

Group 9

*This standard is approved by the
RKF Board on 15.05.2019.*



**RUSSKAYA TSVENTAYA BOLONKA
(Russian Coloured Bichon)**



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

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Russia

UTILISATION: Companion Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 9. Companion and Toy Dogs.
Without working trial.

It has not yet been recognized by the World Canine Federation (FCI).

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The working on the Russian Coloured Bichon breed began in the middle of the 20th century, starting in the former USSR in 1951. The new breed came from small dogs of unknown origin selected by Soviet cynologists. Due to precise selection by phenotype, a breeding group of species similar in type and exterior was formed. Small size, long, curly or wavy coat, solid colour had been chosen as particular traits for selective breeding. The first breed standard for "Tsvetnaya Bolonka" was approved in the USSR in 1966. In 1970-1980-es the breed's popularity grows, breed clubs and kennels appear. The National Breed Club was founded in 1999 as an accomplishment of intensive breeding work performed by Russian cynologists. On the initiative of the National Breed Club the amended standard was accepted on November 24, 2010 by RKF Board. The latest amendments and additions were introduced into the Standard and approved by RKF Board on May 15, 2019.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Russian Coloured Bichon is a small dog, slightly elongated in body, harmoniously built with long, curly, abundant coat which is solid in colour. This dog has soft and intelligent expression.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- The length of the body exceeds the height at the withers by not more than 15%.
- The length of the muzzle somewhat exceeds 1/3 of the length of the head.
- The length of forelegs measured from the elbow to the ground is approximately equal to the half of the height at the withers.
- The depth of the chest is equal to almost half of the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: This is an affectionate dog with lively temperament and merry disposition.

HEAD: The head should be proportional to the dog's size.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rounded, slightly prominent, the occiput is slightly defined, superciliary arches are moderately pronounced.

Stop: Short, well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Small, black or matching the coat colour. Nostrils are well opened.

Muzzle: Not long. The length of muzzle is a bit more than 1/3 of the length of the head. Lean, slightly tapering to the tip of the nose. The nasal bone is straight, broad in its base.

Lips: Tight-fitting, the edging is black or matching the coat colour.

Jaws / Teeth: Upper and under jaws are rather broad. Scissor bite. Level bite and tight

undershot are tolerated. Teeth are white and strong. Incisors set square to the jaws. The complete set of incisors and canines is essential.

Cheeks: Slightly rounded.

EYES: Medium in size, roundish in shape, set straight, dark. The lighter eyes are acceptable for dogs with the brown pigmentation of nose leather. The eye rims are thin, fine, close fitting, black or matching the coat colour. The expression is soft and friendly.

EARS: Medium in size, of triangular shape with tips slightly rounded, carried on the cartilages, set moderately high. Covered with long featherings.

NECK: Of moderate length, set high, dry, muscular.

BODY: Compact, moderately broad.

Top line: Slightly sloping from the withers to the base of the tail, straight.

Withers: Moderately pronounced.

Back: Straight, strong, broad, muscular, long.

Loin: Short, broad, slightly convex.

Croup: Rounded, moderately long, broad, with well-developed muscles, slightly sloping.

Chest: Moderately broad, oval in cross-section, long, let down up to the elbow joints.

Underline and belly: Moderately tucked up.

TAIL: Medium in length, set high, curled on the back or lays on the back (snap tail). Tip of the tail should cling close to the body. The tail is fully covered with long coat.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

General appearance: Straight and parallel seen from the front, set moderately wide.

Shoulder: Shoulder blades sloping and muscular. Angle of scapula-humeral joint is about 100-110 degrees.

Upper arm: The length of the upper arm is approximately equal to the length of the shoulder blade.

Elbow: Placed backward.

Forearm: Of medium length, parallel and straight.

Wrist: Follows a vertical direction of the forearm.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Strong, not long, almost vertical.

Forefeet: Small, rounded, well arched, with tight fitting toes.

HINDQUARTERS

General appearance: Straight and parallel seen from the rear, set moderately wide.

Thigh: Of medium length, well-muscled.

Stifle (Knee): Stifle joints are moderately angulated.

