



CHILEAN FOX TERRIER STANDARD

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Official language: SP (Spanish)

ORIGIN: *Chile*

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UTILIZATION: *Used for small game hunting, **farm work** and as a companion dog.*

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: *Group XI of Breeds Not Recognized by the FCI.*

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: There are reports of its presence in Chile during the colonial period, when European immigrants settled in South America. They brought Smooth Fox Terriers and Andalusian Bodegueros with them, which were crossed with local dogs of no defined breed and originated the Chilean Fox Terrier. During the 18th and 19th centuries, the breed developed in the “fundos” or farming estates of central-southern Chile, easily adapting to country life and often used as “stable dogs”. At the end of the 19th century, with the advent of the Industrial Revolution, many farmers migrated with their families to the cities, taking their Chilean Fox Terriers with them. The breed thus adapted to city life, it was used in the new industries and in the new urban neighborhoods, or “cites”, for eradicating rats. Much of its popularity in Chile was owed to the main character of the comic strip “Condorito” and his ever-faithful Chilean Fox Terrier named Washington. In 2004, a group of breeders and breed enthusiasts decided to work together, to organize a serious breeding plan for perpetuating the characteristics that had been maintained naturally for decades. In 2007, the Club Nacional del Terrier Chileno (Chilean Fox Terrier National Club) was founded, which established the type to be standardized. It has the virtue of adaptability to a great variety of climates and ways of life, and is actually used in rural areas **for eradicating rodents and as a watchdog, because its hearing is acute and it immediately warns of danger or threats. It is a cheerful, lively companion dog that adapts perfectly to city life.**

GENERAL APPEARANCE: *A small-sized dog, well balanced, elegant and athletic without being heavy bodied. Its coat is short and tight-fitting, emphasizing the symmetry of its colors and spots. Presents a short tail or no tail at all, oftentimes*

the case from birth. There is evident sexual dimorphism between males and females. Scars are allowed as indicative of the work that the dog performs.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- *Total length from the top of the shoulders to the tip of the ischium is **slightly** greater than the height from the withers to the floor. The desired male shape is a nearly square body, allowed to be slightly longer in females given their reproductive function.*
 - *The length from the nose to the stop is **slightly** less than from the stop to the occipital protuberance.*
- The proportion between the depth of chest and the length of the legs should be 45% and 55%, respectively.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Docile, alert, lively, reserved with strangers.

HEAD: Viewed from above, triangular in shape, wider at the base and tapering towards the tip of the snout. Profile presents a slight convexity towards the occipital bone.

CRANEAL REGION:

Skull: Flat, moderately broad, tapering gradually toward the eyes.

Naso-Frontal Depression (Stop): *Slightly marked.*

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: **Moderately large** with wide nostrils, **completely pigmented**, always black in black tricolor, black bicolor and tan bicolor dogs. The nose is brown in brown tricolor dogs, and slate in blue tricolor dogs.

Muzzle: Strong and triangular shaped when viewed from above; slightly shorter than the skull.

Lips: *Clean and tight.*

Cheeks: *Not prominent, thin and clean.*

Jaws/Teeth: Strong, well-muscled jaws. Large teeth with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite. That is, the upper incisors overlap the lower incisors in close contact and are set square in relation to the jaws. The absence of PM1 and/or M3 is tolerated, but a complete bite is always desirable. Any deformity of the jaw should be severely penalized.

Eyes: *Small and **moderately-spaced**, almond-shaped, dark in color. Slightly lighter-colored eyes are tolerated in dogs with brown **and blue** pigmentation. Eye contours should be completely pigmented in the same color as the nose. Light-colored eyes are **highly undesirable**.*

Ears: Set high and moderately separated. They are rather smaller in size, thin, V-shaped, broken in the middle and ending in a point, falling towards the outer angles of the eyes. Pink ears are tolerated.

Neck: Muscular, slightly arched, of medium length, well-set on the shoulders; thicker in males than in females. Without dewlap.

BODY: Well structured, shorter and almost square-shaped in males more than in females; strong without being heavy, with clearly-defined curved lines.

Withers: *High and well pronounced.*

Back: Short, firm and muscular, in a nearly straight line with an imperceptible backward drop.

