



BREEDERS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

INDOCHINA DINGO



ORIGIN: Vietnam

UTILIZATION: Versatile hunting dog.

BIS-CLASSIFICATION: Primitive types of dogs.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Indochina Dingo belongs to the natural hunting dog group raised by people on the Indochina peninsula more than 5000 years ago. The name Dingo, most of people understand as a wild dog breed in Australia. Few people know that in the process of expanding Asian-Australian culture from the mainland to the islands of Southeast Asia more than 5,500 years ago, Dingo ancestors were brought to Australia by merchant fleets operating among the waters of the Indonesian archipelago, and they were brought as food, not as pets. Over thousands of years of being abandoned on a separate continent (Australia), the Dingo has returned to the wild and became very dangerous for humans. In fact, its origin is the ancient dog breed of the Indochinese peninsula.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: a dog with a dry, strong build, of medium size. Combines power and elegance. Has prominent muscles. Unpretentious, adapted to outdoor maintenance, resistant to seasonal weather changes and various atmospheric phenomena. Above average height, rectangular format.

BEHAVIOR/TEMPERAMENT: lively, very active and hardy, obedient with quick reactions. Fearless and brave. Distrustful. Extremely loyal to its owner. Versatile to use.

HEAD: symmetrical, muscular. When viewed from the side and from above, it has the shape of a blunt wedge. Sexual dimorphism is clearly expressed.

CRANIAL PART:

Skull: Size proportional to body. The forehead is wide, with a distinct groove in the middle. No folds.

Stop: Expressed.

FRONT PART:

Nose: The nose is large and black.

Muzzle: Moderately long, powerful, broad-based, tapering towards the nose, but not pointed. The bridge of the nose is straight.

Jaws/Teeth: Powerful teeth, scissor bite with 42 teeth, according to the complete dental formula. The teeth are evenly spaced.

Lips: Tight fitting.

Cheeks: Moderately developed.

Eyes: Relatively small, raised outer corners give them an almost triangular shape, moderately wide apart, dark brown in color.

Ears: Relatively small, triangular in shape, slightly tilted forward and firmly standing, pointed.

NECK: Thick and muscular, without dewlap, in proportion to the head.

BODY:

Back: Straight and strong.

Loin: Short, well muscled, not wide, slightly sloping.

Chest: Deep and well muscled, with well developed forepart, ribs moderately sprung.

Belly: Well tucked.

Withers: Well muscled, pronounced. Despite its expression, it should not interrupt the smooth topline.

Croup: Short, well muscled, not wide, slightly sloping.

Underline and belly: Belly tucked. Slightly sunken in the groin area.

TAIL: Well set, medium length. When at rest, it is lowered down, the tip is slightly curved to the level of the hock joints; when excited, the tail rises in the form of a curved curve, but at the same time it should not bend into a hook or fall to the side.

LIMBS:

FORE LIMBS:

General appearance: The forelegs are straight, strong, dry and close together, the paws are slightly turned outward.

Shoulder blades: The scapula bone extends quite far forward and is muscular.

Elbows: Close fitting, neither turned out nor in, well defined, with good mobility.

Wrists: Strong, flexible.

Pasterns: Long, springs easily in movement.

Forelegs: Large, slightly turned outward. Slightly long, arched fingers. Well defined, elastic pads.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful and parallel. An imaginary vertical line drawn from the ischial tuberosity should pass through the center of the hock joint. Dewclaws are undesirable and should be removed.

Thighs: Well muscled. The hip joint is strong and flexible.

Knees: Strong and flexible.

Lower legs: Long, dry, well muscled.

Hock joints: dry, strong, flexible.

Hocks: Long, clean lines. Located vertically in relation to the ground.

Hind feet: Long, arched toes.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Movement is elastic and powerful.

SKIN: elastic, but tightly fitting to the body. Mucous membranes of the lips and the eyes are highly pigmented.

COAT:

HAIR: Very short hair on the head, outer ears and lower parts of the legs. The fur on the rest of the body is short, and more abundant on the tail. On the back of the thighs there are elongated fringes. The tip of the tail is fluffed.

COLOR: Red, black and tan, cream. With all the above colors, the dog must have "URAZHIRO" (URAZHIRO - whitish hair on the sides of the muzzle, on the cheekbones, the lower surface of the jaw, on the neck, chest, body and tail, as well as on the inner surfaces of the limbs).

DIMENSIONS:

Height at withers: males: 49 cm
females: 47 cm

Deviations from the above dimensions are allowed no more than 2 cm in any direction.

Weight: for males – from 13 to 17 kg
in females – from 11 to 15 kg

FAULTS: Any deviation from the above provisions should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault is assessed should be strictly proportionate to the degree of its severity and its effect on the health and welfare of the dog.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggression or excessive cowardice.
- Any dog exhibiting physical or behavioral abnormalities must be disqualified.
- Inconsistency of proportions.
- Disadvantages of structure and temperament.
- Missing teeth (PM1,2,3), malocclusion.
- Irregular shape and position of the eyes.
- Non-breed set and shape of ears.
- Strongly sloping croup.
- Outbred chest.
- Outbred tail and its position.
- Incorrect and out-of-breed placement of the forelimbs.
- Protruding atypical fur.

NOTE:

- Males must have two normally developed testes, fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs with breed-specific characteristics may be used for breeding.