

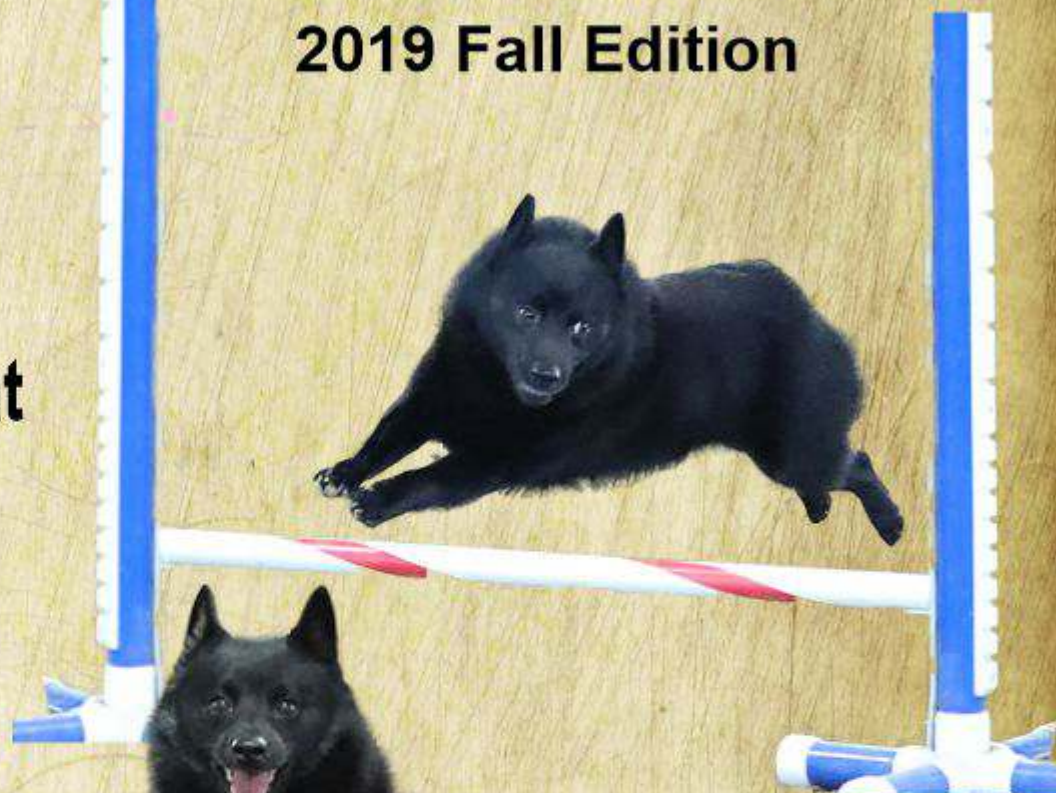


Bulletin

The Official Publication of the Schipperke Club of America, Inc.

2019 Fall Edition

"Here's Looking at
You, Kid!"



Blitzen

Another Classic



The Bulletin

Of the Schipperke Club of America, Inc.

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Blitzen:

**BISS GCH Am/Can CH AGCH PACH3 Willow's Who'll Stop the Rain?
RA MXP11 MXPC PDSP MJP12 PJPC PJSP PAX3 MFPG TQXP T2BP5 BCAT RATO**

Holder of multiple NADAC Agility Elite titles as well as titles in AKC Conformation, Rally, Barn Hunt, and Fast Cat. Consistently one of the top Schips in the U.S. in AKC and NADAC agility and the only Schip in the U.S. to hold a Grand Championship in both conformation and agility.

DOB 9/4/12

Owned & Loved by Deb Bruner



Message from the SCA President

Kathy Navarrete - knavarrete.sca@gmail.com

I hope everyone and their Little BDs are staying cool in this summer heat. We are over a third of the way through this year so I wanted to update you on a few things that the Board has been doing.



We are making major advances to the update on the Policy and Procedure Manual with it being approximately 50% of the way done.

The board is currently in negotiations with Marnie Layng to continue with the publication of the bulletin.

The 2020 National website is up and running. As a reminder the National will be held at the Robert's Centre in Wilmington, OH. The dates are April 19-24, 2020. There was a rumor that the Host Hotel for the National had been sold, this is NOT true.

If you know of anyone that you think deserves the AKC Sportsmanship award, please send your nomination to Vice President, Deb Dellamonica no later than October 1, 2019.

There have been some recent concerns voiced about the way the board handles business. I sent out an email blast to try and clarify this. However, there still seems to be some questions, so I will expand further on my explanation.

- The majority of board business (motions and discussions) are handled via email. A motion is made via email, seconded and then after 7 days of discussion the Recording Secretary sends a ballot. Board Members have 7 days to return their ballot. The results of all motions including how each Board Member voted are posted to the SCA website.
- Occasionally, the Board will have quick teleconference calls to discuss urgent topics; the results of all motions including how each Board Member voted are posted to the SCA website. Minutes are not taken for those calls in accordance with the C&BLs as it is not a meeting.
- An Official Meeting of the Board requires a 14 day written notice be sent from the Corresponding Secretary. Meeting minutes are taken and posted to the SCA website under the Member's Only section. Additionally, the results of all motions including how each Board Member voted are posted to the SCA website.

The Club is still looking for volunteers for the Ways and Means committee, if you are interested please contact the Board.

It is my sincere hope that all of you have a wonderful, healthy and happy fall.

Kathy Navarrete



Bulletin Submission and Publication Dates:

Submission Dates	Publication Dates
February 15th	March 1st
May 15th	June 1st
August 15th	September 1st
November 15th	December 1st

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Size & Frequency	Member Business Cards	One Full Page Ad	Multiple Full Page Ads	One Half Page Ad	One Quarter Page Ad
Per Issue	\$10.00 (size 3 1/2" x 2")	\$60.00 (up to 4 pictures)	\$45.00 (up to 4 pictures)	\$30.00 (up to 2 pictures)	\$20.00 (1 picture only)
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Front Cover (per issue only)	N/A	\$100.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
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Preferred placement (per issue only)	N/A	\$70.00 (per page)	N/A	N/A	N/A

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This Competitor's Path to AKC's Agility Grand Championship

by **Deb Bruner**

In 2016 AKC announced the Agility Grand Championship (AGCH) award, an award to recognize a lifetime of agility achievements. I never paid much attention to it, and certainly never considered it a goal until at some point I realized my Blitzzen and I had almost all of the necessary qualifying runs to achieve it. What does it take to achieve this award? Well, first off, money and time . . . but isn't that true of a lot of AKC events? In all seriousness, it does take a dedicated team to accomplish the award's requirements: 75 FAST Qs, 100 Standard Qs, 100 Jumpers Qs, 75 T2B Qs, 50 Premier Standard Qs, and 50 Premier Jumpers Qs (Qs = Qualifying Runs). In sum, an agility team has to run in all of AKC's agility games, not just the Standard and Jumpers courses that are part of the MACH/PACH awards.* Earning the AGCH is no small feat.

