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FCI-Standard N° 352 (12.06.2006)

RUSSIAN TOY
(Russkiy Toy)
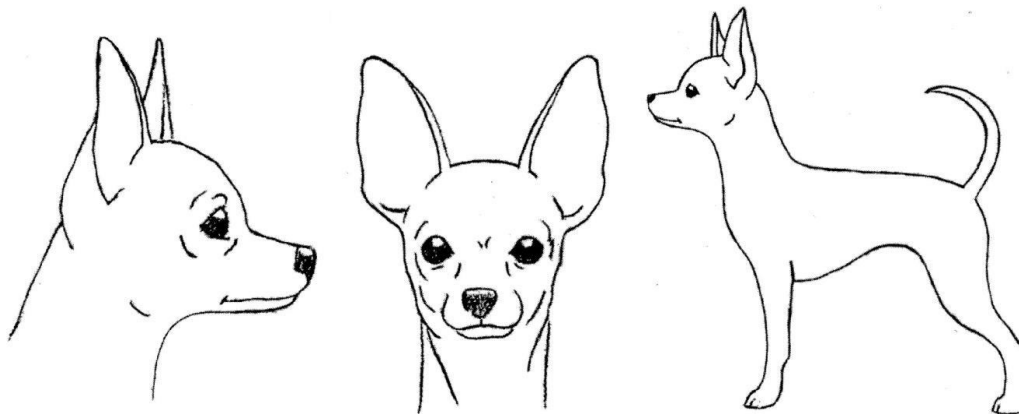
Revised in accordance with the current FCI Model Standard

Approved by the RKF Board on May, 24, 2016

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<u>**ORIGIN**</u>: Russia.

<u>**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID STANDARD**</u> : 21.02.2006

<u>**UTILIZATION**</u> : Companion Dog.

<u>**FCI-CLASSIFICATION**</u> :   Group 9 Companion and Toy dogs.
                              Section 9 Continental Toy Spaniels
                              and Russian Toys.
                              Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: At the beginning of the 20th century, the English Toy Terrier was one of the most popular toy dogs in Russia. However, in the period 1920 – 1950 the breeding of pure toy terriers was almost stopped and the number of dogs fell to a critical level. Only in the mid-fifties did Russian dog-breeders begin the revival of the breed. Practically all dogs which were used for breeding had no pedigrees; many of them were not pure blood. The Standard drafted for Toy Terriers significantly differed from that of the English Toy Terrier in many aspects. From this moment, the evolution of the breed in Russia went its own way. On the 12th of October, 1958 two smooth-haired dogs, one of which had slightly longer hair, gave birth to a male dog with a spectacular fringes on ears and limbs. It was decided to keep this feature. The male was mated with a female which also had slightly long hair. Thus the longhaired variety of the Russian Toy appeared. It was called Moscow Longhaired Toy Terrier. A dog breeder from Moscow, Yevgueniya Fominichna Zharova, played an important role in the creation of this breed variant.

It was during a long period of development, in an isolated context, along with a specifically conducted selection that a new breed was created: the Russian Toy with two coat varieties: longhaired and smooth-haired.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A small, elegant, longlegged dog, with fine bone and lean muscles. Very harmonic dog of good proportions. Sexual dimorphism only slightly defined.
Fully fledged dog of a small size.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:
        The length of the body is equal to the height at withers.
        The height at elbows is only slightly more than half of the height at withers.
        The chest reaches the elbows.
        The length of the muzzle is shorter than the length of the skull.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Active, very cheerful, neither cowardly nor aggressive. Always curious the outer world, strongly devoted to its owner.

HEAD: Small compared to the body. Light, lean; wedge-shaped if viewed from above; occiput is not pronounced.

CRANIAL REGION:
Skull**:** High but not too wide (width at the level of zygomatic arches does not exceed the depth of the skull), with a slightly rounded forehead. The roundness should be well pronounced but not exaggerated.
Stop: Clearly pronounced, of medium depth.

FACIAL REGION:
Nose: Small, well developed with well-open nostrils; black or matching the coat colour.
Muzzle: Lean and pointed, gradually narrowing to the nose; slightly shorter than the skull: from 1/3 up to 2/5 of the head. Straight nasal bridge.
Lips: Thin, lean, tight- fitting and dark or matching the coat colour.
Jaws/Teeth: Scissor bite. Teeth white, of medium size.
Cheekbones**:** Flat, only slightly pronounced.
Eyes: Quite large, rounded, expressive, set well apart and looking straight ahead, in any colour are as dark as possible. Eyelids are dark or matching the coat colour, tightly fitting. Look is self-interested, clever, curious, friendly, and intelligent.
Ears: Big, thin, set high, erect, shaped as a high isosceles triangle; set slightly upward.

NECK: Long, lean, carried high.

