



BREEDERS INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

MALTIPOO



ORIGIN: Russia.

UTILIZATION: Companion Dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Maltipoo is a hybrid of the Maltese and Poodle breeds. These miniature dogs are distinguished by their friendly character and hypoallergenic fur. Ears can be either on cartilage or hanging. Maltipoos are often compared to teddy bears - their muzzle resembles a plush toy.

In the USSR, lapdogs were often crossed with poodles.

It is generally accepted that breeders from Great Britain in the 80s of the 20th century crossed a Maltese lapdog with a mini-poodle to breed a hypoallergenic dog, which would also not shed. So dog breeders wanted to get a breed that was impeccable in appearance and intelligence. The charm of the lapdog and the sharp mind of the poodle really bore fruit: Maltipoos are incredibly cute, smart and easy to train. Since the early 2000s, these little ones have become popular in America. Photos of cute puppies started to be posted by Blake Lively, Jessica Simpson and Rihanna. Then several fan clubs appeared in different countries.

Thanks to domestic breeders who made great efforts to obtain the original appearance of the breed and uniform color, the breed became accessible and popular. Maltipoo became very popular as a companion dog due to its friendliness, cheerfulness and devoted character, as well as due to its size and variety of colors, which anyone can choose according to their preferences.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A breed of medium proportions, with characteristic soft smooth or curly hair, slightly elongated format, with erect ears on cartilage or hanging, gives the impression of a harmonious and self-confident dog.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the muzzle is approximately 9/10 of the length of the skull.
- The length of the body is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers.
- The height at the withers is almost equal to the height of the croup.

CHARACTER AND BEHAVIOR: The dog is distinguished by its loyalty, intelligence and ability to learn, which makes it a particularly

pleasant partner.

HEAD: Straight lines, proportionate to the body. The head should be well balanced, it should not appear heavy, but also should not be too refined.

SKULL: Its width is less than half the length of the head. Seen from above, the skull appears oval along the longitudinal axis, in profile it is slightly convex.

The longitudinal axes of the cranial part and the muzzle are slightly divergent. The superciliary arches moderately pronounced, covered with long hair. The frontal groove is wide between the eyes, narrowing towards the very well-defined occipital protuberance.

STOP: Very slightly defined, but in no case absent.

NOSE: Well developed, vertical when viewed from the side; nostrils open, tinted to match the coat color.

MUZZLE: The upper profile is clearly rectilinear. The length of the muzzle is approximately 9/10 of the length of the cranial part. The lateral bones of the lower jaw are located almost parallel. The muzzle appears strong. The lower profile is formed by the jaw, and not by the lower edge of the upper lip.

LIPS: Moderately developed, rather dry, of medium thickness. The upper lip lies on the lower lip, without overlapping it. They are tinted to match the coat color. The corner of the lips is not pronounced.

JAWS/TEETH: Complete scissor bite, teeth strong.

Cheekbones: The cheekbone muscles are not protruding, closely fitting to the bones of the skull.

The suborbital region is well sculpted and slightly filled. The cheekbones protrude slightly.

EYES: The expression is friendly, temperamental, the eyes are located at the level of the transition from the forehead to the muzzle, slightly slanted. Almond-shaped eyelids. The eyes are black or dark brown.

EARS: Erect On cartilage or hanging.

NECK: Strong, the line of the nape is slightly proportionate; the head is

carried high and proud. The neck is without dewlap, in cross-section oval. Its length should be slightly less than the length of the head.

BODY: The body of the Maltipoo is very proportional; the length of the body slightly exceeds the height at the withers.

TOPLINE: Harmonious and strong.

BACK: Short.

LOIN: Strong and muscular.

CHEST: Reaches to the elbows; the chest width is $\frac{2}{3}$ of its depth.

CROUP: Rounded, but not sloping.

UNDERLINE AND BELLY: The underline is tucked up, but not tucked up (not like a greyhound).

TAIL: Set Fairly high, at the level of the loin.

LIMBS:

FORELMBS: General appearance: perfectly straight, parallel, well-muscled and with good bone.

Shoulder blades: sloping, well-muscled; the shoulder blades should form an angle of about 110° with the upper arm.

HUMERS: Ideally the length of the upper arm corresponds to the length of the shoulder blades.

ELBOWS: Pointing strictly backwards.

PASTERNS: Strong, almost vertical when viewed from the side.

FOREFEET: Rather small, strong, in the shape of a short oval. The color of the nails corresponds to the color of the coat.

HINDLMBS: General appearance: when viewed from behind the legs should be parallel; muscles well developed and clearly defined.

HIPS: Well-muscled, strong. The angles of the hip joints should be well

defined.

KNEES: The angle formed by the thigh and lower leg should be well defined.

HOCK JOINTS: With sufficient formed by the lower leg and metatarsus, should be clearly visible).

REAR PASTERNS: Rather short and vertical, without dewclaws.

HIND FEET: Rather small, strong, in the form of a short oval. Toes arched, tight. Pads are hard and thick. The color of the nails corresponds to the color of the coat.

MOVEMENT: The Maltipoo has a springy, light gait.

COAT:

COAT: The structure of the coat depends on genetics:

1. Smooth coat with a slight wave does not roll into tangles and does not require frequent combing.
2. Curly - the structure of the coat is close to the toy poodle.

COLOR: Black, white, brown, gray, apricot, red, caramel, cappuccino, black and white (spotted, 60% white, 40% black).

BROWN: Deep, fairly dark, uniform and warm shade.

GRAY: Uniform, deep, not close to black, not whitish.

APRICOT AND RED: Maltipoos should have a uniform color, which can vary from light red to red-red or even to orange-red (apricot). The eyelids, nose, lips, gums, palate, natural openings, scrotum, paw pads are well pigmented.

SPOTTED: Small white spots are located on the main background. Irish spotting.

SIZE:

There are two varieties of Maltipoo:

Standard: 30 cm to 40 cm.

Miniature: 21 cm to 30 cm. The Miniature Maltipoo should be a replica of the standard on a smaller scale, keeping as nearly as possible the same proportions as the standard Maltipoo, excluding any sign of dwarfism.

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.

- Eyes: too large, round eyelids, or very deep-set in the eye sockets, too light;
- Level bite;
- Ears erect;
- Back arched (carp-shaped) or drooping;
- Tail set too low;
- Sloping croup;
- Hindquarters too straight;
- Mincing gait;
- Coat sparse or too harsh;
- Uneven (uneven) color;
- Partially depigmented nose.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggression or shyness;
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities;
- Blue eyes, heterochromia (different eyes);
- No tail or bobtail (natural);
- Any signs of dwarfism: spherical skull, no visible occipital protuberance, too pronounced transition from forehead to muzzle, eyes "bulging", muzzle too short or upturned;
- Tail with kinks, completely in a ring;
- Non-uniform (non-uniform) coat color;
- Nose leather completely depigmented;
- Overshot or undershot bite;
- Any arrangement of teeth that may injure the dog (for example, an incorrectly positioned canine tooth resting on the palate).

Males should have two normally developed testicles, fully descended into the scrotum.