When I started agility with my first two Schips about 10 or 11 years ago, I did it for fun and didn't take it seriously as a sport or something to compete in. I only trialed about 3 times a year, and I didn't get much beyond the open classes (in either AKC or NADAC, another agility venue which I trial in); my one Schip, Bizzy, was reactive and was a challenge to work with, and Juno, while a happy partner, wasn't, shall we say, "invested" in the sport ... she would trot around the course, happily, and visit the ring stewards ... eventually get over the finish line jump When talking to an agility instructor one day, he said to me "The problem, Deb, is they don't have a good foundation and that's why you're having problems." Hmmm, foundation? No one had mentioned THAT to me before. Agility foundation? What is that exactly? Well, it's actually the most important part of agility training and involves building focus and engagement with your dog, playing training games, solidifying recalls, etc., that should be done before starting a dog on agility equipment. No one was offering this kind of training at the time in my local area, so I ended up seeking out private lessons with someone who could offer it: Andrea Dexter, a Seattle-area trainer (very gifted) and former national competitor. Training with her is a 2 hour drive each way, and I still work with her. But before I started working with Andrea, I made a point of researching Schip breeders and seeking out a new puppy that I could start from ground zero with, a clean slate.

My thoughts – and many of these thoughts are echoed by other competitors – around choosing a pup with an eye for agility involve working with the breeder early on when a litter is developing personality. Is the pup curious? Fearless? Independent, but capable of engaging with a human? How does it respond to noises, especially unpredictable ones? I think litters raised in a home environment (as opposed to separate kennels) are better because the home environment (and all that that entails) contributes to part of that foundation training I now do. Blitzzen is a Willow Schip, and I started asking Diane Johnson to play some games with the litter and tell me about the individual pups before I travelled from WA to CA to even pick out a pup. By the time I arrived at Diane's, I kind of had an idea whom I wanted, but needed to see for myself who might be the best pup for me. I observed the puppies for a couple days, played games ... I really appreciated Diane's willingness to work with me as it was my first time picking out a puppy with an eye for agility and I certainly was nervous/eager about finding the right one. Having a breeder help evaluate structure is also super important when choosing a pup. Without good structure, a dog won't hold up to agility's physical demands. Last but not least, I also took into consideration the sire and dam and their personalities because temperament is passed down to pups in addition to being molded by environment and training.

With Blitzzen finally chosen and at home at about 10 weeks old, I embarked in puppy socializing classes and in exposing him to as many new people and environments as I could. I started some puppy "agility prep" classes, took some conformation classes (my first!), some Nosework classes (again, my first!), all in an effort to see what he liked, what he didn't like, how we worked together, and so forth. Early on, even

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though having a great agility Schip was my hope, agility was just one of several things we were investigating; a dog can't compete until 15 months old in AKC Agility so we had lots of time to investigate various other sports. Working with Andrea in agility foundation work was simply amazing . . . as I mentioned above, it was a two hour drive each way for a two hour lesson and worth all the effort that took. An inspiring instructor can change EVERYTHING in a team, and that's where Blitzen and I really started flourishing. Although I knew I wanted to compete with Blitzen, I didn't have specific goals . . . I enjoyed agility as much as I enjoyed learning about showing and Nosework and eventually even Barn Hunt . . . Blitzen always proved to be a well-rounded and willing guy. I was finding that when I DID focus on a goal (e.g., qualifying for AKC's Agility Nationals once we started competing at the Masters level), I got caught up in the goal and not the day-to-day training and trialing . . . in other words, I was focused on the end result rather than on the means of getting there . . . which resulted in frustration and disappointment. Our successful teamwork and growing skills in class or private lessons didn't mean we could transfer those things successfully to a trial with all its pressure. Agility has a huge mental component and that was something I had never learned or even understood . . . a person's stress at a trial travels down the leash and while some high-drive dogs (e.g., most border collies) don't give a fig about their owner's state of mind, Blitzen is sensitive to any stress I radiate and we started struggling to have clean runs in trials. In 2015 our Q (qualifying) rate was about 10%, which is below the "norm" (in AKC, agility judges create their own courses, and the expectation is that there should be about a 30% Q rate). Blitzen and I would have that "one little thing" go wrong (typically, popping out of weave poles) practically every run, and I felt "stuck." Yes, focusing on each obstacle (as opposed to the end obstacle) is important, but there was still something wrong with my approach.

As I struggled to "get my head together" at trials, I was also starting to work with another agility instructor: Megan Foster, a 2015 World Team member. Megan is an excellent instructor and overall coach when it comes to competing. Dealing with one's mental state at any level of competition is important to her (as it is for all dedicated/pro athletes of any sport) and to help us, her students, she introduced us to Dr. Katherine McAleese and her Mind To Win workshops to help agility students/competitors improve their mental game in the sport. Kat is from Northern Ireland and comes from a family of agility competitors; she coaches various world-team (and other high-level) competitors to make sure their mental prep is as strong as any physical and training prep. I can't say enough positive things about Kat's coaching and it turned things around for me and made trialing more fun for Blitzen (mom conquered her nerves!). I had always been told it's about the journey, not about the Q, when it comes to competing in trials, but it was really Kat who got me to fully embrace this concept. I came to realize that when Blitzen and I were really "grooving" (for lack of a better description) I was happier than ever, regardless of whether we got a Q or not. I became braver on courses, risking Qs to try something new or just for fun! Megan helped Blitzen and I master premier courses, which I initially viewed as too challenging but with her help we started qualifying in them pretty regularly. In 2018 I realized we could indeed earn a Grand Championship in Agility if we just kept doing what we were doing . . . our Q rate was frequently 80-100% and then I was diagnosed with breast cancer.

I was driving to an agility trial when my physician called me with the news. From the tests I had had, I wasn't entirely surprised but the news was surreal . . . rather than turn around and come see her, as my doctor suggested, I competed that day, and the next, and the next . . . and kept competing, throughout the journey of treatment. Teamwork with Blitzen kept me feeling "normal" (as opposed to feeling like "cancer girl"); in fact, it was our teamwork that gave me a high that I couldn't replicate anywhere else. In April 2019, at a trial in my local training center, with my favorite agility judges, we earned our AGCH. Blitzen was 6-1/2 years old, and the second Schip in the U.S. to earn this award. The AGCH is considered a lifetime achievement, but with my partner still so young, we are continuing to compete in

This Competitor's Path to AKC's Agility Grand Championship by Deb Bruner con't

AKC and NADAC (but we aren't competing quite as much). Earning the AGCH takes a lot of dedication, classes, and trialing; I'm very glad I kept researching ways to get us through the rough patches and I'm very grateful to my trainers. Most of all I'm grateful to have such a special Schip like Blitzen in my life. He's a very forgiving dog in that he never gets frustrated with my handling errors and is always eager to work with me. He is, by far, the better half of our team. It IS about the journey, above all, and I'm grateful for what this Schip continues to teach me about life.

TIPS for the new agility student:

- There are many handling styles in agility, and you need to figure out what's best for you. Sometimes you'll learn a particular handling style as a new student, and then you discover someone else teaches different or even contradictory handling. It's not a bad idea to expose yourself to different handling styles but un-learning styles or techniques takes a lot of effort and time and can cause some issues in your partnership with your dog. Before starting classes, try and talk to the instructor and learn what their approach is to handling – and even dog training, because dog training is as important as handling.
- If you can learn about these things before you get too far, you might be better off in the long run.
- Find an inspiring instructor! If you don't like the instructor, the class may not be for you, even if the instructor has tons of titles and accomplishments and accolades as a competitor.
 - There are so many agility venues these days – USDAA, AKC, NADAC, CPE – that it can be confusing to figure out which is right for you. Again, do your homework before venturing into a particular venue. Some may be a good fit for you and your partner, others maybe not so much. Others, like NADAC, are really focused on dog safety and offer “intro” levels to help teams learn how to compete.
 - A downside of all the agility being offered these days is the possibility of competing year-round. Some may say, “Cool!” The problem with year-round competitions is that a dog may never get any rest or recovery time. Think about professional athletes: do they compete all year round? No. Every person – and dog – should be taking time off. Let your dog just be a dog! Go hiking, let your dog lounge on the couch, let your dog do other things! Everybody needs a break.
 - Don't rush your dog. Take time to enjoy the training journey. This sounds SO simple but I know so many competitors who start competing in AKC right at 15 months, regardless of whether the dog is ready. If things go wrong early on, they are not going to get better by you just showing up at every trial hoping for the best. Lots of new agility students just want to “hurry up and get there” because a good team makes agility look SO easy and SO much fun. But that smoothness and success comes with lots of training and time. Slow and steady might be the better training option. So what if you venture into a trial, at novice level, if your dog is well beyond 15 months old?
 - Check out Katherine McAleese on-line! She blogs, has live video sessions, and you can subscribe to her teachings which gives you access to a ton of articles and such that can help you develop your mental game when it comes to agility (and let's face it, agility teaches us a lot about ourselves and life in general).
 - Fenzi Dog Sports Academy: Check It Out!

