

Judging the Rhodesian Ridgeback



Breed Standard

- FCI Standard No 146 dated 10 December 1996
- Adopted in Australia 1 January 1998
- Origin: South Africa
- Standard supplied by Kennel Union of Southern Africa and Zimbabwe Kennel Club
- Amended October 2000

History

The Rhodesian Ridgeback is presently the only registered breed indigenous to Southern Africa. Its forebears can be traced to Cape Colony of Southern Africa where they crossed with the early pioneers' dogs and the semi-domesticated, ridged Hottentot hunting dogs. Hunting mainly in groups of two or three, the original function of the Rhodesian Ridgeback or Lion dog was to track game, especially lion, and, with great agility, keep it at bay until the arrival of the hunter.

The original standard, which was drafted by F.R Barnes, in Bulawayo, Rhodesia, in 1922, was based on that on the Dalmatian and approved by the South African Kennel Union in 1926.

The Rhodesian Ridgeback is still used to hunt game in many parts of the world, but especially prized as a watch-dog and family pet.

History



Scale of points

General appearance, size, symmetry and balance....	15
Ridge.....	20
Head.....	15
Legs and feet.....	15
Neck and shoulders.....	10
Body, back, chest and loin.....	10
Gait.....	10
Coat and color.....	3
Tail.....	2

Total 100

General Appearance

The Rhodesian Ridgeback should represent a well balanced, strong, muscular, agile and active dog, symmetrical in outline and capable of great endurance with a fair amount of speed. The emphasis is on agility, elegance and soundness with no tendency towards massiveness. The peculiarity of the breed is the ridge on the back, which is formed by the hair growing in the opposite direction to the rest of the coat.

General Appearance



Characteristics and Temperament

The ridge is the escutcheon of the breed. The ridge must be clearly defined, symmetrical and tapering towards the haunch. It must start immediately behind the shoulders and continue to the hip (haunches) bones. The ridge must contain only two crowns, identical and opposite each other. The lower edges of the crowns must not extend further down the ridge than one-third of its length. A good average width of the ridge is 5 cm (2ins).

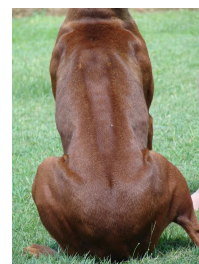
Temperament:

Dignified, intelligent, aloof with strangers, but showing no aggression or shyness.

Characteristics and Temperament



Characteristics and Temperament



Characteristics and Temperament



Head, eyes, ears and mouth

- Head And Skull:
 - Cranial Region: Skull - Should be of a fair length (width of head between ears, distance from occiput to stop, stop to end of nose, should be equal), flat and broad between the ears; the head should be free from wrinkles when in repose.
 - Stop - Should be reasonably well defined and not in one straight line from the nose to the occipital bone.
 - Facial Region - Nose - Should be black or brown. A black nose should be accompanied by dark eyes, a brown nose by amber eyes.
 - Muzzle - Should be long, deep and powerful.
 - Lips - Should be clean, closely fitting the jaws.
 - Cheeks - Should be clean.

Head, eyes, ears and mouth

- Eyes:
Should be moderately well apart, round, bright and sparkling, with intelligent expression, their colour harmonising with the colour of the coat.
- Ears:
Should be set rather high, of medium size, rather wide at base and gradually tapering to a rounded point. They should be carried close to the head.
- Mouth:
Jaws strong with a perfect and complete scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws. The teeth must be well developed, especially the canines or holders.



