considerably, but should not be over 5.4 kgs (12 lbs).

Height is ideally 28 to 33 cms (11 to 13 inches) in dogs and 23 to 30 cms (9 to 12 inches) in bitches, measured at the withers. However, dogs of either sex that are slightly larger or smaller may be given full consideration.

Weight may vary between 3 to 5.4 kgs (7 to 12 lbs), yet may not exceed the Standard maximum of 5.4 kgs (12 lbs), overall balance being an essential requirement. Powder Puffs may look taller because of their coat, but upon examination, should be the same height as the hairless.

A Deer and a Cobby of the same height will vary considerably in weight. A 33 cms (13 inches) Cobby will meet the ideal height but would certainly be overweight. This should be considered when assessing the types.

- **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.

WHY THE POWDER PUFF IS DESIRABLE IN THE BREEDING OF CRESTEDS:

It is a genetic fact that the Hairless and the Powder Puff is the same breed - the Chinese Crested Dog. In fact the Powder Puff was the origin of the breed.

Powder Puffs are genetically “normal” while the Hairless variety resulted from a spontaneous mutation i.e. two Powder Puffs were mated together and a Hairless pup evolved.

For many years the Hairless was regarded as the only Chinese Crested Dog and the Powder Puff was ignored and in fact could not be shown until 1984.

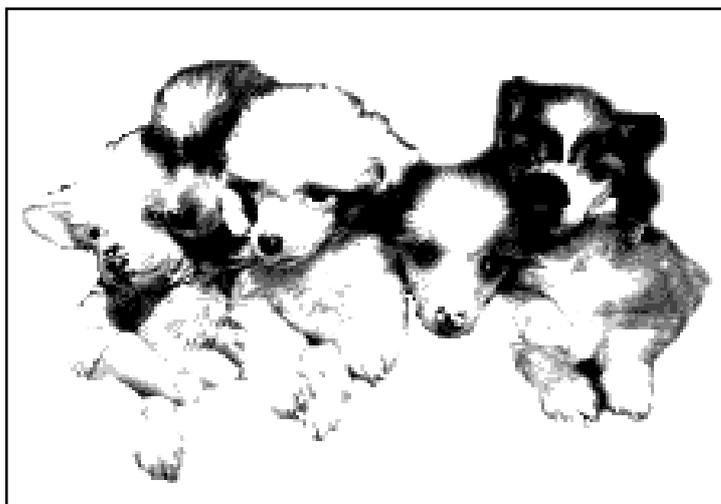
Unfortunately many judges today still regard the Powder Puff as the poor relation. Both the Hairless and the Powder Puff should be regarded as equally acceptable and judged on their merits, not whether they are Hairless or Powder Puff. Breeders and exhibitors are tired of having their entry fees accepted for the Powder Puff only to have judges totally disregard the variety either through ignorance or personal preference.

Indeed the Chinese Crested Dog, as a breed is now at crisis point and this can be directly traced to judging patterns and anecdotal comments collected over the years from judges. With the culling and petting out of the Powder Puff variety, especially of the males, the vigour and robustness that the Powder Puff offers the breed is being lost. A leading breeder in Victoria decried the fact that there was not one male Powder Puff available for her breeding programme in that state at the close of the last century.

Powder Puffs are now regarded as an integral, although not essential, part of most breeding programmes. Both varieties co-exist. They are inseparable. You cannot breed only for Hairless dogs, the Powder Puffs will turn up as well even if both parents are Hairless.

As Robert Cole writes in his treatise on the Chinese Crested Dog:

“Crested come in two varieties: Hairless and Powder Puff. The two varieties are structurally identical but visually quite different. They must be interbred because the Hairless is the result of an incomplete Dominant mutation which is lethal when homozygous (carrying only the hairless gene). Puppies carrying only the hairless gene have abnormalities so severe that few are born alive and those that are do not survive. Breeding Hairless to Hairless without ever introducing the Powder Puff gene into a line can result in toothless, bald-headed dogs with poor bone structure.”



A litter of Chinese Crested Dogs containing the Hairless and Powder Puff varieties

Judges should therefore re assess their criteria in judging the Chinese Crested Dog. Overseas judges of specialist status in this breed have seen fit to award a Powder Puff the highest breed accolade at such events as the RNSWCC Spring Fair (33 entries) and NSW Club Specialty Shows of 80 and 54 entries. The two varieties have equal status in the ring and should be judged accordingly. The only difference between the two varieties apart from coat, teeth and ear set should be type - Deer or Cobby.

What the vast majority of breeders would like to see happening is the Powder Puffs being judged separately and awarded CCs. This is no different to Chihuahuas having separate CCs for the Long Coats and Smooth Coats and in fact there can be greater differences in the two varieties of Cresteds since their teeth and ear types can be significantly different. It is also our contention that most judges would prefer to judge them separately.

GLOSSARY OF CANINE TERMINOLOGY

Please refer to the ANKC Glossary of Canine Terminology for definition of Terms used in this Breed Standard Extension.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Committee & Club Members of the Chinese Crested Club of N.S.W. and the Chinese Crested Dog Club Victoria Inc.

Brenda Jones	Author of "The Complete Chinese Crested (U.K. Judge and Breeder)
Gunilla Agronius	"Prefix" Chinese Crested Dogs - Sweden Photos of Int Nord S Dk Fin N VDH Ger NL Bel Fr Switzerland Austria Monaco It Gib Lux Champion PREFIX DAMASCUS and Int Nord S N Dk Fin Lux Ch PREFIX ABSOLUTELY FABULOUS
Mrs Julie Dickinson Franks	"Lorroy" Chinese Crested Dogs - Australia Photo of Australian Ch CHINKIE YEN YASMINE
Dr Harry Spira	Author of "Canine Terminology" and past NSW All Breeds Judge
Mrs Chris Carroll	Photo of Australian CH ELTARIN LITE N LOVELY
Robin Twigg	Photo of Australian CH ELTARIN TOUCH O KLASS
Siannlek	Computer Graphics