This Competitor's Path to AKC's Agility Grand Championship by Deb Bruner con't

If you already know about FDSA, then you know what a goldmine this academy is. If you don't know about FDSA, check it out! The academy offers world-class, cutting edge instruction on-line through classes and webinars on a myriad of topics. There is truly something for everyone at the Fenzi Academy. While the FDSA website states that they specialize in training for competitive dog sports, they are really open to anyone who wants to be a better trainer. You can be a hobbyist or competitor. What is key to the Fenzi Academy is that their training philosophy is focused on clarity and respect. I have learned a lot from the various classes I have taken on-line and from my agility instructors who are well versed in Fenzi-based training methods. www.fenzidogsportsacademy.com

- *MACH – Master Agility Champion. PACH – Preferred Agility Champion. The designation “preferred” means the dog jumps 4” lower than it normally would under the height guidelines. Note that only MACH and PACH accomplishments count toward the AKC Agility Invitational in Florida each December; the invitational doesn't take into consideration the AGCH, which leads me to question whether the best agility dogs are really represented at the Invitational, but that's a different topic!

A black Schipperke dog named Ace is running in a grassy field. The dog is holding a white plastic bag in its mouth. The background is a soft-focus green field.

Ace
#1 Schipperke in Fast Cat!!
*As of August 8, 2019.

**Zoom
Zoom**

**CH Willow's My Aim Is True
RN NAP NJP BCAT**
Average speed 21.49 mph

**Loved by
Deb Bruner**

Created by
Danleek Graphic
Design

You want performance?

Luke does performance !!!

LUKE



**With over 200 + titles and still showing at 12 years old,
Luke has 3 Conformation, 9 Agility, and Rally Championships !!!
A few of the venues that Luke has titles in are;**

**Rally, Obedience, Conformation , Herding , Weight Pull, Lure Coursing
FAST CAT, Barn Hunt, Carting, Parkour, Scent Work, Trick Dog
and he is not done yet. Below is his formal name with titles (not all of course).**

CH Kurakuma Jedi Night of Alliance

**Int CH, AKC CH, UKC CH, MACH3, TACH, NATCH-V, RTCH, ATCH, PDCH, PACH,
U-AG1, U-CDX, U-WP U-RO2 Kurakuma Jedi Night of Alliance BN, PCD, PCDX,
CDX, GN, GO, VER, RAE2, RM, T2B, T2BP, TQX, PAX, CAX, TKP, FDC, SWN, FCAT,
RATN, NDD, HOF, CDX (ASCA), ACE, BHI, PKD-T, SD-NB, SD-ND, SD-NS, SD-NC,
CW-PR, CW-ARF, CW-ZR1.5, CW-Ob2**

**I want to thank, Dawn Wilcox of Kurakuma Schipperkes for letting me,
Lori Hobbs , be a Mom to my BFF Luke !!!**

Trick Dogs

By *Kathy Swan*

We love trick dogs. Nearly every year there are dog acts on America's Got Talent (AGT). Some dogs sing, like 3-year old Golden Retriever, Oscar. Irving, the Boston terrier was the star of a ventriloquist act. José danced with his Golden, Carrie. Mia Moore the Poodle counted for Edna.

The acts that really stand out are dogs with many tricks. In 2012, Richard Olate won the \$1,000,000.00 prize with his troop of performing rescues. Before AGT, Olate Dogs performed in the Big Apple Circus and Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus. They appeared in TV commercials and on multiple morning programs. In 2016, Ginger billed as "the most talented dog in the world," rescued Patrick from the crushing darkest of his obsessive-compulsive disorder. She wowed the judges with her multiple skills including balancing on a suspended rope.

The Pompeyo Family Dogs featured nine rescue dogs in 2017. They performed with Jorge and Natalya plus daughter Katerina. Their family has a circus background. The same year, Sara delighted audiences with her border collie Hero. In 2012, the duo appeared on "The Late Show with David Letterman" and was quickly picked up by Stunt Dog Productions, which set the stage to begin performing for larger shows and events. In one AGT competition, Hero gave Sara CPR as part of a beach themed act. In another, Hero appeared with fellow rescue, Loki. The final performance incorporated parts of agility, dock diving and flyball as well as other "tricks." They finished in fifth place. This year, Border collie, Falco with trainer Lukas made it through the judges' cuts. At each level of competition, acts return with new material. Lukas runs the School of Dog in Vienna, Austria. This is not their first time on TV. They are the stars of a TV commercial in Austria for Jeep. We will see what Falco brings to the stage next.

Professionals trained most of the dogs mentioned. Very few were family pets trained for personal amusement. Training our pets has long been a source of entertainment. Kids teach their dogs to rollover, sit-pretty and play dead because it is fun. Dog training methods and philosophies have changed substantially since "The Koehler Method of Dog Training" (published in 1962).

Do More With Your Dog! ®

Like many Kyra Sundance (dog trainer, performer, and author) has a reward-based approach to dog training. Her bestseller *101 Dog Tricks* (published in 2007) shows the simple steps to teach dogs tricks. Sundance and her Weimaraner have appeared at professional sports halftime and television and stage shows. Before her performing career, she was active in competitive dog sports and was a set trainer for dog actors. Kyra is the force behind "Do More With Your Dog! ®". She rolled out a trick dog titling program in 2009 that follows criteria for tricks found in her books. The first four levels; Novice, Intermediate, Advanced and Expert, are processed by submitting a form signed by a witness. [The witness criteria must now be a Certified Trick Dog Instructor or a video witnessed by a FaceBook Spark Team.] Trick Dog Championship requires video submission for staff review.

As one would expect, the complexity of tricks increases as a dog advances through the titles. However, the number of tricks needed actually decreases. Novice (TKN) title requires fifteen tricks. There are basic manners such as sit, stay, come, down, fetch, drop-it (give), loose leash walking, and kennel up (go to crate/bed). Other fun tricks include walking on a balance beam, rolling out a carpet with a nose and singing. With 48 tricks to pick from, dogs can really strut their stuff. Novice tricks do not have to be perfect. Treats or toys may be used as a lure for up to half of the tricks. Tricks at all

Trick Dogs

By *Kathy Swan* con't

levels must be taught through positive reinforcement methods and physical manipulation is not allowed. Advanced or Expert tricks count as two tricks.

Titles are completed in sequence. Intermediate Trick Dog (ITD) has a list of 42 behaviors of which 12 are required. You may re-use a higher-level trick for multiple titles. Treats or toys may be used as a lure on no more than 25% of tricks. A sampling of tricks is; balance ball, go around, close a door, hide in a box, ladder (on ground), perch work, sit pretty (beg) skate board (two feet) and wave.