Lower thigh: Of medium length.

Hock joint: Dry, strong, angulation is well defined.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Of medium length, almost vertical.

Hind feet: Slightly smaller than the fore feet, oval in shape, well arched, with tight fitting toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free and effortless. Characteristic gate is a brisk trot.

SKIN: Thin, elastic, with no signs of looseness, fully pigmented.

COAT

Hair: Long, dense, moderately thick, covering the entire dog evenly. In large curls or wavy. Undercoat is moderately developed or absent. Clipping or trimming the coat is not applicable except on feet, which scissored for shaped outlines. Long feathering on the top skull may be tied up in a single crest (ponytail) if it slightly shades the eyes.

Colour: Any colour, except white, patching and merle. Small (barely noticeable) white markings on the chin, throat, front chest and tips of toes are tolerated.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Desired height in withers for males and females is up to 26 cm.

Weight: Desired weight – 3-4 kilos.

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.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- The length of the muzzle is equal to the length of the skull.
- Semi-erect or erect ears.
- Absence of 2 and more incisors.
- Undershot with a gap.
- Straight coat.
- Kinked tail.
- Forearms short and/or crooked.
- Eyes too prominent.
- Spacious white markings on the chest and/or feet.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

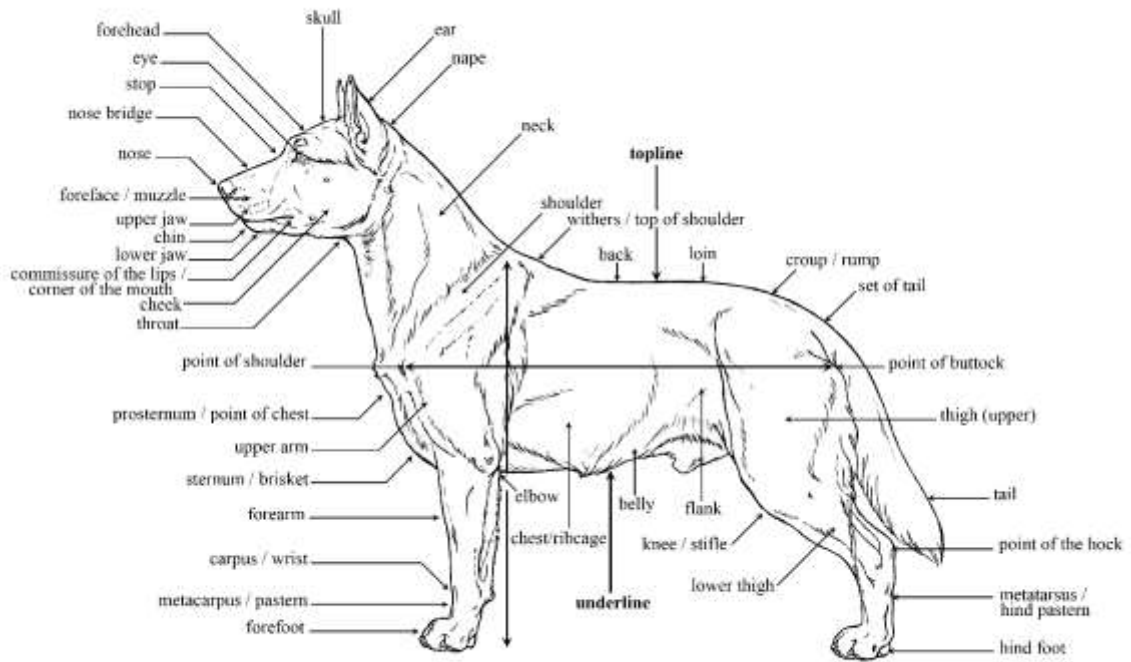
- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities.
- Absence of feathering on the head.
- Overshot, wry jaw, visible incisors or canines.
- Eyes of different colours or blue.
- Natural bobtail.
- Any colour not listed by the standard.
- The height in the withers over 28 cm.
- Distinct signs of dwarfism.

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 April 14, 2019.

SURFACE ANATOMY



RUSSIAN KYNOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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