

Slovak Chuvach



Slovenský čuvač

Štandard plemena FCI č. 142

Klub chovateľov slovenských čuvačov:

www.slovenskycuvac.info

Pôvod: Slovenská republika

Použitie: pastiersky pes

Klasifikácia: 1. skupina – pastierske a dobytkárske psy (okrem švajčiarskych salašnických psov); 1. sekcia – pastierske psy, bez skúšky

Dátum publikovania platného štandardu:

18. 8. 1965.

História

Slovenský čuvač, ktorý patrí ku skupine bielych horských a pastierskych psov, bol FCI uznaný 18. 8. 1965. Chovom čistokrvných slovenských čuvačov sa zaoberajú chovatelia na Slovensku a v Čechách od 30-tych rokov 20. storočia; Prof. MVDr. Antonín Hruža zaregistroval do plemennej knihy prvý vrh 4. 6. 1929. Chovateľský klub bol založený v roku 1933.

Celkový vzhľad a schopnosti

Plemenné znaky slovenského čuvača zodpovedajú horskému typu psa tvrdej konštitúcie, statnej postavy s huňatým bielym kožuškom. Má silnú kostru a živú, ostrážitú, neohrozenú a bystrú povahu. Je prispôsobený drsnému podnebiu. Slovenský čuvač je mierne obdĺžnikového tvaru v pomere 9:10 na silných, dosť vysokých nohách.

Účelové zaradenie je dané odpradáva používáním slovenského čuvača ako pastierskeho a salašnického psa na horských holiach a strážneho psa na strážení príbytkov a hraníc. Podľa prastarej pastierskej tradície sa chová vždy v bielej farbe, aby sa aj v noci dal rozoznať od dravých šeliem.

Slovak Chuvach

F.C.I. Standard N° 142 / 04. 06 . 1996 / GB

Slovak Chuvach Club: www.slovenskycuvac.info

Translation: Mrs. Chris Seidler.

Origin: Slovak Republic.

Date of publication of the original valid standard: 18. 8. 1965.

Utilization: This derives from its age old use as a shepherd and mountain dog in bare high mountain regions and as a guard dog for farms and borders.

Classification F.C.I.: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs (except Swiss Cattle Dogs). Section 1 Sheepdogs.

Without working trial.



Prof. Hruža (uprostred), rektor Vysoké školy zvěrolékařské v Brne s prezidentom T. G. Masarykom / Professor Hruža (centre), rector of the University of Veterinary Medicine in Brno, with President T. G. Masaryk



BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: *The breed group of white mountain dogs is derived from Arctic wolves, whose remains from pre-ice age have been preserved in the mountainous regions of Europe to the edge of the glaciers. These are the northern slopes of the Caucasus, the Balkans, specially the Rodope mountains, the Carpathians, specially the Tatra, the northern slopes of the Abruzzi and Alps and finally the Pyrenees. In these colder and damper areas, the alleged type of mountain dog is also accompanied by remains of flora and fauna whose nearest location were still found in Scandinavia by the Swedish explorer Wahlenberg. A similar connection with Nordic domestic animals we can, for example, find in the Tatra and Carpathian region with the Huzul horse, whose nearest relation is the Gudbrandstal horse. So it is with the Tatra Chuvach,*

HLAVA

Papuľa: je silná, má rovný profil a zaberá takmer polovicu dĺžky hlavy. Je dosť široká a mierne sa zužuje k tupým nozdrám čiernej farby.

Pysky: sú primknuté, v kútikoch uzavretého tvaru, s čiernou sliznicou, ktorá papuľu úzko a bez previsov lemuje. Pysky sú stredne hrubé, podnebie je čierne.

Čeluste: sú silné, s pravidelným, vždy úplným chrupom a s nožnicovým záhryzom.

Čelový sklon: mierny.



Lebka: silná, podlhovastá, v mozgovvej časti široká, čelo je zreteľné, široké, s plytkou úžľabinou, ubiehajúce dozadu. Očnicové oblúky sú primerané a na boky sklonené. Temeno hlavy je ploché, tylo zreteľné, s ostrým prechodom k silnému, mierne vyniknutému väzu. Profil te-

whose Nordic analogy is the Pomeranian Shepherd dog (Pommernscher Hütehund) and others.

Slovak alpine farming has a very ancient tradition. The Tatra Chuvach, together with the mountain sheep, the Huzul horse and the typical mountain inhabitants, form the basis for an economy which assumes the utilization of the pastures through animal husbandry.

The Slovak mountain people were largely free people, not suppressed by medieval forced labour, who protected the frontiers and paid their dues merely in the form of "sheep's cheese". Their organization was called "Wallachischer Bund (Union)" (Valasski Opasek), whose centre (until the repeal of forced labour) was in Košice. The members of this, basically, herding and military organization, carried out their service on the mountain meadows, always together with their typical dogs, the watch dogs of the Tatra and they were always depicted with them.