Advanced Trick Dog (ATD) and Expert Trick Dog (ETD) perform off-leash. A pointed finger may be used, but no treat or toy lures. Handler may give multiple cues, but not badger the dog (ex: "weave weave, weave" is OK, but not "Fetch! Go on! Get it! Go get it! Go!"). A handler shall not hover over or crowd the dog. Each title requires five tricks (expert tricks may be used for advanced title). Some of the advanced tricks are; back up (5 feet), bow, jump into arms, play dead, pull a wagon, roll a ball with two feet, and walk another dog. Expert tricks demonstrate behavior chains, balance and athleticism. Tricks include barrel roll with dog on top, handstand against the wall, kennel up (open door, go in, close door), push a shopping cart, and skateboard with 3 or 4 paws on.

To earn the Trick Dog Championship, a dog must demonstrate coordination, targeting (mouth, paw and nose) and scent discrimination. There is distance work – going to a mark or pedestal 20 feet away and performing six cued behaviours from that distance. Silent cues used for six tricks. The dog demonstrates a behaviour chain and five tricks from the Expert list. The tricks are videoed and a link sent to DMWYD of review. Thousands of dogs have earned trick titles. Other animal species have earned titles too; cat, goat, guinea pig, horse, miniature horse, pig and rabbit. The first dogs to earn TDCHs in September 2011 were Vela (Flat-coated Retriever) and Seppala (Siberian Husky). At this writing, three Schipperkes (Tori, Theo and Lexie) are among the hundreds of dogs along with Ace (Guinea Pig) and Rose (Miniature Horse) to earn their TDCH.

The program continues to evolve with modifications. While the number of tricks needed for each level remains the same, the array of choices has increased. There are now skills from other performance and companion dog sports; agility, scent work, scooting (mushing), treibball, tracking, and weight pull.

Collaboration with AKC

In early 2018, Do More With Your Dog! (DMWYD) announced the collaboration with the American Kennel Club to have titles recognized in AKC registry, and to have these titles officially added to registered names. They continue to support each other in their shared goals. AKC features four of Sundance's training books and offers AKC Trick Dog merchandise such as ribbons, rosettes, patches or evaluator pins at the online store.

Initially, AKC rolled out four Trick titles. DMWYD titles Novice through Advanced titles correspond to the AKC suffixes TKN, TKI, and TKA. Expert and Champion titles correspond to the AKC suffix TKP. The process is simple, submit the Title Application with a copy of the DMWYD title and fee. Recently, AKC added a fifth title, Elite Performer (March 1, 2019) The Evaluator Guide containing a description of each trick is available at: http://images.akc.org/pdf/june_1_eval_guide_-final.pdf

AKC has trick checklists for each of the titles. For Novice Trick Dog (TKN) the dog performs ten skills from the Novice list. The list includes 20 tricks plus two handler's choice. Tricks are similar to DMWYD. If a dog has a Canine Good Citizen (CGC) on record at AKC, it can do five additional listed tricks to earn the TKN. The CGC will count as five tricks because the dog has already been tested on

Trick Dogs

By *Kathy Swan* con't

foundation behaviors (i.e., sit, down, come, stay and walk on a leash). CGC and Trick Dog titles may be earned on the same day, however, handlers should send both applications in the same envelope so the CGC is recorded first. Handlers may use a food or toy lure if needed and use food/clicker reinforcers. Titles are earned in sequential order. An AKC CGC Evaluator signs application forms. Intermediate Trick Dog (TKI) requires ten of the 32 listed Intermediate tricks including no more than two Handler's Choice tricks (optional). Dogs must have the Novice Trick Dog Title; CGC is not required. Tricks must not have been previously submitted for Novice. A more advanced version of the same trick may be performed. Handlers may not use lures unless specified, but may use food rewards or clickers. At this level, the dog will do the trick twice for the evaluator. A few highlights are manipulating an interactive canine game, go find (dog finds hidden handler), ring doorbell and weave with lure.

Ten tricks are also required to earn the Advanced Trick Dog (TKA) any of 44 tricks listed with two optional handler's choice. The dog will perform the trick once for the evaluator. Tricks must be Advanced and not previously submitted for other titles. Tricks include turning on a battery-operated light, pivoting with paws on a disc, sneezing, and weave poles without lures.

For the Trick Dog Performer (TKP) title, handlers perform a short routine with at least ten tricks. Three or more tricks must be from the Performer level. The remaining tricks can be from the Performer, Advanced or Intermediate levels and must be tricks not previously submitted for other titles. At least three tricks must have props. Agility and obedience equipment are not allowed in the Performer level (or for Elite Performer). However, handlers can design their own equipment (e.g., "Superman" jumps over buildings made of cardboard, or the dog does a scent exercise with toys, shoes or household items). [Evaluator Guide is periodically updated with new performer tricks.] Tricks may be done as either ten unrelated tricks done one after the other or as a part of a routine with a theme or story. While a themed or story is not required, these can be very entertaining and useful for dogs who are working in schools and therapy setting.

The goal of Performer and Elite Performer levels is to put together a routine that entertains others. The Trick Dog Elite Performer (TKE) tests this truly elite trick dog level. It requires the dog to perform ten tricks with at least five props and there must be a story. The routine is presented and videoed before an audience of five or more people (shown in the video). The recording is done in one continuous take. The handler or assistant may tell the story while the dog performs. [AKC offers Tips for Writing Elite Performer Scripts.] The performance includes ten tricks from Advanced or Performer (minimum of five from Performer level). At least five tricks have use props. Submit the script with the application that identifies the tricks and props.

Performing Schip Family

All of my Schipperkes have taken canine Parkour classes at various times. The youngest began immediately after completing her STAR puppy class to increase confidence and prepare her for agility. The oldest was in class to maintain core strength and keep her mind nimble learning new things in her teen-years. For other dogs, the class was just something silly to do for my amusement. In Parkour, dogs interact with a variety of objects and perform different behaviours such as two-on, four-on, over, under, around or through. Some items are solid and stationary like an iron park bench. Others wiggle or move when the dog touches it such as a balance peanut or Little Tike car. I refer to this as their "Circus Monkey class."

I heard about DMWYD trick titles around Christmas 2016. Many of my dogs (there were six at that time) had the necessary repertoire to earn titles. Titles must be earned in order; however, the

Trick Dogs

By *Kathy Swan* can't

evaluations can be done consecutively on the same day. After class, my Parkour instructor (also an AKC evaluator) began testing Gracie and her daughter Missy. They earned their Advanced Trick Dog Titles in February 2017. A couple of months later, Gracie's sister, Joy completed her ATD. Missy and Joy relied on their extensive agility skills for many of the tricks, while Gracie was able to use her Nosework expertise.

After DMWYD and AKC teamed up, it was time for the family matriarch to test. At 15-years-old, Sassy had retired from agility and was competing in Nosework. Since she already had a CGCA, Sassy simply preformed five more tricks for her TKN. In the spring of 2018, Missy, Joy and Gracie added their Trick Dog Performer titles (the highest AKC title at that time). My youngest, Glory completed TKN, TKI, TKA and TKP when she was 18-month-old. They are a source of continuous entertainment and delight. Typical Schips, they are ready to learn something new.

I urge everyone to look into Trick Dogs. Kyra Sundance encourages people to "Do More With Your Dog! ®". Dogs have a way of making the activities we share with them more fun, and by giving them training, we allow them to participate in more areas of our life. Perhaps next season, there will be a troupe of little black dogs on the stage of America's Got Talent.