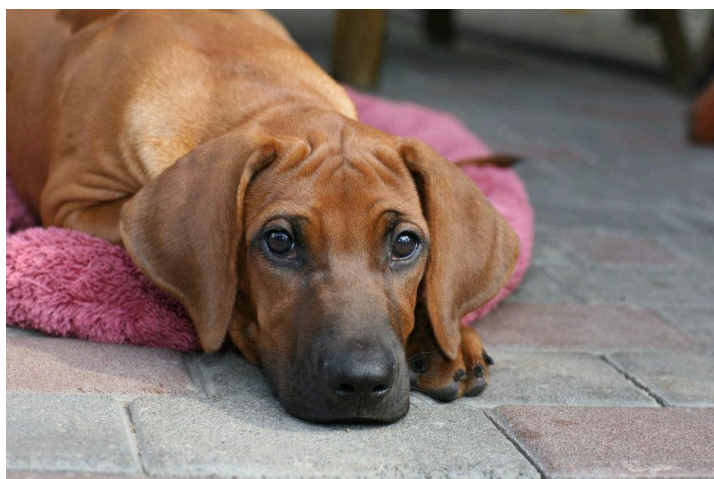
Heads



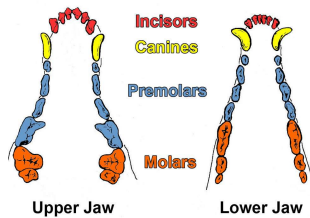
Eyes and ears



Eyes



Mouth



Neck and forequarters

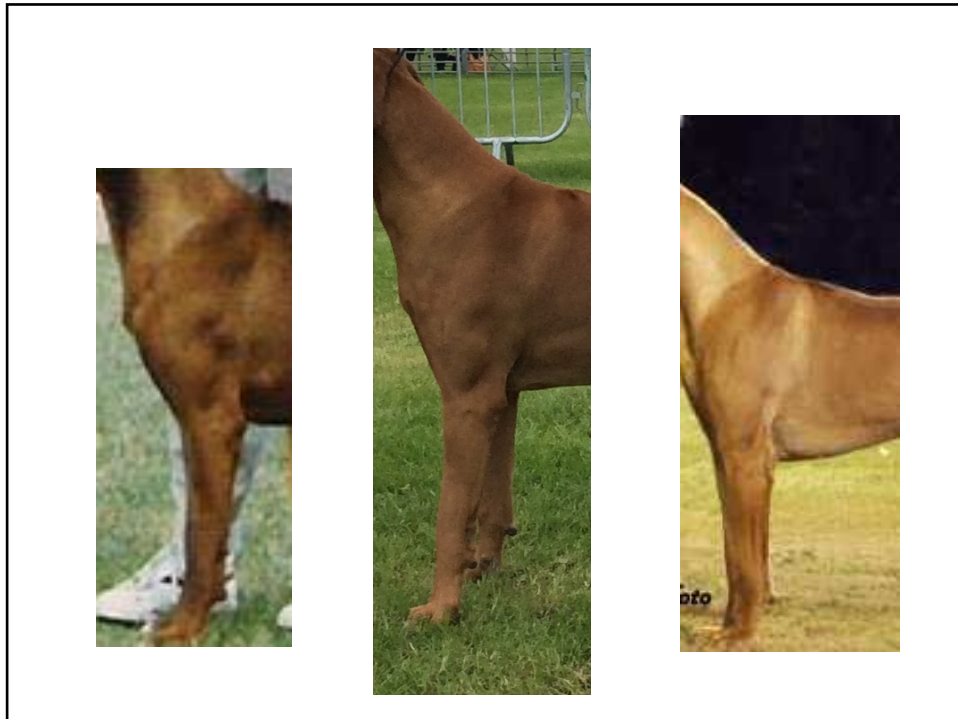
- Neck:
Should be fairly long, strong and free from throatiness.
- Forequarters:
The forelegs should be perfectly straight, strong and well boned, with the elbows close to the body. When viewed from the side, the forelegs should be wider than viewed from the front. Pasterns should be strong with slight spring. Shoulders - Should be sloping, clean and muscular, denoting speed.

Body and hindquarters

- Body:
 - Back - Powerful.
 - Loins - Strong, muscular and slightly arched.
 - Chest - Should not be too wide, but very deep and capacious; the brisket should reach to the elbow.
 - Forechest - Should be visible when viewed from the side.
 - Ribs - Moderately well sprung, never rounded like barrel-hoops.
- Hindquarters:
 - In the hind legs the muscles should be clean and well defined with good turn of stifle and strong hocks well let down.

Neck





Body



Hindquarters



Feet and tail

- Feet:
Should be compact and round with well arched toes and tough, elastic pads, protected by hair between the toes and pads.
- Tail:
Should be strong at the root and gradually tapering towards the end, free from coarseness. It should be of moderate length. It should not be attached too high nor too low and should be carried with a slight curve upwards, never curled.

Feet and tail



Gait/movement

Straight forward, free and active.



Gait and movement



Coat and colour

- Coat:
Hair - Should be short and dense, sleek and glossy in appearance but neither woolly nor silky.
- Colour:
Light wheaten to red wheaten. A little white on the chest and toes is permissible, but excessive white hairs here, on belly or above toes is undesirable. A dark muzzle and ears permissible. Excessive black hairs throughout the coat are highly undesirable.

Colour



Size

- Sizes:

The desirable heights are:

Dogs 63 cms (25 ins) to 69cms (27 ins)

Bitches 61cms (24 ins) to 66cms (26 ins)

Weight - The desirable weights are:

Dogs 36.5kgs (80 lbs)

Bitches 32 kgs (70 lbs)

Training aids



Judging

No !



Judging

- Yes !



The versatile Ridgeback



More



A memorable quote to finish on

Judge without fear or favour

(Unknown)