As a good guard, watch dog and companion as well as guide for the shepherds, the Tatra Chuvach has also proved its worth in the guarding of cattle, driving poultry and other domestic animals to pasture, as well as guarding different objects. Holiday makers visiting the mountain farmers to buy cheese and other products found pleasure in the thickly coated puppies and so transferred the breed to the low-lands, where they were not seldom regarded as a luxury breed because of their unusual appearance.

On the Polish side of the Tatra, where a similar breed, the Goral Dogs (Mountain Dogs), are kept, specially powerful animals are called "Liptauer" by the people which points to the Slovak origin. So the breeding region of the Tatra Chuvach has a topographic boundary.

The Stud Book of the Tatra Chuvach in Czechoslovakia was founded in 1929 by Professor Anton Hruza of the Brno University of Veterinary Medicine. The basic material stemmed from the area of the places Liptovska Lužná, Kokava, Východná v. Tatrách and the neighbourhood of Rachovo in the Carpathians. The first breeding establishment had the name "Ze zlaté studny" (of the Golden Fountain) and was founded in Svitavy and Brno. The Carpathian kennel had the prefix "Z Hoverla" (Of Hoverla). Since then the club for Tatra Chuvach breeders, with its headquarters in Bratislava, has kept exact records and held exhibitions, assessments, competitions and shows in all regions of the republic. Further old blood lines stem from the places Liptovské Hole, Velky Choč, Zakošané, Martin, Jedľová and Jeseníky.



The widest spread lines are those of Topás, Urán, Simba, Hrdoš, Ibro, Čuvo, Bundáš, Dinar, Samko, Bojar, Olaf and others.

Genetically, the Tatra Chuvach can be characterised as a "leucistic" mountain dog with black muzzle and to a lesser part as "flavistic" dog with brown muzzle and paler eye. From the combination of the mentioned genetic types, of which the former is dominant, stems a certain difference in the shading of colour, of

mena je mierne zaoblený.

Oči: tmavohnedé, oválne, bystrého pohľadu, priamej polohy. Viečka sú čierne, priliehajúce, sliznica vnútorných kútikov je tmavá, dojem výrazný.

Uši: sú vysoko nasadené, pri koreni pohyblivé,

kratšie, klopené do bočne neseného „V“ pozdĺž hlavy. Srst' na uchu je od polovice krátka, jemná. Dolný okraj ucha v pokoji siaha maximálne po kútiky pyskov.

Krk: je nasadený priamo a vo vzruchu je vysoko nesený. Je rovnako dlhý ako hlava; pri psoch je veľmi silný, bez laloka a s peknou hrivou.

TELO

Prsia: široké, prsná kosť je v rovine s ramennými kĺbmi.

Hrudník: v rebrách dobre vyklenutý.

Hrudná kosť: leží nad polovicou výšky v kohútiku a siaha pod úroveň laktá. Dĺžka hrudníka presahuje polovicu dĺžky tela, jeho šírka štvrtinu výšky v kohútiku. Rebrá sú klenuté, dozadu sklonené, dobre uzatvárajú brucho a slabinu.

Chrbát: rovný, v bedrách mierne klenutý, stredne dlhý, silný.

Bedrá: s krížami sú dobre viazané a svalnaté, primerane dlhé a veľmi pevné.

Brucho a slabiny: sú primerané k trupu, mierne vtiahnuté.

Zadok: silný, štvorcový, ľahko sklonený.

Chvost: nižšie nasadený, v pokoji zvislý, siahajúci po pätu. Má tvar cigary, bez zdvihnutého hrotu. Vo vzruchu a v pohybe je nesený oblúkovito nad bedrami.

KONČATINY

Predné končatiny: postoj je priamy, stĺpovitý, s dobrým zauhlením ramena a laktá, labky sú silné, okrúhle a zovreté. Končatiny sú vcelku dosť vysoké, najmä pri psoch.

Plece: strmé a dlhé, rameno svalnaté, pevne

the pigmentation of the eyelids, eyes, muzzle, lips and membranes.

Through strict selection favouring the first type, the judges and breeders achieved the type required by the following standard.

The number of club members with breeding stock and kennels has recently been counted as towards 200. Living registered dogs, at present in the republic, number nearly 800.

The quality of our breeding of the Tatra Chuvach is confirmed by favourable assessment at international shows (Prague, Brno, Liberec, Bratislava, Leipzig and others) and this with strong foreign competition.

