



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

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FCI-Standard N° 361

SEGUGIO MAREMMANO



TRANSLATION: Dr. S.P.Marelli, Dr F. Asnagli / Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Italy.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 12.09.2018.

UTILIZATION: Scenthound mostly used in wild boar hunting. This breed is also good to hunt hare and other mammals.

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

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Segugio Maremmano originated from unregistered hunting dog population located in Maremma Toscana (southern part of Tuscany region, Central Italy). The breed is present in the original diffusion area since 1930s, the attempt of an official recognition by dog lovers and specialized club members traces back to those years. Thank to Dr Bosio, Veterinary and President of the specialized club for scenthounds in Italy, and to many people interested in Segugio Maremmano breed, and official standard was officially recognized. Tuscan wild board hunters created this Italian breed adapted to wild boar hunting and to the biotope of that southern area of Tuscany.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: A breed without excess, easy, with a natural look, easy mover, rectangular in body, head with quite large skull, skull/foreface upper axes slightly divergent, high set ears, expressive and fierce eye. Dark iris and attentive and smart expression.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Muzzle length/ Skull length: 11/12.

Body length/height at withers: 11/10

Height at the elbow is 50% of height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Scenthound specialized in wild boar hunting. Characterized by high hunting drive and strong temperament, pleasing voice well differentiated in accordance to hunting phases, self-confident and easy going near the prey, excellent, careful and self-confident barker when the prey is found, strong chaser. It's an excellent hunter, either alone or as pack member.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION: Total head length is 4/10 of height at withers, upper skull/foreface axes slightly divergent, tolerated when parallel, head always well chiselled in every part, it should not present any wrinkle: the skin should always be tight.

Skull: Tight skin well chiselled, slightly convex profile, wide at parietals with well-developed frontal sinuses and zygomatic bones, length skull longer or rarely of the same length of the muzzle.

Stop: Slightly defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: On the same line of the upper profile of the muzzle, wide with well opened nostrils, always wet and fresh, black or liver in colour.

Muzzle: Slightly shorter than the skull length. Foreface upper profile is slightly convex or rectilinear

Lips: thin.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong, complete dentition, scissor bite, a level bite is tolerated.

Cheeks: Flat.

EYES: Semi lateral setting, slightly oval shaped, dark colour, lively attentive expression, tight eyelids, well pigmented, brown or liver in colour.

EARS: Set over eyes line, flat and well adherent to cheeks, should be long enough to cover the eye when stretched, triangle shaped, slightly rounded tips.

NECK: Truncated-cone shaped, well connected to the body, slightly shorter than total head length, with tight skin, well-muscled, without dewlap.

BODY: 1/10 longer than height at withers. Strong and well balanced.

Top line: Level.

Withers: Well pronounced. Tips of the shoulder blades are close.

Loin: Strong and muscled.

Croup: Well developed, sloping.

Chest: Well developed in the three dimensions, quietly rounded chest.

Underline and belly: Slightly ascending line from sternum to abdomen which is never tucked up.

TAIL: an extension of the croup line, slightly tapered, never fringed, saber shape carriage, anurism tolerated. Docked tail: slightly less than half length, in countries where it is not forbidden by the law.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Long muscled, easy moving.

Shoulder: Shoulder-blade well layed back: scapulo-humerus angle: 105°,

Elbow: Tight.

Forearm: Clearly perpendicular to ground.

Carpus (Wrist): Strong.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly oblique.

Forefeet: Oval shaped, compact fingers and strong pads. Strong nails preferably pigmented (black or liver) and curved. Articulation of the feet should not be too high or too weak. Spurs, when present, are tolerated.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Well angulated

Thigh: Well developed.

Stifle (Knee): Well angulated.

Lower thigh: Well developed, tight.

Hock joint: Strong.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Perpendicular to the ground, dewclaws are tolerated.

Hind feet: Slightly less oval than forefeet, with the same requisites. Muscled.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: always sound and easy, lively, a galloper: when hunting he uses walk and trot gaits.

SKIN: good texture, tight in every part of the body.

COAT

Hair: Two coat varieties:

SHORT-HAIRED: harsh texture, dense, uniform distribution on body and limbs, undercoat often present, some rough hair (1.0-1.5 cm long) could be present on muzzle and limbs.

ROUGH-HAIRED: rough texture when touched, about 3-4 cm long, uniform distribution on body and limbs.

Colour: fawn: from light to dark rich tan, black and tan, and brindle. White markings can be present.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 48-54 cm, Females: 46-52 cm
A tolerance of ± 2 cm in excellent specimens is accepted.

Weight: Males: 16-23 kg, Females: 13-20 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 and its ability to perform its traditional work.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Lack of type.
- Over or under standard sizes and weights tolerances.
- Convergent skull/foreface axes.
- Blue eye.
- Overshot and undershot.
- Uprising nose.
- All the colours not included in the standard description.

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

