

Group 6
***This standard is approved by
the RKF Board on 19.02.2020.***

***English version is approved by
the RKF Board on 29.11.2022.***



RUSSKAYA PEGAYA GONCHAYA (RUSSIAN PIED HOUND)



TRANSLATION: Russian Kynological Federation (RKF). Official authentic language English (EN).

ORIGIN: Russia.

UTILIZATION: A hound to work in a pack of large game, especially on wolf, but also for hunting in pair and alone on fox, jackal and hare.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6: Scent hounds and related breeds.
Section 1.1. Large-sized hounds.
With working trials.

It has not yet been recognized by the FCI.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The history of the Breed Russian Pied Hound starts at the end of the 18th century. Emperor Peter III signs a special manifest after which a “complex dog hunt” gets popular among Russian noblemen. At such a hunt hounds were to chase off a beast to a greyhound pack. Numerous offspring of the native Russian hounds were distinguished by strong built, working qualities, especially scent and unusually strong, amazingly beautiful melodic voices. But not always they possessed good exterior and were often not obedient and unfriendly in a pack.

To develop this type of hunting in Russia in the late 18th century hounds from Europe and England were imported. They went in a hunt silently, had a pronounced breed type, bright, noticeable in the field color, were innately delicate and easy to train. They also had many qualities valuable for a long chase, including physical health, provided by a harmonious structure. Thus, individual representatives of foxhounds and steghounds (deer hounds) appeared in local kennels and hunts. They influenced the formation of very different types of packs. So causes for the later selection, isolation and stabilization of livestock appeared.

In the 19th – early 20th centuries the work on the breed creation became focused. Such important breeding centers as “Glebovsky pack” owned by S.M. Glebov, and “Bereznikovsky pack”, which belonged to P.A. Bereznikov appeared. The latter was the basis for the czar “Gatchina Hunt” foundation.

In Grand Duke's Nikolai Nikolaevich (Romanov) “Great Prince's Pershin Hunt” they bred bright coloured Russian Pied hounds along with Russian hounds.

The aim was to get elegant, well visible in the forest hounds of strong build that would be enduring, fierce to the wolf, but friendly in a pack. At the same time the new breed had to preserve the best qualities of Russian hounds – scent, strong, musical voice and skill on chasing. The task was solved by the selection of appropriate specimens from Russian hounds packs, and accurate breeding foxhounds, discharged from England, and the subsequent selection of the got offspring.

At hunting dogs shows, held in Russia since 1874, packs of hounds, called Anglo-Russian crosses were exhibited.

The first breed standard was approved in 1925 by the First All-Union Congress of Kynologists as the standard of Anglo-Russian hound. Since then the breed develops by itself, without outer bloods. In the following periods some amendments were introduced to the standard. Russian Pied Hound got its present breed name in 1947. And on December 23, 1980, the standard of the Russian Pied Hound was approved by the All-Union Kynological Council of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR. The RKF Board approved the new breed standard on February 6, 2002, and amendments were introduced on April 8, 2015.

The result of a many years work is a modern type of Russian Pied hound, which is distinguished worker in the pack, including on a wolf. And working alone and in pair it is up

The standard of Russian Pied Hound is approved by the RKF Board on 19.02.2020.

English version is approved by the RKF Board on 29.11.2022.

with other breeds in chasing hare, fox and jackal.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Higher than medium size, moderately long, strong, with strong bone and well-developed muscles. Sexual dimorphism is distinctly pronounced.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of muzzle is equal to the length of skull.
- The length of the body from point of shoulder to point of buttock is longer than the height at the withers at 3–6 % for males and 5–8 % for females.
- Height to elbow corresponds to half the height at the withers.
- Height in sacrum is 1–2 cm less or equal to the height in withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Behavior type – balanced.

HEAD: In proportion with the body.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Elongated, rather capacious, but not broad. Superciliary ridges and occipital crest are weakly pronounced, the occipital part is slightly rounded. Skin is closely fitting.

