



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
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FCI-Standard N° 131

SCHILLERSTÖVARE



TRANSLATION: Mrs Renée Sporre-Willes. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Sweden.

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UTILIZATION: Scent hound that gives tongue and is used for hunting the hare and fox. It is not a pack hound, nor hunted in couples or used for hunting deer.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scent hounds and related breeds.
Section 1.2 Medium-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: At the first dog show in Sweden in 1886 some 189 scent hounds were on exhibition. Among them were a sister and brother, named Tamburini and Ralla 1, owned by a farmer, Per Schiller. They descended from famous hounds kept at the Kaflås estate. These hounds were probably descending from Southern Germany. They were rather small, tan coloured with black mantle and slight white markings. The Schillerstövare was further founded on Swiss hounds and a considerable infusion of British hounds, mainly Harriers. The breed quickly became homogenous with the continental type dominating. The Schillerstövare was recognised as a breed by the Swedish KC in 1907.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Well proportioned, slightly rectangular, sinewy and noble giving impression of speed and strength. Colour is tan with black mantle.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Slightly rectangular body and longish head.

BEHAVIOUR /TEMPERAMENT: Lively and attentive.

HEAD: Somewhat longish head.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Moderately arched and broadest between the ears.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black, with well developed nostrils.

Muzzle: Long and bridge of nose straight and parallel to line of skull. Seen from both the front and side, the head should be triangular without the muzzle being snipy.

Lips: Lips and corner of mouth should be tight and close fitting.

Cheeks: Lean.

Jaw/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth strong and well developed.

EYES: Dark brown with lively expression.

EARS: Hanging, set high, may be raised slightly above line of skull when the dog is attentive. Triangular, ear length not to exceed half-way along muzzle. Soft, flat with fore edge lying close to cheeks.

NECK: Long and powerful, merging nicely into shoulders. Skin on neck supple and close fitting. Males should have a well defined arch at the nape.

BODY

Withers: Well defined.

Back: Level and strong.

Loin: Muscular and slightly arched.

Croup: Slightly inclined, long and broad.

Chest: Deep, long, well developed and reaching to elbows. Ribs moderately sprung.

Underline and belly: Only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Set on in line with back. Straight or slightly curved in sabre fashion. Wide at base and tapering towards tip. In length reaches

hock. When the dog moves, tail preferably not carried above the level of the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong bone in harmony with the general appearance of the dog. When viewed from front forelegs to be straight and parallel.

Shoulder: Long, muscular and well laid back. Close to chest.

Upper arm: Long and well angulated towards shoulder.

Elbow: Set close to body and not visible under ribcage.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Springy and forming only slight angle to forearm.

Forefeet: Oval in shape with well knuckled and tight toes.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight and parallel when viewed from behind.

Thigh: Broad and well muscled.

Stifle (Knee): Well angulated.

Hock joint: Well angulated.

Metatarsal (Rear pastern): Short, lean and perpendicular when standing still.

Hind feet: Oval in shape with well knuckled and tight toes.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Parallel, strong, and long-reaching.

COAT

Hair: Harsh, not too short, lying very close to body. On head, ears and front of legs coat should be short and smooth. Under tail and on back of thighs coat may be slightly longer.

Colour: Tan with well defined black mantle. Black to cover back of neck and the back, upper part of shoulders, sides of the trunk, the loin and on upper side of tail. Tan to cover head, throat, chest, lower part of shoulders, forelegs, hind legs reaching up to hips and under tail. Tan colour in nuances from golden to rich and deep tan. Slight

white markings on chest and toes permissible. Black hair mingled in the tan not allowed in adult specimen. Black markings on the cheeks are permissible though.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 53–61 cm, ideal size 57 cm.

Females: 49–57 cm, ideal size 53 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 upon the health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Wrong proportions between length of body, height at withers and depth of chest.
- Lack of sexual dimorphism.
- Broad skull, pronounced occiput.
- Dish-face.
- Over- or undershot mouth, level bite.
- Bulgy cheeks.
- Light eyes.
- Obtuse angle between shoulder blade and upper arm.
- Short, steep croup.
- Tail carried above the line of the back.
- Restricted hind movement.
- Undefined mantle with abundant infusions of tan hair.
- Heavy black mantle that covers lower part of chest, under trunk and on shoulders and thighs.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Aloofness.
- Pronounced over- or undershot bite.
- Blue eyes, one or both.

- Size outside the maximum and minimum limits.

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.

SURFACE ANATOMY

