

Group 2

***This standard is approved by
the RKF Board on 24.07.2019.***

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



HOTOSHO
(Buryatian Dog) (Buryatskaya sobaka)

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

ORIGIN: Russia.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 21.02.2005
(RKF journal, #3 (56) 2005). The previous name of the breed – Buryat-Mongolian dog.

UTILIZATION: Watch dog, guard dog, companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2: Pinscher and Schnauzer – Molossoid and Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs.
Section 2. Molossian type.
Without working trial.

It has not yet been recognized by the FCI.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Hotosho is a working dog breed, created by folk selection, developed on the territory of Buryatia (Buryat-Mongolian ASSR until July 1958). It is easy to train for different training course.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A dog of above average height, moderately elongated, strong and rough build, with strong bone and powerful muscles. The height at withers is greater than or equal to the height at sacrum. Young dogs are allowed to be slightly high in the rear. The breed is characterized by late development. Sexual dimorphism is pronounced – males are much larger and more massive than females.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- Length of body exceeds height at withers 10–16%.
- Length of muzzle is a bit less than half of the length of head.
- The length of front quarters to the elbow is equal to 50% of height in withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Hotosho is a balanced, confident dog, active and possessing high working efficiency with an innate guarding instinct. Very devoted to its owner and his family.

HEAD: In proportion to the whole build, of good size, but not coarse.

CRANIAL REGION: Broad and flat in skull. Occipital bone almost not visible. Superciliary arches are pronounced.

Forehead: Broad, slightly rounded, frontal furrow is scarcely visible.

Stop: Not long, visible, looks more pronounced due to marked superciliary arches.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Big, broad, black, not protruding over the end of muzzle.

Muzzle: Of good size (bulky), blunt, a bit shorter than skull, well filled under eyes, deep, broad at base, tapering to the nose. Seen from front and side has rectangular shape. Lines of skull and muzzle almost parallel.

Lips: Thick, fitting, not pendulous. Upper lip fully covers lower jaw.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws wide, well-developed. Scissor bite is preferable. Pincer and tight undershot

are tolerated. Teeth white, bit, closely fitting, complete dental formula. Incisors at base are set in line. Broken incisors or canines that don't affect the bite are not considered.

Cheeks: Well-developed.

EYES: Medium size, wide and set straight. Eyelids close-fitting, fully pigmented. Eye colour from light to dark brown.

EARS: Medium size, triangular in shape, hanging on cartilage, covered with rich coat, set high. Curled and folded ears are acceptable.

NECK: Rather massive, approximately equal to the length of head, a slight dewlap is acceptable.

BODY: Bulky, of good size.

Top line: Strong, almost horizontal, withers and croup are almost on the same level.

Back: Wide, level, long and muscular.

Loin: Short, broad, slightly arched, muscular.

Croup: Wide, long, muscular, a bit sloping

Chest: Deep, long, moderately wide, oval in shape, slightly narrowing to the breastbone. Ribs rounded; false ribs are well-developed, quite long, bent back. Fore chest extends slightly in front of the shoulder-scapular joints.

Underline and belly: Moderately tucked up.

TAIL: High set, in repose reaches hock joints; on the move the dog can carry it above the back in a ring, as a sickle or it may fall on the back. At the end of tail a "hook" formed by fused vertebrae is often found.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight and parallel seen from front and side. Height at elbow is approximately equal to a half of height in withers.

Shoulder: Long, oblique and rather widely set.

Upper arm: Long, almost the same length as shoulder blade, oblique. The angle of the shoulder-scapular joint is 100–110 degrees.

Elbow: Pointed back.

Forearm: Straight, long, rounded, vertical.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Moderately short, slightly slanting.

Forefeet: Big, rounded, arched.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Seen from the rear straight and parallel. Set slightly wider than forequarters with pronounced angulations of all joints. Not chopped off behind (*the position of hind legs is not backwards*).

Thigh: Moderately long, broad, with well-developed muscles.

Stifle (Knee): Stifle joint is moderately pronounced.

Lower thigh: Long enough.

Hock joint: Moderately pronounced.

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

Hind feet: A bit longer than front feet. Dewclaws are permissible.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Free, slow, covering ground moderately. Characteristic gate is trot, on speeding up – a gallop. On a trot the dog carries its head and neck on the back level.

SKIN: Thick, but elastic.

COAT:

Hair: Double coat with dense, coarse cover coat of medium length and well-developed softer and abundant undercoat. Furnishing coat is moderately developed and forms fringes behind the ears, on the back of the forearms and thighs and featherings on the tail. Males, especially in winter, may have a pronounced mane.