AKC Trick Dog National

AKC announced its First Trick Dog National Competition. AKC Elite Performer Trick Dogs everywhere can participate in this inaugural event. As long as your dog has the Elite Performer Trick Dog title (by September 2, 2019), you can submit a routine. If you have more than one great routine, you may submit up to two videos (per dog) to the competition. If two videos for a dog are submitted, only one can win.

- The routine may, but does not have to adhere to all of the requirements for earning your AKC Elite Performer Trick Dog title. For example, the Elite Performer title requires that you use at least five props and five Performer level tricks. While you don't have to do this in your submission for the competition, keep in mind that performances with props and higher-level tricks may be likely to score better.
- The routine must be no longer than 6 minutes (not including the set-up or take down of props). A minimum of ten tricks should be included.
- The video must be shot in one continuous take as if the dog was performing their routine at a show.
- As is the case with all Elite Performer routines, there must be a theme or story. For this virtual competition, you may, but are not required to include an audience in the video.
- The routine may include music and props. A script may be read by a helper, the handler may tell the story, the video may include written words to narrate the story, or the handler can use music to depict the mood (e.g., the story is the dog goes to France and French music plays as the dog does the tricks).
- The Handlers may wear costumes; dogs may wear a decorative collar or neck ruffle but may not wear costumes.
- You may use a new video, a video previously submitted to AKC for review, or a video of a past trick dog performance.
- The dog must be living at the time of the submission.
- For the video, keep in mind that AKC would like to post the winning video. Think about the background (e.g., not your kitchen) and your style of dress (e.g., shoes are a good thing!)
- The routines will be judged based on:
 - Creativity

Trick Dogs

By *Kathy Swan* con't

- Fluency (accuracy of tricks, difficulty)
 - Flow from one trick to the next
 - Handling skills
 - Entertainment value
 - Overall impression (background, etc.)
- The application including the video link must be received by 5:00 p.m. on Friday, November 1, 2019.

AKC will begin accepting application submissions for the AKC Trick Dog National Competition on September 2, 2019. Applications will be available on that date.

The winner of the 2019 AKC Trick Dog Competition will receive a cash prize of \$500 and two semi-finalists will each receive \$250. The winners will be featured in AKC media, their videos will be on the AKC Trick Dog web page, and they will receive a commemorative plaque.

The winner will be announced December 2, 2019.

<https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/akc-virtual-trick-dog-competition-rules>



**RAFFINEE ISLE B DANC'N N THE RAIN
FDC CA BCAT CGCA CGCU TKA RN**

Joseph

**Shown in Performance, Companion
and Conformation events**

Created by
Mordeek Graphic
Design

**Owned by Julia Ficklen Sadler
Bred by Virginia & Joyce Larioza**



Announcing the First

AKC Trick Dog National Competition

AKC Elite Performer Trick Dogs everywhere can participate in this inaugural event. As long as your dog has the Elite Performer Trick Dog title (by September 2, 2019), you can submit a routine.

- The routine does not have to adhere to all of the requirements for earning your AKC Elite Performer Trick Dog title.
- Performances with props and higher level tricks may be likely to score better.
- The routine must be no longer than 6 minutes.
- A minimum of ten tricks should be included.
- The video must be shot in one continuous take.
- There must be a theme or story.
- The routine may include music and props.
- Handlers may wear costumes; dogs may wear a decorative collar or neck ruffle but may **not** wear costumes.
- You may use a new video, a video previously submitted to AKC for review, or a video of a past trick dog performance.
- The dog must be living at the time of the submission.
- The routines will be judged based on:
 - creativity
 - fluency (accuracy of tricks, difficulty)
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<https://www.akc.org/sports/trick-dog/akc-virtual-trick-dog-competition-rules>

Skyfyre

Presents

Sootie

Multi-Group Placing
**AM GCh Deloran's On
Board Viking**

**Currently ranked #2 Bitch
All Breed and,
#4 Bitch in Breed**



Cook Inlet Kennel Club
July 26, 2019
Group first
Judge: Janis McClary

Owned & Loved by:
Leisl & Del Shagen
Skyfyre
Bred by:
Ursula Hutton
Deloran



Created by
Mardeck Graphic
Design



Kenai Kennel Club July 13, 2019
Group first Judge: Patricia Trotter

Barn Hunt and Schipperkes: What you need to know, a judge's perspective

by Karen Cummings BHA, PSD & AKC Scent Work judge

Barn Hunt is a dog sport that has been gaining popularity since 2012. When I first heard about the sport I was convinced that this was a sport that our little black dogs would love to play. Barn Hunt is, at its core, an instinct driven game. Our dogs are asked to use their noses to find a rat. The rats are beloved pets that are safely contained in PVC tubes. The tubes are hidden on a course of straw bales for the dogs to search.

Schipperkes have a great instinct for hunting critters. It seems like Barn Hunt is a sport made just for the little black dogs that we all love. As of this writing the BHA website lists the following statistics for titles earned by Schipperkes:

- 64 Instinct (RATI)
- 39 Novice (RATN)
- 15 Open (RATO)
- 11 Senior (RATS)
- 8 Master (RATM)
- 8 Rat Champion and Rat Champion Excellent (RATCH & RATCHX)
- 4 RATCHX2
- 2 RATCHX3, 4 & 5
- 1 RATCHX6, 7,8 & 9

I am hoping to see even more Schipperkes competing in Barn Hunt in the future. In my area, there are several Schipperke owners that have competed in the sport. I love seeing all my friends trying out this sport that I love.

I started competing in Barn Hunt with my Schipperke “Heidi” in early 2014. My friend, Eva Fowler, added Barn Hunt to her budding dog sport facility and we started competing and offering lessons. She and I then became Barn Hunt judges and I brought my background in training and showing other dog sports and horses to the Barn Hunt ring.

We have been offering lessons and judging teams all over the country for five years. We’ve seen a lot of dogs introduced to Barn Hunt. Some dogs embrace the sport easily. They just “get it” from the start. Those dogs just need practice to hone their instincts. Some dogs, however, need more training and work. Schipperkes should have no issue becoming good Barn Hunt dogs, but we all know that Schipperkes sometimes like to make us work a little harder. There are many ways to train a dog that does not show immediate aptitude. To get started in the sport, you can find Barn Hunt clubs on the BHA website, www.barnhunt.com. You can also check social media for other local training opportunities. Once you find a local club you can introduce your Schipperke to the rats and the straw bales. Another good



Karen & Heidi

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resource is a book authored by Eva and our good friend Deb M. Eldredge, DVM. The book, "Barn Hunt: A Game of Hide & Seek For Dogs" (CleanRun publications), is a comprehensive resource that includes training ideas to assist dogs in successful hunting. There are several Schipperkes featured in the images in this book, so that makes it fun!

As a Barn Hunt judge, I truly enjoy watching the dogs' instincts at work to search out the rats and identify the location for the handler. There are things that I see as a judge that I want handlers to know when they play Barn Hunt.

The first thing I would suggest for all new exhibitors is that they read the Barn Hunt rule book. The rules were recently revised for a second time. The revised rules went into effect on June 1, 2019. One of the

big changes has the rule book split into 3 sections- one each for competitors, judges and clubs. For most exhibitors, the competitors section will be adequate, but I recommend that you read the other two sections at least once. The rules are available on the BHA website. I cringe when I hear exhibitors say "I didn't know I could or, couldn't do that...", "whatever the issue is. So many exhibitors jump right in and enter a trial and enjoy a good success. But at least a passing glance at the rules should happen prior to walking into the ring for the first time. As a judge it breaks my heart to NQ a team for something simple.