General appearance: The Slovak chuvach's breed characteristics conform in type with those of a mountain dog of firm constitution, impressive appearance and thick white coat. It has a strong bone, a lively temperament and is vigilant, fearless and alert. For centuries it has been accustomed to the harsh climate of the Slovak mountains, especially the Tatra mountains. Its format is well within the shape of a moderate rectangle, the body resting on strong rather high limbs. Its vigilance and alertness helped to give the breed its name, as the Slovak word "čuvat" means to hear.

Behaviour and temperament: The chuvach is boundlessly faithful and courageous, always ready to fight off any intruder, be it even bears and wolves. In order to distinguish it from wild beasts in the night, it is, according to ancient tradition, only bred in white.

CRANIAL REGION

Skull: Strong, longish in shape, broad between the ears. The broad forehead has a shallow furrow tapering away towards the rear. Superciliary ridges are in proportion and slanted sideways. Top of head flat. Neck clearly defined from strong, moderately protruding nape of neck. Top of head, in profile, slightly domed compared to bridge of nose.

Stop: Moderate.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Black, especially in summer.

Muzzle: Straight in profile and about half length of head, fairly broad, tapering towards the front. Strong, of medium length, blunt.

Lips: Close fitting, corner of mouth closed. Mucous membranes black, for-

ming a narrow, not overhanging frame to the mouth. Medium thickness. Palate black.

Jaws/Teeth: Strong, always with complete scissor bite.

Eyes: Dark brown, oval shape, set in horizontally. Eyelids black, close fitting.

prímknuté k telu, sklonené k laktu, so silným svalstvom.

Predlaktie: zvislé, svalnaté a dlhé.

Zápästie: kostnaté a silné.



Záprstie: krátke, silné, mierne sklonené.

Labky: majú silné prsty a pazúry, pevnú klenbu, zovretý tvar, mäsité čierne nášľapové podušky a sú dobre zarastené srstou.

ZADNÉ KONČATINY

Zadok so stehnom: tvoria svalnatý, značne široký celok podlhovastého tvaru.

Koleno: je svalnaté, dobre zauhlené.

Predpätie: je šikmé, dlhé, so svalnatým lýtkom.

Päťový kĺb: je silný s kostnatou päťou, tupo zauhlený, s nižším, výrazným a širokým kĺbom.

Priehlavok: je kratší a silný, postavený zvisle, spojený s predpäťm plynulo, bez zaškrtienia päťovým kĺbom. Vlčie pazúriky nie sú žiaduce.

Zadné laby: sú trochu dlhšie než predné, ináč rovnako utvárané. Záprstie je trochu silnejšie a strmšie.

KOŽUCH

Srst: hustá, bielej farby, žltkastý nádych pri koreňoch uší je prípustný, ale nežiaduci; zreteľné žlté škvrny sú neprípustné. Okrem hlavy a končatín srst tvorí hustý, huňatý kožuch, bez cestičky na chrbte a bez závesov na chvoste a zadnej časti stehien. Pri psoch je nápadná hriva, srst na hlave a končatinách je krátka, priliehavá, na zadných stranách končatín trochu dlhšia. Od koreňov uší dozadu prechádza pozvoľna v hrivu. V kožuchu kryjú pesíky úplne podsadu: sú 5–15 cm dlhé, v hrive najhrubšie, inde mierne zvlnené. Na chrbte tvoria niekoľko priečnych vĺn zo súvislých polokučier. Samostatné kučery a rozpadavý kožuch sú nežiaduce. Kyprost a uzavretie kožucha sú podmienkou. Podsada je jemná, hustá, páperovitá, asi polovičnej

Membrane in the inside corner of the eye dark, making the eye expressive.

Ears: Set on high, mobile at set on. Of moderate length, hanging, lying close to head. Half way down, the ear has finer hair. When in repose, the rounded lower edge reaches to mouth level.

Neck: Set on straight. Carried high when alert. In male dogs very powerful with good mane. No dewlap.

BODY

Back: Straight. Of medium length and strong.

Loin: Moderately arched. Well attached to the sacrum, muscular, very strong and adequately long.

Rump: Strong, broad and slightly sloping.

Chest: Broad. Sternum bone reaching up to the height of shoulder joints.

Ribcage: Well sprung ribs. Sternum above half height at withers and reaching lower than elbows. The length of the ribcage exceeds half the body length; its breadth is a quarter of the height at withers.

Ribs: Arched, inclined towards rear and forming a clear transition to the flanks.

Belly: Belly and flanks appropriate, moderate tuck up.

Tail: Set on low. Standing and in repose hanging low, reaching to hock joints. Shape straight like a cigar, not curled at tip. When moving carried curled over loin.

LIMBS

Forequarters: Position straight, pillar-like, with good angulation of upper arm and elbow. Feet strong, round, tight. Legs generally rather long, specially in males.

Shoulders: Well laid back and long. Upper arm muscular and firmly attached to the body, inclined towards elbow.

Forearm: Vertical, strong, muscular and long.

Pastern joint: Bony and strong.