Loin: *Short, firm and strongly muscled with slight arching.*

Croup: *Wide, developed and muscular with a **moderate slope**.*

Forechest: Not too pronounced, moderately broad, allowing easy movement of the forelimbs.

Chest: Moderate in length and depth, reaching almost level with the elbows. The sternum is moderately curved, long, with moderately-arched ribs.

Underline and belly: **Belly moderately tucked up.**

TAIL: *Low set, moderately broad at the base. A significant number of dogs are born completely anuran (without a tail) or brachyuran (having a short tail). When naturally born with a tail, this should not reach past the hock, carried in a high position, with a small curve or sickle-shaped, but never curved over the back.*

EXTREMITIES:

FOREQUARTERS: The forelegs fall straight from the shoulders with the elbows close to the chest, making the front straight.

Shoulders (Scapulae): Long and sloped.

Arms (Humerus): Slightly shorter in length than the scapula, forming a scapulo-humerus angle of approximately 100° to 110°.

Elbows: *Firm, close to the body.*

Forefeet: Compact, with well-separated and well-arched toes. The middle toes of the forelegs are longer than the others. Nails are preferably medium-length, with developed pads. Dewlaps should not be removed.

HIND LEGS: Muscular, long-boned, well plumb and parallel to each other, with developed thighs.

Hocks: High and parallel.

Hind Feet: Have a cat foot appearance. Nails are preferably medium-length, with developed pads.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Supple, elegant, with short strides, head held high, and the back firm.

SKIN: Smooth, devoid of wrinkles and/or creases.

COAT: *Short, smooth, rough, tight and lustrous coat covering the dog's entire body. Thinner on the ears, neck, on the inside and lower areas of the forelimbs and behind the thighs. In cold climates the breed can develop a double coat (undercoat).*

COLOR: Predominant color is white and covers the entire body, including the neck and tail, except for the head and ears. These regions present colorings of black and tan, brown and tan, or blue and tan; with the tan color distributed symmetrically over the eyes, on both cheeks and inside the ears. There is also a bicolor variation with only black or tan coloration, always limited to the head and ears. Whatever the color of the head and ears, dogs with a white spot in the surcfrontal area and under the cheeks, harmoniously distributed, are highly prized. Dogs with an asymmetrical mask on the head (called "pirates") or with small, limited color spots (depending on the variety) on the neck, back and/or tail are

tolerated. Also, tricolor dogs presenting wider areas of diffusion of tan coloring are tolerated; however, symmetry in the colors of the head and an exclusively white body are desirable.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the Withers: Males: 32-38 cm, preferably 35 cm; Females: 28-35 cm, preferably 32 cm, allowing a margin of 1 cm below these measurements, as long as the dog maintains the proportions that enable optimal development for its intended function.

Weight: Males: 5-8 kg; Desired Weight: 6.5 kg. Females: 4-7 kg; Desired Weight: 5.5 kg.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault, and the seriousness with which a fault should be regarded is the degree of deviation from the standard.

Minor Faults:

- **Excessively narrow skull.**
- **Small nose with poorly-developed or partially-pigmented nostrils.**
- **Straight loin.**
- *Clamp Bite*

Serious Faults:

- Apple-shaped head.
- *Light-colored eyes, round, too wide apart **or having partially-pigmented contours.***
- *Large ears, too wide apart, set too high or too low.*
- *Brown nose in bicolor tan dogs.*
- *Small teeth.*
- *Short neck and/or with dewlap.*
- *Shoulders too slack or heavy,*
- *Body too long.*
- *Chest excessively broad and/or deep.*
- *Short limbs.*
- *Elbows far from the chest.*
- *Hindquarters too close together.*
- *Hollow or arched back.*
- *High-set, **curled tail or tail carried flat on the topline.***
- *Sparse coat allowing the skin to show through. Soft coat.*
- *Coloring with excessive presence of spots on the body or with colored moles.*
- *White unicolor dogs.*

Disqualifying Faults:

- *Aggressive or overly shy dogs.*
- *Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.*
- *Overshot or undershot bite or any jaw deformities.*
- *Fully erect ears.*
- Long or atypic hair.
- *Flat, straight croup with no slope.*
- *Dogs that deviate more than 2 cm over or under the standard.*

Note: 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.