Second on my list is for everyone to have fun!!! The dogs love this sport. They play because it is fun for them. Don't steal your dog's joy. Take time to observe your dog being a dog; sniffing, jumping, exploring. As an exhibitor you may have several purposes for competing. You may be competitive and hope for lots of

ribbons. You may want to see how training has improved your hunting teamwork. You may enjoy the comradery of the dog show community. For the dog, the purpose is all about the adventure of sniffing in a new place and finding prey! So, no matter what, I hope everyone enjoys watching their dog having fun doing what dogs do best. I've always said, if you can't afford to laugh off the cost of a dog show entry, you should not be entering. No one has a perfect run every time. We all have failures of training, circumstance and luck. There will be another dog show next week somewhere...Try again next time.

Along with having fun, remember to breathe! Take your time and work within the relationship that you have with your furry best friend.

My third point has to do with rewards. Barn Hunt is special in that we allow praise in the form of petting during a run. It's all outlined in the rule book, so we want you to take advantage wherever you can! Every time your dog successfully finds a rat for you, make sure they know it's a wonderful thing. Praise can be verbal and physical (no treats or toys in the ring). Many dogs really enjoy working the tube so we can reward them by allowing some digging and biting as long as the tube is held steady. The physical praise can be pats and rubs and can go on as long as needed, but the clock is still ticking during this period, so keep that in mind. Many handlers get so nervous that they forget this praise period. Think



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about it from the dog's perspective.... the dog finds the rat and is all excited about the find and then we take it away. If there is no praise in there, the dog may not tell you where the rats are! Most Schipperkes figure this out real fast. Have you ever heard "no cookie, no play"? That's what my Schipperkes often say to me. So, while we can't hand out cookies in competition, we can still make it worth while for the dog to continue on and find more rats.

One last thought; if you have an intact female, be prepared in case she comes into heat while trialing. Keep a pair of bitch pants in your car, or in your dog show bag. Barn Hunt allows females in season to compete, but only if you have appropriate pants for her. She will run last in her class, and may be in a blind with other dogs who agree to be in close proximity to her. Additionally, if you have a male dog that may be interested in a female, be aware of the BIS (bitch in season) rules so that you can advocate for your dog at the trial.

Keep in mind that the AKC recognizes BHA titles and you may even see a Barn Hunt trial held in conjunction with an AKC show.

As a judge, I celebrate the successes teams experience in my ring and empathize with the flubbed runs. Schipperkes love this sport, but they need to have fun too. Our little devils are smart and agile and have a great instinct for hunting. So have fun with your dog and celebrate your relationship with your best friend doing something they were bred to do!

Karen Cummings
Karen@littleblackdogs.com



Ch Mardecks Little Black Book RATCHX2 RATI CZ8S SWN SIA CL1-F SD-NB SD-NE TKN FDC (Heidi Ho)
GCH Ch Hi-Co's Brighter Than Ewe at Coyote Run RATI RATO RN SIN SEN SCN DN TKN FDC CGC (Bridget)
AM/CAN Ch Mardecks Millennium Magic CD RE AXJ AXP OFP OAC OJC OGC TN-N CGC (Maggie/The Bagel)
AM/CAN Ch Mardecks Mister Magnatititude RN CTL1-R CTL1-F RATI CGC (Magnum)
Khaos Secret Agent Man Can/AM/UKC CD RN OA OAJ NGC NAC NJC RS-N CGC (Taz man)



Barn Hunt and Schipperkes: What you need to know, a judge's perspective

by Karen Cummings BHA, PSD & AKC Scent Work judge



An Agility Schipp's Adventure at Westminster

by Joe Sangenito

Jett competed at the Westminster Master Agility Championship for the first time in February 2016. By that time, she was a seasoned agility dog who had earned her Master Agility Champion title (MACH), and had competed at the 2015 AKC Agility Invitational (our first big event) a few months earlier. When we walked into the Westminster venue, I immediately knew this was going to be a whole different experience. The venue was decorated in the traditional Westminster purple with the Westminster logo and flowers everywhere you looked. The 2 rings were surrounded by bleachers for the spectators that would soon fill the venue.

At 8:00 AM (we had arrived at 5:00 AM to secure a parking spot) all the competitors gathered in the main ring for the judge's briefing. By 8:15, the first dog was on the line and for the most part, the bleachers were still empty. Jett was scheduled to start her first run at around 10:30. She was competing in the 12 inch class against 53 other dogs. In order to make the finals round, she would have to finish in the top 10 after running both Standard (STD) and Jumpers With Weaves (JWW) courses and combining the two scores. By the time it was our turn to run, many spectators had filtered in. This trial was unique because the spectators were not agility competitors and knew very little, if anything, about the sport. I spent a lot of my down time talking to people and explaining the sport to them. The crowd did seem to enjoy the runs and cheered loudly for all of the dogs running the courses. Jett ran clean (no mistakes) in her first run (STD) and put up a decent time putting her in 8th place.



Jett

By 2:00 PM, when we stepped into the JWW ring, the place was packed and you could feel a buzz in the air. The crowd was 5 deep along 3 sides of the ring and even hanging over the barriers. The JWW course was designed by a European judge and was very challenging. More than half the dogs that had run, had faulted. Although I wanted to play it safe, I knew we had to go for it in order to have a shot at finals. Jett followed my every cue and put up a great time finishing 3rd in JWW. After waiting for the remaining dogs to run and for the scores to be tallied, the results were finally posted. Jett had finished 6th overall and claimed a spot in the finals! The finals round was going to be televised live on Fox Sports. Our Little Black Devil was going to be on TV.

We had a few hours to kill before the finalist briefing at 6:00 pm and I was concerned that a very long day would affect our performance. Since this would be a televised event, much of the briefing was focused on what to expect and how to interact with your dog for the camera. At a normal agility trial, you enter the ring, run the course and exit the ring promptly with your dog on leash. Here, we would

An Agility Schipp's Adventure at Westminster by Joe Sanguento

be playing with our dogs on camera before and after the run. The finals course was being built and flowers and cameras were being placed throughout the ring which had the potential of being a distraction to the dogs who had never seen such things on an agility course.



The finals round started at 8:00 PM, but Jett wouldn't be running until after 9:00 PM; a very long day for our little girl...and for me. The waiting was agony and nerves started to build. The bleachers were packed with a very enthusiastic crowd. I wasn't sure how Jett would handle it all; the crowd, the lights, the cameras and the announcer. When it was our turn to run, Jett got off to a slow start but picked up speed as we ran the course. Her only mistake was a missed weave pole entry but overall she had a very nice run. As we waited for the other dogs to run and the scores to be tallied, Jett enjoyed the attention and pets from the spectators.

She was wide awake and sat calmly on the purple carpet like she was already a champion. When it was all said and done, Jett's performance earned her 4th place overall! She received a huge white ribbon and her name in lights on the Westminster score board. What an amazing and competitive effort from this pint-sized girl.

In February 2017, Jett went back to Westminster to compete again. She was more experienced now and so was I and we knew what to expect from this venue. Jett walked in to the arena like she owned the place; such a Schipperke thing to do. Similar to the prior year, she ran a clean and fast standard run (11th place) and an even faster JWW run (4th place) earning her 3rd place overall with the two runs combined. She was going back to the finals round! Her finals run was fast from the beginning and she seemed to pick up speed as the crowd cheered. We had a near off course towards the end of the run but we recovered nicely. Only time was lost. Jett found herself in 4th place overall again against some very tough competition. She truly has the heart of a champion and loves the cheering crowds and being in the spotlight.

MACH3 Delamer Jetty by the Sea MXG MJG XF T2B is now 11 years old and has retired from agility. She has had a long and successful career with more adventures than I could ever have imagined. The experience and thrills of running her at Westminster is something I will always remember and cherish. Jett will always be my champion.