BODY:
Topline: Gradually sloping.
Withers: Slightly pronounced.
Back: Strong and straight.
Loin: Short, sufficiently muscled and slightly prominent.
Croup: The croup is sloping at about 15 degree to the horizontal line, of medium width, sufficiently long.
Chest: The chest is moderately wide, reaches the elbows; spring of ribs slightly pronounced.
Underline: Tucked up belly and drawn up flanks, forming a smooth and a nicely curved line from the chest to the flanks.

TAIL: Tail is set high enough, of medium length, sickle or sabre, without wring or kinks. Set moderately high. In movement is desirable to be carried neither lower than back level not lie on the back.
Docked tail is permitted; 2 – 4 vertebrae are left.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS: Straight; seen from the front, the front legs are straight and parallel. Set under the body when viewed from the side. The height at elbows is only slightly more than half of the height at withers.
Shoulders: The shoulder blades are moderately long and not too sloping.
Upper arm: The length of upper arm is approximately equal to the length of shoulder; forms an angle of 110 degrees with the shoulder.
Elbows: in line with the body; not turned in or out.
Forearm: Long, straight.
Carpus (Wrist): Lean.
Metacarpus (Pastern): Straight when viewed from the front. Almost vertical when viewed from the side.

Forefeet: Small, oval, turning neither in nor out. Toes well-knit and arched. Pads are springy. Nails and pads are black or match the coat colour.

HINDQUARTERS: Seen from the rear, the hind legs are straight and parallel, standing a little bit wider than the forelegs. Viewed from the side set slightly rearward.
Stifles and hocks are sufficiently bent, in balance with the forelegs angulation.
Upper thigh: Moderately long; muscles are lean and developed.
Lower thigh: The upper and lower thighs are of the same length.
Hock: Sufficiently angulated.
Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Vertical and parallel.
Hind feet: The paws are arched and well-closed, a little bit narrower than forefeet; toes are close-cupped, not turned in or out. Nails and pads are black or match the coat colour.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Easy, straightforward, light, energetic, moderately reach.
The topline is straight; no noticeable change in the topline when moving; somewhat high in withers is permissible. Head proudly is held high, tail is carried high enough.

SKIN: Thin, dry and tight-fitting.

COAT
Hair: There are two types for the breed: smooth-haired and long-haired.

• Smooth-haired: short, close-lying, shiny hair, without undercoat or bald patches.

• Long-haired: body and neck are covered with moderately long (3-5 cm), straight or slightly wavy hair, close-lying.
Hair on the head and on the front part of limbs is short and close -lying. Distinct feathers on rear side of limbs. Ears are covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe. In adult dogs the fringe should completely hide the outer edges and tips of the ears. Body hair should not look tousled of wooly.

Colour**:**
The list of colours for Russian Toy:

Tan colour:	Black and tan; brown and tan; blue and tan; lilac and tan.
Solid:	Red (the dog of rich red colour with the black nose);
	Fawn (the dogs with light red colour with the black nose);
	Cream (the dogs with light red colour with dark-grey, brawn, or lilac nose).

SIZE AND WEIGHT:
Height at withers: Dogs and bitches: 22 – 27 cm.
Weight: Dogs and bitches: up to 3 kg.

The most preferable: height 25 cm, weight 2,3 kg.

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.

- Timid behaviour.
- Height less than 22 cm; height more than 27 cm.
- Longbodied dog; arched loin; sunken croup.
- Four or five incisors in the upper and / or lower jaw; incisors sloping forward.
- Semi-pricked ears in longhaired dogs due to heavy fringes.
- Weak ear in the smooth-haired dogs.

- Weak lower jaw.
- Snipy or heavy muzzle; downfaced muzzle or broken up face;
- Out at elbows; east-west.
- Upright shoulders; flat back.
- Angulations of stifles and hocks are excessively pronounced.
- Low set tail, curled tail, spirally twisted tail, tail laying on the back.
- Presence of bald patches in smooth-haired dogs.
- Too long or too short hair, loose or slightly waved body hair in longhaired dogs; tousled of wooly hair.
- Small white spots on chest and toes.
- Tan markings too large; not sharply defined or with dark shadings.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:
- Aggressive dog, overly shy dog.
- Any dog with obvious physical or behavioural deviations from normal should be disqualified.
- Overshot, level bite, undershot; wry mouth; absence of any canine; absence of more than 2 incisors in either jaw.
- Lower jaw canines thrust gums or soft palate of the upper jaw.
- Tongue visible constantly when mouth is closed.
- Open fontanel in dogs over 9 months.
- Semi-pricked ears in smooth-haired dogs.
- Dropped ears in long-haired dogs.
- In smooth-haired dogs: numerous bald patches (more than 25 %); very soft, tousled, loose body hair; too long hair with pronounced feathering on limbs and tail; trimmed coat.
- In long-haired dogs: absence of fringes on ears, presence of curly hair, trimmed coat on the body; curly coat.
- Wringed or kinked tail.
- White spots on the head, above metacarpus (pasterns) / metatarsus (rear pastern); large white patches on chest; presence of brindle markings; any colour is not specified in the standard.
- Size over 29 cm; weight more than 3 kg.

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.

ANATOMIE DES HUNDES