There are also long-haired dogs (long hair on the ears forms a fringe, a mane on the neck, and pants on the back of the legs, pants, a tail with featherings) and short-haired (with thick, short hair, mane and pants are absent, there may be some feathering on the tail).

Colour:

- Black and tan. Tan is red, fawn, whitish, grey, located, in places characteristic for black and tan colour; there may be light glasses around eyes. The undercoat may be greyish or reddish.
- Red (fawn to dark red). With or without a mixture of black at the ends of hair.
- Black.
- Wolf.

White markings allowed: on the chest that do not exceed beyond shoulder joints; on forelimbs below the wrists; on the hind quarters up to the middle of the metatarsus; a small white marking at the tip of the tail.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 68 cm and over Females: 60 cm and over.

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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

SEVERE FAULTS

- Serious deviation from the sexual type.
- Square or excessively elongated shape.
- Narrow, short, too sloping croup.
- Light narrow head, with pointed muzzle.
- Abrupt stop.
- Narrow light lower jaw.
- Bulging eyes, the presence of eyesore.
- Too loose lower eyelids showing part of sclera.
- Small, sparse, undeveloped teeth.
- Too light, raised on cartilage, too high-set ears.
- Constant pacing.
- Curly coat, soft, with parting on the back.
- Height more than 2 cm lower than specified in the standard.
- Tail in a tight ring, lying on the back or thigh.
- Too much extended tan, bringing the dog's colour closer to a saddle.

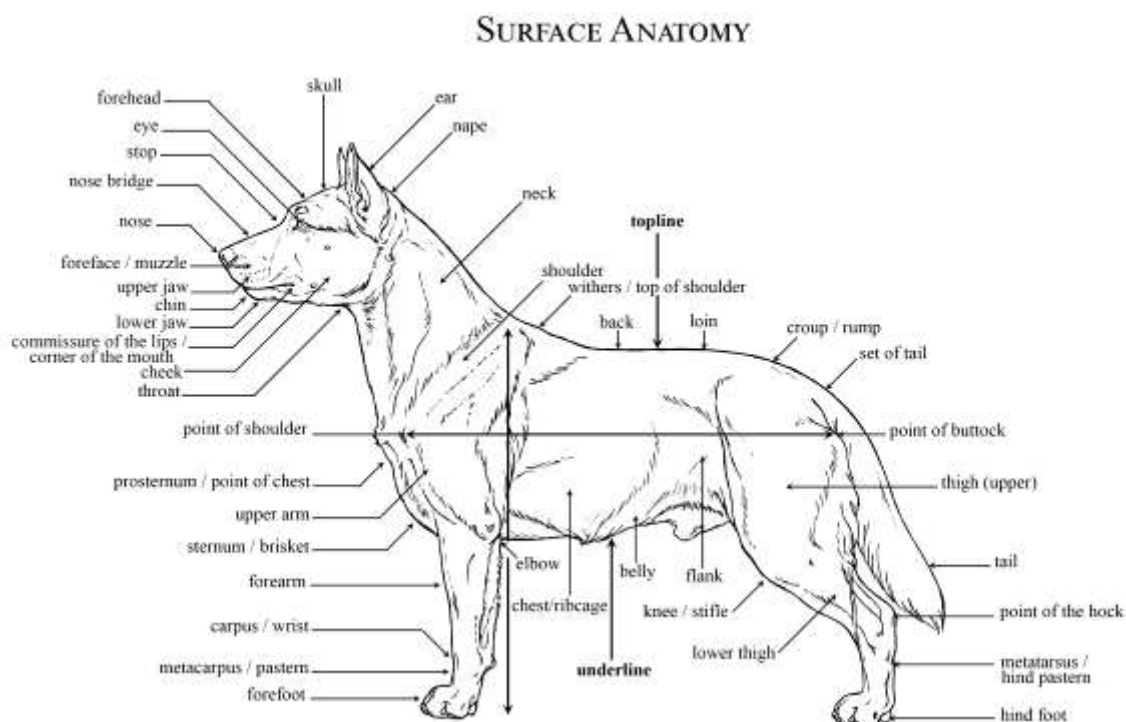
DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Lack of breed type.
- Overshot, undershot with a gap.
- Lack of one canine tooth, any premolar (except P1) or molars (except M3).
- White marking, not mentioned in standard, spotted colour.
- Any eye colour, not mentioned in standard, odd eyes.

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 July 4, 2019.



RUSSIAN KYNOLOGICAL FEDERATION

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