AKC Agility

News for our Agility Clubs

Change effective August 1, 2019

Dear Clubs,

Beginning August 1, 2019, the Regulations for Agility Trials and Agility Course Tests will allow dogs with artificial coloring to participate in agility trials on a one-year pilot basis.

Qualifications have been placed on the Regulation to prevent extreme cases of coloring. The Regulation change was a recommendation of the Agility Advisory Committee based on requests from the agility fancy. A survey of agility participants showed that 84% support the idea. This change will add an element of fun to events by allowing clubs to adopt themes or to encourage dogs to "run for the cause" in support of a local activity.

Regulations for Agility Trials and Agility Course Tests

Chapter 4, New Section 12. Dogs with Coloring.

Dogs with artificial coloring in their coats may participate in AKC agility trials and ACT tests. The coloring must not cover more than one-third of the dog's coat. Coloring below the hocks and elbows may not be yellow. Colored markings on a dog must not be in poor taste and cannot contain profanity or conflict with a sponsor of a trial. It is the responsibility of the judge to decide if the coloring is acceptable. This is a pilot program and will be reassessed by the Agility Department after approximately one year.

This change will appear in the next printing of the Regulations.
Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Carrie De Jong
Director of Agility
American Kennel Club



Miss C
Mardeck's Miss C at Deloran

She spoke to me...



CH Mardecks Miss C At Deloran
CDX, RAE, OA, OAI, NF, CGC
SCA Versatility Excellent Award



April 30, 2004 - July 10, 2019

<https://mardeckschipperkes.com>

Bred and loved by
Marnie Layng - Mardeck

Created by
Mardeck Graphic
Design

Owned, trained and loved by
Ursula Hutton - Deloran

Introducing NEW Grand Champion...
GCH Mardeck's Oberon
Renaissance BCAT CGC TKN

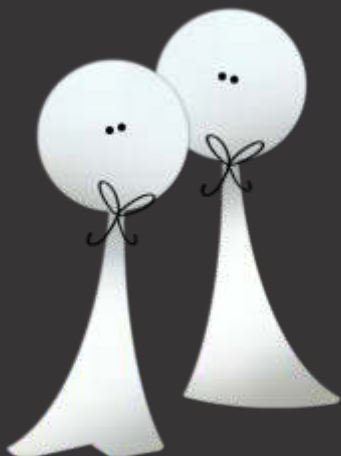
Obie

*After a successful 2018,
taking Best of Breed
Owner-Handled in
Orlando, Obie came
charging into 2019...
Literally!*

*This year, Obie has earned his TKN, BCAT, & GCH. He is on track for his RN and DCAT by the end of Fall.
His servants, Evan and Shannon Emmert, love his antics and silly Schipperke attitude.*

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PHOTOGRAPHY

**DON'T MISS A THING!!
FROM COVER TO COVER
THERE'S LOTS TO SEE IN THIS
ISSUE**



The Winter edition of the Bulletin will celebrate
the fun of the **Holiday Season** featuring **Veterans**.
Help us spread the joy by sharing your
special Schip with us all.

SCA Breeders Directory

The Schipperke Club of America Breeder's Directory is a service to those members of the SCA who may have puppies or older Schipperkes for sale or who may offer other Breeder services to the public. Inclusion in this directory constitutes no endorsement of the dogs or breeding practices of any member listed, but it can be inferred that any person listed is a member of the Schipperke Club of America in good standing and is therefore bound by the SCA Code of Ethics.

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Please contact the SCA Corresponding Secretary for any changes to your Directory listing.



2019 SCA NATIONAL SPECIALTY RESULTS

From The Editor: My sincerest apologies for not including the entire results from the 2019 National Specialty in the previous issue of the Bulletin. Next year (2020) all results and available pictures will be published in the June Bulletin,

April 11-13, 2019 - Judge Linda Hurlebaus

- **Best of Breed** - GCHP Rivendel's Barefoot Bandit. Dog. **Breeder:** Amy & Laura Halterman. **By:** GCH Rivendel's Most Wanted - CH Rivendel's All Dolled Up. **Owner:** Amy Halterman, S. Middlebrooks, W. & T. Truesdale.
- **Best of Opposite** - GCH Delamer Suzi Sells Sushi On The Boardwalk. Bitch. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** Ch Owyhee's This Feels Like Magic - Ch Delamer Hot On The Boardwalk. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Select Dog** - GCHS Bonchien Trafalgar Square. **Breeder:** Kristen Henry. **By:** GCHG Bonchien Lawless V-Jet - GCHS Bonchien Bee-Utiful Ba-Bee. **Owner:** Susan Altmeyer
- **Select Bitch** - Ch Delamer Girls Just Wanna Have Sun. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCH Raffinee Burberry - Ch Delamer Summer Salt. **Owner:** Elizabeth Baldwin, Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Award of Merit** - GCH Rivendel's Forged In Fire. Dog. **Breeder:** Amy Halterman, Lisa Haines. **By:** GCHP Rivendel's Barefoot Bandit - GCH Rivendel's Catching Fire. **Owner:** Lisa Haines, Amy Halterman.
- **Award of Merit** - GCH Hollywood Walk of Fame. Dog. **Breeder:** Donna Simmons. **By:** Ch Rivendel Etched in Ebony Sands - Fyrstartr's Blackout. **Owner:** Donna Simmons.
- **Award of Merit** - Ch Owyhee's The Labyrinth at Daydream. Dog. **Breeder:** Gay Kuehnel-Hisatake, **By:** Ch Owyhee's This Feels Like Magic - Ch Owyhee's Figure Me Out.
- **Owner:** Brian Carbone.
- **Award of Merit** - GCH Ebony Sand's There Can Be Only One. Dog. **Breeder:** Kathy Navarrete, Lisa Haines. **By:** Ch Ebony Sand's Shaken Not Stirred - Ch Ebony Sand's Diva. **Owner:** Kathy Navarrete, Lisa Haines.
- **Award of Merit** - Ch Dideb & Hobbiton's Indiana Wants Me. Bitch. **Breeder:** Marcy Dutton Roberts. **By:** GCH Hobbiton Chatelet Elija - Ch Mardeck N'Deloran's Seraphim. **Owner:** Debbie Studwell, Debra Dellamonica, Laura Gilbert.
- **Best of Winners** - Catch MiMi If You Can de Sang Bleu. **Breeder:** Maureen Garrity, Arleen Meninger, Barbara Guerini. **By:** GCH Dante's All Fired Up - Godivagoddess de Sang Bleu. **Owner:** Maureen Garrity, Susan Garrity, Arleen Meninger.
- **Best Puppy** - Ebony Sands N Telstar Mercury Rising. Dog. **Breeder:** Beth Burke. **By:** GCHB Ebony Sands Gone in Sixty Seconds - Ch Telstar Daybreak Ruby Tuesday. **Owner:** Lisa Haines
- **Best Bred By Exhibitor** - Catch MiMi If You Can de Sang Bleu. **Breeder:** Maureen Garrity,



2019 SCA NATIONAL SPECIALTY RESULTS

Arleen Meninger, Barbara Guerini. **By:** GCH Dante's All Fired Up - Godivagoddess de Sang Bleu. **Owner:** Maureen Garrity, Susan Garrity, Arleen Meninger.