Stop: Smooth but visible.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Wide, big, black.

Muzzle: In profile has a rectangular shape. The lines of skull and muzzle are parallel.

Lips: Closely fitting, well pigmented. Upper lip fully overlaps the lower one.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws are strong. Teeth are white, strong and big. Scissor bite. Full dental formula. Absence of P1 and M3 as well as broken or dislodged teeth that do not interfere with the definition of bite, do not affect the assessment of the dog.

Cheeks: Flat and dry.

EYES: Of medium size, slightly round, slightly oblique, dark brown or brown. Eyelids dry, closely fitting, fully pigmented.

EARS: Hanging, triangular in shape with rounded tips, sufficiently thin, not long, closely fitting to the cheeks, set a bit higher than eye level. A small fold is permissible.

NECK: Of medium length, set at 40–45 degrees, muscular and dry.

BODY:

Topline: Smooth with a slight inclination from the withers to the base of the tail.

Withers: Well pronounced, of medium length.

Back: Straight, strong, broad and muscular.

Loin: Short, broad, slightly arched, muscular.

Croup: Broad, slightly sloping, muscular.

Chest: Broad, deep, reaching to the elbows or a little lower. Ribs are rounded.

Underline and belly: Belly is slightly tucked up – higher than the chest line.

TAIL: Thick at the base, sable shaped, gradually thinner to the tip. It reaches the hocks in length or 2–3 cm shorter. In excitement on chasing a beast the dog carries it sharply up.

LIMBS

The standard of Russian Pied Hound is approved by the RKF Board on 19.02.2020.

English version is approved by the RKF Board on 29.11.2022.

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight, lean, with good bone and muscles. Seen from the front straight and parallel. Height at the elbow is half of the height in withers.

Shoulder: Long, laid back.

Upper arm: Long, rather oblique, almost the same length with the shoulder. Shoulder angulation is well-pronounced.

Elbow: Tight to the body, directed backwards.

Forearm: Strong, medium length, oval in section.

Carpus (Wrist): Firm, seen from the front are in a line with forearm.

Pastern: Firm, almost vertical.

Forefeet and hind feet: Arched, oval, with tight toes, nails directed to the ground.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: With strong bone and well-developed muscles. Seen from behind – straight and parallel.

Thigh: Moderately long, broad and muscled.

Stifle: Firm, well angulated.

Lower thigh: Moderately long.

Hock joint: Firm, well pronounced.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Almost vertical.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Movements are free, energetic, balanced, with good covering. Gallop or wide trot is a characteristic gait while searching a beast, on chasing – it is gallop, changing into trot on a forced slowing down.

SKIN: Thick, elastic, without folds.

COAT:

Hair: Straight, short (4–5 cm), thick and harsh on touch, with well-developed undercoat. Coat on the head, ears and limbs is shorter than on the rest of the body. It is somewhat longer at the neck (collar) and at the back of thighs, but without feathering. On the tail coat is of medium length, thick, straight, a little shorter to the tip of tail.

Colour:

- Reddish sable with black saddle & white (saddle with white parts, reddish – red parts on saddle).
- Reddish sable with grizzle saddle & white (saddle with white parts).
- Reddish sable & white (red and gold and orange with white parts).

In all colours there must be white belly, tip of tail, the inner and lower parts of limbs above the hock and wrist joints.

Some speckles are permissible.

Head is reddish, it may have white spots on the forehead and muzzle. Some darkening on temples (arrows) are permissible.

SIZE:

Height in withers: males – 58–68 cm, females – 55–65 cm.

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 on the functional health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform

The standard of Russian Pied Hound is approved by the RKF Board on 19.02.2020.

English version is approved by the RKF Board on 29.11.2022.

its traditional work.

