



BREEDERS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

**CHIHUAHUA HAIRLESS (Hr)**



**ORIGIN:** Cross between Chihuahua and Peruvian Hairless Dog/Miniature Xoloitquintle/Chinese Crested Dog (the second breed is at the discretion of the breeder)

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**UTILIZATION:** Companion dog.

**BIS-CLASSIFICATION:** Toys and companions.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE:** It is a dog with a compact build. Of great importance is the fact that its skull is apple-shaped and that it carries its moderately long, high tail, either curved or rounded in a semicircle with the tip pointing towards the lumbar region.

**IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:** The length of the body is slightly greater than the height at the withers.

**BEHAVIOR-TEMPERAMENT:** Quick, alert, lively and very courageous.

## **HEAD:**

### **CRANIAL REGION:**

**Skull:** Well rounded, apple-shaped head (a characteristic of the breed).  
**Stop:** Very marked, deep and broad as the forehead is rounded above the base of the muzzle.

### **FACIAL REGION:**

**NOSE:** All colours permitted. Moderately short, pointing slightly upwards.

**MUZZLE:** Short, straight when viewed from the side, broad at the set-on, tapering towards the tip.

**LIPS:** Fairly dry and well fitting.

**JAWS/TEETH:** Scissor or pincer bite. Overshot or undershot not accepted. A complete set of incisors is preferred. The absence of any incisors, canines, molars and premolars should not be penalised, as well as rotated teeth, as many dogs do not have deep roots. Genetically, the absence of hair is closely linked to the absence of teeth.

**EYES:** Large, rounded in shape, very expressive. All colours are

permitted.

**EARS:** Erect, broad at the set-on and gradually tapering towards a slightly rounded tip. At rest, they are inclined laterally, forming an angle of 45°. Never folded over themselves.

**NECK:** Medium length with a slightly arched upper profile. The skin of the neck is elastic, may be tight or have folds.

**BODY:** Tapered.

Topline: Horizontal.

Withers: Only slightly marked.

Croup: Almost flat or slightly sloping.

Chest: Ribcage broad and high. Seen from the front the chest is spacious.

Seen from the side, it reaches the level of the elbows.

Underline and belly: Formed by a well-tightened belly. A loose belly is permitted but not desired.

**TAIL:** Set high, flat in appearance, of moderate length; broad at the root, gradually tapering towards the tip. It is carried either high in a curve or in a semicircle with the tip pointing towards the loin. It must never be carried between the hind legs or curled under the topline. It may have a few tufts of hair.

## **FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: The forelegs, seen from the front, form a straight line with the elbows. Seen from the side, they are vertical.

**SHOULDER:** Clean and moderately muscled.

**UPPER ARM:** Good angulation between shoulder blade and upper arm.

**EELBOW:** Firm and close to the body, ensuring freedom of movement.

**FOREARM:** Straight and of good length.

**METACARPUS:** Slightly sloping, strong and springy.

**FOREFEET:** Very small and oval with toes well apart but not splayed (neither hare-foot nor cat-foot). Nails are particularly well arched and moderately long. Pads are well developed.

## **HINDQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Hindquarters with long bones; vertical and parallel to each other, with good angulations at the pelvis, stifle and hock.

Rear Pastern: Hocks short, with well developed Achilles tendon; seen from behind they are well apart, straight and vertical.

Hindfeet: Very small and oval with toes well apart but not splayed (neither hare-foot nor cat-foot). Nails are particularly well arched and moderately long. Pads are well developed.

**GAIT/MOVEMENT:** Strides are long, good reach and drive. The hindquarters must move almost parallel, so that the tracks of the hind feet fall directly on those of the front. In the gaits the head is raised and the back firm.

### **SKIN:**

Given the complete lack of hair, the skin of this breed is of great importance. It is smooth, delicate to the touch. Thickenings in the most mechanically stimulated areas are not to be penalized as accidental scars. It must be free from obvious skin problems.

### **COAT:**

Nude:

The peculiarity of this breed is the absence of hair on the body.

However, it has some short, thick, shaggy hair of any color on the forehead and nape of the neck to form a sort of crest/cap. These hairs must never be longer than 2.5 cm. and must never form a long, soft tuft. A little rough hair is often found on the feet and tail, but its presence in these areas should not be penalized. Sparse and very sporadic hard hair on the body is permitted but penalizing.

Varieties with hair:

Short hair: This variety has hair all over the body. It may be sparse on the belly and on the inside of the hind legs. The hair is thick, flat, preferably smooth and without undercoat. It may be slightly longer on the tail and neck.

Long hair: This variety has thin, silky hair, smooth or slightly wavy. The hair is longer with fringes on the ears, neck, behind the front and hind legs, on the feet and tail.

**COLOUR:** All colours.

**SIZE AND WEIGHT:** In this breed, size is not taken into account, only weight.

Weight: 1 to 3 kg.

Ideal weight: between 1.5 kg and 2.5 kg.

**FAULTS:** Any deviation from the above points should be considered a

fault.

- Pointed ears.
- Short neck.
- Long body.
- Arched or sloping back (lordosis or kyphosis).
- Hollow croup.
- Narrow chest, ribcage with flat ribs.
- Tail: Tail tightly curled over the back.
- Hindquarters too closed.

### **SERIOUS FAULTS:**

- Narrow skull.
- Small eyes, sunken in the orbit.
- Too long muzzle.
- Overshot or undershot mouth.
- Stifle not firm.

### **DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:**

- Aggressive or excessively shy subject.
- Any dog that clearly presents anomalies.
- Subject that presents an open fontanel.
- Drooping ears.
- Deviated jaws.
- Extremely long body.
- Absence of tail.
- Albinism.
- Blindness or deafness
- Subjects weighing less than 1 kg. and more than 3 kg. must be disqualified.

### **N.B.:**

- Males must have two apparently normal testicles completely descended into the scrotum.
- Only healthy subjects capable of carrying out the functions for which they were selected and whose morphology is typical of the breed, can be used for breeding.