Pastern: Short, strong and moderately inclined.

Front feet: Strong toes and nails, firmly arched and round in shape. Well coated, with fleshy black pads.

Hindquarters: Buttocks, together with upper thighs, form a muscular

whole, longish in shape and of considerable breadth.

Stifle: Well muscled and well angulated.

Second thigh: Sloping, strong, well muscled.

Hockjoint: Strong, with blunt angle; rather low set but well defined and large.

Hock: Short and strong. Position vertical. There is no restriction at transition to hock. Dewclaws undesired.

Hind feet: Are slightly longer than front feet, otherwise same shape. Toes somewhat stronger and more arched.

Gait/movement: Surprisingly light footed in spite of its powerful build, agile and quick, in every terrain and in all weathers; with preference for trot.

Skin: Loose on body, otherwise close fitting. Skin pink; black pigmentation only round the eyes, the neck and muzzle where it merges with the black mucous membranes. Pads also black.

COAT

Hair: With the exception on head and limbs, the hair forms a dense coat without a parting on the back and without feathering on tail and buttocks. Males have a striking mane. Hair is short and close on head and legs, slightly longer on rearside of legs. Short hair gradually merges from set on of ears into the mane. Undercoat is completely covered by long hair in top coat. The latter is 5 to 15cm. Most wavy on mane, elsewhere moderately wavy, forming numerous waves across the back which merge into each other. Single waves, not joined, are undesired. Required is a light dense coat.

Undercoat: hair fine and dense, in length up to half or two thirds of hair of top coat. The undercoat is shed during the summer, so the coat loses its density, but remains light throughout the year on account of the wavy topcoat which forms no parting on the back.

Colour: White. Yellowish shading at set on of ears permitted but not desired. Distinct yellow patches are not permitted.



až dvojtretinovej dĺžky v porovnaní s pesíkmi. V lete vypľzne, kožuch stratí na huňatosti, ale nepoľahne; v dôsledku zvlnenia pesíkov si stále udržiava kyprost a na chrbte netvorí cestičku. Koža: na trupe voľná, na ostatných častiach tela tesne priliehajúca k telu, s ružovou pokožkou, pigmentovanou čierne len v okolí nozdier, papule a očí, kde prechádza do tmavých slizníc. Čierny pigment majú tiež podušky labiek.

Chôdza

Slovenský čuvač sa pohybuje ľahko, obratne

a rýchlo v každom teréne a za každého počasia; s obľubou klusá.

Veľkosť

Výška psa v kohútiku je 62–70 cm, sučky 59–65 cm.

CHYBY

Lahké chyby: plochá a plytká hrud', následky rachitidy alebo psinky, nesymetrický chvost, nesymetrické uši, pysky odtiahnuté od seba, splývavá, alebo úplne skučeravená srst', slabé osrstenie brucha, slabín a pohlavných orgánov.

Ťažké chyby: neúplný chrup, medvedie labky, veľmi uvoľnené pysky, škvŕny na mihalniciach a pyskoch

Vylučujúce chyby: predhryz, podhryz, kliešťový zhrzyz, žlté škvŕny kožucha, úplne svetlé dravčie oko, ružové škvŕny na nose a kryptorchizmus.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Dogs: 62 to 70 cm.

Females: 59 to 65 cm.

Weight: Dogs: 36 to 44 kg.

Females: 31 to 37 kg.

Measurements:

| | Dogs | Bitches |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Length of head (average) | 25 to 28 cm | 23 to 26 cm. |
| Length of cranial region | 13 to 15 cm | 12 to 14 cm. |
| Length of facial region | 12 to 14 cm | 11 to 13 cm. |
| Height at sternum level | 33 to 37 cm | 30 to 35 cm. |
| Depth of chest | 30 to 34 cm | 25 to 30 cm. |
| Length of body | 69 to 76 cm | 60 to 72 cm. |
| Length of ribcage | 40 to 47 cm | 37 to 44 cm. |
| Girth of chest behind shoulder | 70 to 83 cm | 68 to 72 cm. |
| Girth of chest at last floating rib | 60 to 70 cm | 56 to 65 cm. |

Angulation of joints: Shoulder joint: 107°.

Elbow joint: 145°.

Hip joint: 90°.

Stifle joint: 110°.



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.

- Pincer bite, missing teeth.
- Pendulous lips.
- Asymmetric position of the ears.
- Flat, not sufficiently deep chest.
- Tail laterately deviated.
- Bear-like feet.
- Dewclaws.
- Close fitting fringed coat, also completely wavy coat.
- Lack of coat on belly, flanks and genitals.
- Results of tickets or distemper.
- Excessively nervous, unbalanced character.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Pink spots on nose leather, lips or eyelids.
- Light eyes.
- Yellow patches in coat.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

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

