



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)

SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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FCI-Standard N° 133

BRAQUE FRANÇAIS, TYPE « GASCOGNE »

(French Pointing Dog Gasconne Type)

TRANSLATION: Mrs. Peggy Davis. Official language (FR).

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 16.06.2022.

UTILIZATION: Pointing dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 7 Pointing Dogs.
Section 1.1 Continental Pointing
Dogs, type « Braque ».
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: There are two different types of French Pointing Dogs: the large size « Gascogne type » and the small size « Pyrenean type ». Both types are originally from the South-West of France and the Central Pyrenees where they stayed in pure state.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Pointing dog of medium proportions with « Braque » type, noble appearance, powerful but without excessive heaviness, robust with strong bone structure. The females are finer. The skin is supple, quite loose.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Length of muzzle somewhat shorter than that of the skull.

HEAD: Quite important but not too heavy. In profile, the lines of the skull and the muzzle are slightly divergent.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Almost flat or very slightly rounded; shows a medium furrow only lightly marked. The occipital protuberance is barely prominent.

Stop: Neither shallow nor accentuated.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Broad, brown in colour, nostrils well opened.

Muzzle: Broad and rectangular, sometimes a little convex.

Lips: Pendent; the labial commissure is quite folded.

Jaws/Teeth: Must be complete. Pincer bite is tolerated.

EYES: Well open and well set into the eye socket, chestnut brown or dark yellow. The expression is frank.

EARS: Leathers of medium length, set at eye level, not too broad at their set on, framing the head well, slightly folded and rounded at their tip. One or two vertical folds may be on the cheek at level and a little above the attachment of the ear. The tip of the leathers must reach the rear rim of the nose leather.

NECK: Of good length, slightly arched in its upper part, always with a slight dewlap.

BODY:

Back: Broad, straight, sometimes a bit long but always well sustained.

Loin: Short, muscled, slightly arched.

Croup: Slightly oblique in relation to the topline.

Chest: Broad seen from the front, long in profile, reaching to the level of the elbow; the ribs are rounded without exaggeration.

Underline and belly: Flat. Belly only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Generally docked and continuing the convexity of the line of the rump, although the long tail, if well carried, is not a fault, no more than the naturally short tail.

LIMBS**FOREQUARTERS:**

General appearance: Legs vertical, straight and muscular.

Shoulder: Very muscular and moderately oblique.

Upper arm: Strong and well muscled.

Elbow: At level of the sternum.

Forefeet: Toes are tight and well arched, giving a compact ensemble, nearly round. The nails are strong and the pads thick and fleshy.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: They are really vertical and straight.

Thighs: Fleshy, muscular.

Leg: Muscular.

Hocks: Moderately angulated.

Tarsal and metatarsal: Rather short.

Hind feet: Compact, almost round.

COAT

Hair: Rather thick and well furnished; finer on the head and ears.

Colour:

- Chestnut brown.
- Chestnut brown and white.
- Chestnut brown and white strongly speckled.
- Chestnut brown marked with tan (above the eyes, at the lips and on the legs).

SIZE: Male: **60** to 69 cm.
 Female: **58** to 68 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.

- Dog too heavy or too light.
- Occipital protuberance too pronounced.
- Lips too thick or not let down enough.
- Eyes round caused by exaggeration of the zygomatic and superciliary arches.
- Leathers flat and too short, or too curled.
- Belly too tucked up (whippety).
- Splayed feet.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Skull/muzzle lines converging or too divergent.
- Split nose, pronounced depigmentation.
- Over- or undershot mouth.
- Entropion, ectropion, pink spots on the eyelids.
- Absence of tail.
- Syndactyly (toes grown together), surplus toes, absence of toes.

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 latest amendments are in bold characters.

SURFACE ANATOMY

