

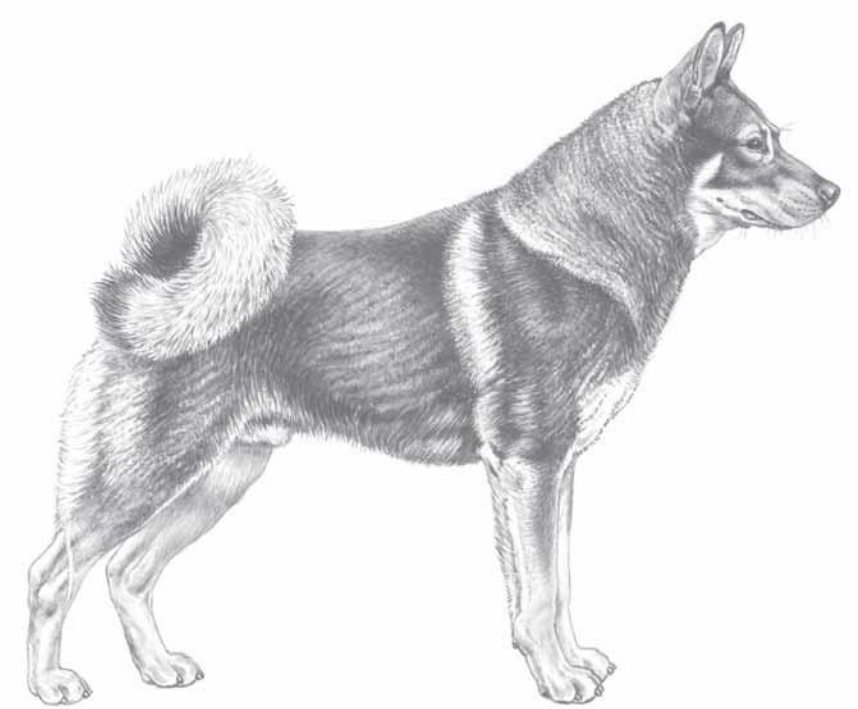


FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

28.10.2019/ EN

FCI-Standard N° 42

JÄMTHUND



Schematic drawing by M. Davidson.

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

ORIGIN: Sweden.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 04.09.2019.

UTILIZATION: Hunting dog. **Mainly used for hunting elk, but also used for hunting bear and boar.**

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive type.
Section 2 Nordic Hunting Dogs.
Working trial only for the Nordic countries (Sweden, Norway and Finland).

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Jämthund was only **officially** recognized in 1946, although it is a very ancient type of dog that has been known since the North of Sweden was populated. The reason for the late recognition is that the smaller Norwegian Elkhound and the Jämthund were judged as the same breed. This situation eventually turned out to be impossible. The Jämthund is mainly used for hunting elk but it is also used for bear, **boar** and lynx. **The breed is expected to, under considerable time intensely, bay the game which requires dogs with great strength and endurance.**

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Large, rectangular spitz, clean-cut, strong, substantial but also agile and with a good stature. Body must not give the impression of being long, nor be too heavy.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Courageous and energetic but also stoically calm.

HEAD: Clean-cut and longish, proportionally broad between the ears.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Slightly arched.

Stop: Well defined but not too deep.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: **Black, wide with well opened nostrils.**

Muzzle: Muzzle, measured from stop to nose, slightly shorter than from stop to occiput. Evenly tapering towards tip of nose. Muzzle must not be snipy, neither when viewed from above **or** from the side. Nasal bridge straight, broad and strong.

Lips: Tight fitting.

Jaws/Teeth: Scissors bite.

Cheeks: **Muscled but not overly bulging.**

EYES: Slightly oval in shape, brown with keen but calm expression.

EARS: High set, perfectly erect, pointed and sensitive in use, slightly longer than width at base. Inside of ears well covered with hair.

NECK: Long, clean-cut, powerful with good reach.

BODY: Powerful and clean-cut, slightly longer than height at withers.

Topline: Straight and slightly sloping from withers to croup.

Loin: Broad and well developed.

Croup: Broad and only slightly sloping.

Chest: With good depth and well sprung ribs.

Underline and Belly: Belly slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Set high, of medium length and of even thickness. Carried **low in a loose** curl, over the **thigh**. Densely coated, but without fringe.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Shoulder blade long, well laid back.

Elbow: Close to chest.

Forearm: Straight, clean-cut and with strong bone.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Strong with slight slope.

Forefeet: Strong, somewhat oval, pointing straight forward with tightly knit toes.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Parallel when viewed from behind.

Thigh: Broad and well-muscled.

Stifle: Noticeably well angulated.

Lower thigh: Strong and well-muscled.

Hock joint: Noticeably well angulated.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Strong and not set too high.

Hind feet: Strong, somewhat oval, pointing straight forward with tightly knit toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Powerful, free, with good reach. On the trot, **almost** «single tracking».

COAT

Hair: Topcoat rather close lying but not flat. Undercoat short, soft, light, preferably cream coloured. Coat smooth on head and front of legs, longer on neck, chest, tail and backside of legs and thighs.

Colour: Lighter and darker grey. Characteristic markings: light grey or cream coloured on sides of muzzle, cheeks, throat, chest, belly, legs and under the tail.

HEIGHT:

Height at withers: Size for males: 57-65 cm. Ideal 61 cm.
 Size for females: 52-60 cm. Ideal 56 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.**

- Yellow eyes.
- **Domed forehead and bulging cheeks.**
- Twisted tail, **tail too short, too loose and not touching the back.**
- **Unbroken, well defined white strip on throat down to point of sternum, so called « tie ».**
- **Lack of typical light markings on throat and brisket.**
- **Coat overlaid with black giving a sooty appearance.**

SEVERE FAULTS:

- **Thin and under-developed lower jaw.**
- Snipy muzzle.
- Missing teeth, other than PM1 **and** M3.
- Deviating proportions, tending square body shape.
- **Thin or too heavy in built.**
- Thin bone.
- **Flat and splayed feet.**
- Insufficient angulation **in front and/or rear.**
- Thin, whip-like tail.
- **Coat too short or open.**

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Over- or undershot bite.
- Hanging ears.
- Lack of characteristic cream coloured markings **on muzzle and cheeks.**
- Height at withers other than stated in the standard.

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

