



Standard n° 01-1/045

WDF Collie (Rough)

ORIGIN: (Great Britain)

UTILITY: Sheepdog.

CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle dogs (except Swiss Cattle dogs)

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY Shepherd dog Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs) Section 1 Sheepdogs Without working trial. This breed originates from an ancient Italian breed widespread across the whole Alpine and Pre-Alpine range and utilized as shepherd dog to drive the herd. Still today it is possible to see these dogs at work to lead the flocks in their seasonal moving from the lowlands to the mountains and the cattle to pasture both in lowland and in summer alpine pasture. It is easy to appreciate their natural aptitudes as drivers of ovines and cattle and very good guards of the animals in the Alpine huts and farms.

GENERAL APPEARANCE Mesomorph dog, harmoniously proportioned, combining elegance and strength, medium-sized, with sturdy but not heavy bones, lean and strong muscles, compact body almost square. The dogs working on the ovines, are usually in the lower range of height and weight, in the upper range the dogs working on the cattle.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS The body is slightly longer than the height at the withers. The length of the skull is equal to the length of the muzzle.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT Balanced temperament, vigilant but not aggressive. When required able to react with decision and bravery without rashness. Gifts of intelligence, moderation and patience make a perfect shepherd, guard and utility dog, suitable to a wide range of use, readily learning.

HEAD In proportion to the body size, parallel head planes.

CRANIAL REGION Skull Same length as the muzzle and width the half of the total length of the head. Prominent occipital crest.
Stop Decided, but not too marked

FACIAL REGION Nose Black, large, and well prominent. Muzzle Not pointed, but truncated, slightly tapering in top and lateral view. Straight nose bridge. Lips Close fitting, black like the palate. Jaws/Teeth Strong jaws with well filled cheeks. Complete bite (lack of PM1 tolerated). Scissor bite (pincer bite tolerated). Eyes Alert and lively expression. Nearly circular shape, with brown iris, darker or lighter according to the coat colour. By merle coat blue or heterochromatic eyes are tolerated. Ears Triangular shape rather small, carried erect or semi-erect or semi-dropping. Inserted well above the zygomatic arch. In attention very mobile.

NECK Well-muscled; gradually widening towards the shoulder and free from dewlap. Denser hair than in the remaining of the body.

BODY Compact body. Top Line Back top line straight. Croup oft slightly higher than the withers. Withers Elevated on the line of the back. Back Strong. Loin Short and strong. Croup Broad, well-muscled. Slightly sloping. Chest Broad and reaching to the elbows. Wide breast. Well-marked forechest. Underline and belly Belly strong and consistent.

TAIL Inserted high. Large and strong at root, gradually tapering towards the tip. Length must not exceed hock. In repose, it must be carried as "scimitar", while in action the tail "waves" but never curls over the back. Bobbed or stumpy tails are of high value.

LIMBS 3 FOREQUARTERS General appearance Bones strong, but not heavy; dry and strong muscles; stand true seen from every side and perfectly parallel in front view. Shoulder Long and oblique, well fastened. Upper arm Long and oblique enough. Elbow Strong, turned neither in nor out. Forearm Long and straight. Carpal joint Strong. Metacarpus (Pastern) Strong and short, as much perpendicular to ground as possible or barely slanting forwards. Forefeet Compact; arched, well-knit toes; thick and elastic pads; arched, big nails.

HINDQUARTERS General appearance Strong and brawny, but not heavy; stand true. Moderate angulation. Dewclaws generally present, single, or double. Thigh Medium length, wide and greatly brawny. Stifle (Knee) Little femur-tibia angulation. Lower Thigh Medium length, dry with well evident groove. Hock Dry and far from ground. Metatarsus (Rear pastern) Strong, perpendicular to ground. Hind feet It can be slightly oval and slightly turned outwards; arched, well-knit toes; thick, elastic pads; dark, big nails.

GAIT / MOVEMENT Trot. Pace tolerated at low speed. **SKIN** Well close-fitting and elastic.

COAT Hair On an average short or semi-long, coarse, hart or woolly. Short on the head, outer face of ears, lower part of limbs. Abundant undercoat. Colour
4 Basic colours: grey, black, fawn. Monochrome or bicoloured or tricolour. Possible presence of spots (merle), or tan markings, or carbonations. White spots on muzzle, breast and limbs allowed. By merle dogs the white cannot exceed 30% of the total coat surface.

SIZE AND WEIGHT Height at the withers Weight

FAULTS Males Females 55 / 60 cm 52 / 57 cm (tolerance +/- 3 cm) 18 / 35 kg 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. In particular: - Slanting croup - Dewlap - Saddle back

SEVERE FAULTS - Inverted sexual characters (masculine female or feminine male).

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS - Low inserted ears. - Overshot mouth, excessive undershot mouth, incomplete bite (lack of PM1 tolerated) - Shy or aggressive behaviour. - Lack of type - Severe faults affecting structure, coat, and colours not described in the standard. - Depigmented nose. - Blue eyes (by not-merle dogs).

N.B.: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

The Standard Commission