SEVERE FAULTS

- Height more than 2 cm smaller than the standard.
- Obviously short or high on legs.
- Coarse, dampish or light built.
- Obvious light bone or undeveloped muscles, big folds on head and neck.
- Coarse, heave head; short and snubby muzzle; significantly pronounced Roman nose; abrupt stop.
- Partially depigmented nose.
- Too big or too small ears, low set ears, folded ears, partially raised on cartilage, ears covered with elongated coat.
- Light, small or sunken eyes.
- Lack of one and more incisor; lack of four and more premolars P2, P3 and lower P4; lack of any upper P4.
- Poorly developed or barrel chest.
- Crooked forearms, serious toes in or out.
- Too sloping pasterns.
- Cow hocks, barrel hocks, sickle hock.
- Unbalanced movements.
- Crooked or carried sideways tail; too much featherings.
- Too many speckles in colour, as well as reddishness lower than hock and wrist joint.
- Wavy coat, absence of undercoat.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

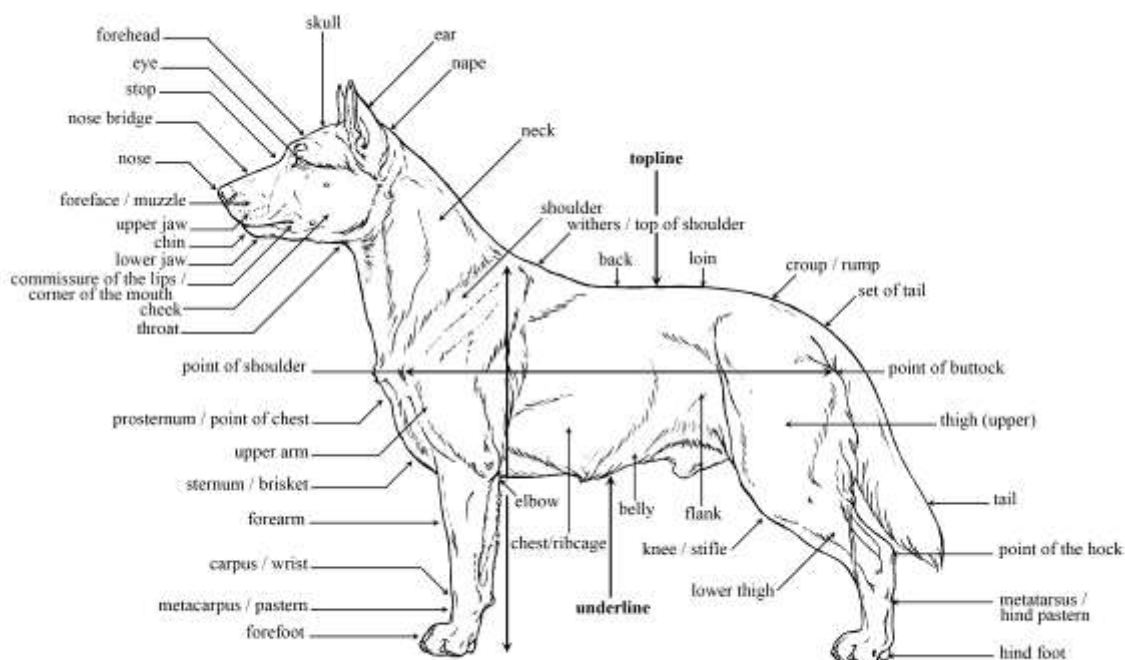
- Any dog, showing aggressive or overly shy temperament, as well as physical or behavioral abnormalities, should be disqualified.
- Color, eye color that don't correspond the standard.
- Any bite except scissor bite.
- Absence of any canine tooth or M1 or M2 molar.

N.B:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

The standard was approved, edited and prepared for publication by the RKF Standard Commission on February 19, 2020.

SURFACE ANATOMY



RUSSIAN KYNOLOGICAL FEDERATION
RKF Standard Commission
 E-mail: standard@rkf.org.ru