- **Best Veteran** - GCH Blackfire-Zephyr Aren't I Special By Willow. Bitch. **Breeder:** Cynthia Lewis, **By:** GCHS Willow's Make My Day - Ch Zephyr Leapin Black Fire, BN, RA. **Owner:** Cynthia Lewis, Susan Waller, Karen Tye.
- **Winners Dog** - Ebony Sands N Telstar Mercury Rising. Dog. **Breeder:** Beth Burke. **By:** GCHB Ebony Sands Gone in Sixty Seconds - Ch Telstar Daybreak Ruby Tuesday. **Owner:** Lisa Haines
- **Winners Bitch** - Catch MiMi If You Can de Sang Bleu. **Breeder:** Maureen Garrity, Arleen Meninger, Barbara Guerini. **By:** GCH Dante's All Fired Up - Godivagoddess de Sang Bleu. **Owner:** Maureen Garrity, Susan Garrity, Arleen Meninger.
- **Reserve Winners Dog** - Delamer Barefoot On The Boardwalk. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCHP Rivendel's Barefoot Bandit - GCH Delamer Suzi Sells Sushi On The Boardwalk. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Reserve Winners Bitch** - Delamer Sandy Cheeks Sittin on the Beach. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCH Raffinee Burberry - Ch Delamer Summer Salt. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Best in Futurity** - Delamer Sandy Cheeks Sittin on the Beach. Bitch. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCH Raffinee Burberry - Ch Delamer Summer Salt. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Best Opposite in Futurity** - Delamer Barefoot On The Boardwalk. Dog. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCHP Rivendel's Barefoot Bandit - GCH Delamer Suzi Sells Sushi On The Boardwalk. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
-
- **Best in Maturity** - GCH Rivendel's Forged In Fire. Dog. **Breeder:** Lisa Haines. **By:** GCHP Rivendel's Barefoot Bandit - GCH Rivendel's Catching Fire. **Owner:** Lisa Haines, Amy Halterman.
- **Best Opposite in Maturity** - GCH Rivendel's Beatrix Kiddo. Bitch. **Breeder:** Amy & Laura Halterman. **By:** GCH Raffinee Burberry - Rivendel's Winter's Coming. **Owner:** Lisa Haines, Kathy Navarrete.
- **Best in Puppy Sweeps** - Delamer Sandy Cheeks Sittin on the Beach. **Breeder:** Krista Nuovo-Roe. **By:** GCH Raffinee Burberry - Ch Delamer Summer Salt. **Owner:** Krista Nuovo-Roe.
- **Best Opposite in Puppy Sweeps** - Ebony Sands N Telstar Mercury Rising. Dog. **Breeder:** Beth Burke. **By:** GCHB Ebony Sands Gone in Sixty Seconds - Ch Telstar Daybreak Ruby Tuesday. **Owner:** Lisa Haines
- **Best in Veteran Sweeps** - GCH Ebony Sand's There Can Be Only One. Dog. **Breeder:** Kathy



2019 SCA NATIONAL SPECIALTY RESULTS

Navarrete, Lisa Haines. **By:** Ch Ebony Sand's Shaken Not Stirred - Ch Ebony Sand's Diva.
Owner: Kathy Navarrete, Lisa Haines.

- **Best Opposite in Veteran Sweeps** - Ch Willow's Spindrift Stowaway. Bitch. **Breeder:** Diane & Terry Johnson. **By:** Ch Spindrift Castaway - Willow's Keepsakes Believes. **Owner:** Megan Stulting-Lane, Eileen Lane, Lynn Brown.
- **Best Junior Handler** - Emma Stanchina
- **High In Obedience Trial** - Ch. Shadowlands Danzn Stars Winter Ice, CDX, PCDX, BN, GO, RAE. Bitch. **Breeder:** Kathy Lytle. **By:** Fullmoon Spirit In The Sky of Daradan - Danzn Starz Flirt With The Wind. **Owner:** Carol ST Davis, Kathy Lytle.
- **High Combined EXC B/Adv B** - Ch. Shadowlands Danzn Stars Winter Ice, CDX, PCDX, BN, GO, RAE. Bitch. **Breeder:** Kathy Lytle. **By:** Fullmoon Spirit In The Sky of Daradan - Danzn Starz Flirt With The Wind. **Owner:** Carol ST Davis, Kathy Lytle.
- **Triple High Combined** - Ch. Shadowlands Danzn Stars Winter Ice, CDX, PCDX, BN, GO, RAE. Bitch. **Breeder:** Kathy Lytle. **By:** Fullmoon Spirit In The Sky of Daradan - Danzn Starz Flirt With The Wind. **Owner:** Carol ST Davis, Kathy Lytle.



April 19 2020 - April 24, 2020

Robert's Centre

123 Gano Road
Wilmington, OH 45177

April 19th - Southern Michigan Schipperke Club
Regional #1

April 20th - Southern Michigan Schipperke Club
Regional #2

April 21st - 24th 2020 - The Schipperke Club of America
National Specialty

Show Chair: Sara Name

sara@joename.com

317-522-6212

For More Information visit
<http://www.scanational.com/2020/>

Announcing The 2019 SCC National Specialty Winner

Quest



**BISS Can GCH Mardeck's The Sorcerer's Quest
CD, CGN, PCD, SDN, SD-S - SP**

Handled by: Melissa Grace

Bred by:
Ursula Hutton
Marnie Layng

Created by
Mardeck Graphic
Design

**Owned, Trained &
Adored by: Lynda Smith**
lyndasmith@sympatico.ca

BISS Can GCH Mardeck's The Sorcerer's Quest CD, CGN, PCD, SDN, SD-S - SP

Quest

is currently ranked #5 Schipperke in
Canada with limited showing

SCC National Specialty Weekend Awards:

- TIKO All Breed show Select dog Friday - Judge Terry Gains
- Breed show Select dog Saturday - Judge Johan Becerra-Hernandez
- SCC National Specialty BB Saturday - Judge Dr Terill Udenberg
- TIKO All Breed show Sunday BB - Judge Nancy Popovich
- TIKO All Breed show Group Second - Judge Dr Terill Udenberg
- TIKO Rally & Obedience Trials 1 & 2: High in Class - Judge Katharine Darbyshire
- TIKO Rally & Obedience Trial 3: Second in Class - Judge Terry Gains

Quest being a well rounded boy, served as ambassador for the breed greeting every child he could find.



Lynda's goal for Quest has always been for him to be a multi-disciplinary ambassador for the breed. Quest is a versatile Schipperke with achievements / titles in 3 Canine Sports - Obedience - Rally - Scent Detection as well as distinction in Conformation.

**Owned, Trained &
Adored by: Lynda Smith**
lyndasmith@sympatico.ca



Schipperke Club of America Regional Clubs

EASTERN REGION

(AL, AR, CT, DC, DE, FL, GA, IA, IL, IN, KY, LA, MA, MD, ME, MI, MN, MO, MS, NC, NH, NJ, NY, OH, PA, RI, SC, TN, VA, VT, WI, WV)

Should host National in even years.

COLONIAL SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Website: www.schipperkes.org

Area Served: DC, DE, MD, VA, Southeastern PA

President: Cathy Thistle

Secretary: Karen Martino, secretary@schipperkes.org

Treasurer: Carol Burnett

Publications: Schip Scoop (Stephanie Woodrow, Editor)

Regional Specialty: 10-12-19

(As of: 08/01/2019)

ERIE CANAL SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Website: www.eriecanalschipperkeclub.com/home

Area Served: NY

President: Larry Wolfe, larry33westave@yahoo.com

Secretary: Jen Green

Treasurer: David Hutton

Publications: SchipSnips

Regional Specialty: With Wine Country Circuit on September 28, 2019

(As of: 08/01/2019)

ILLIANA SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Area Served: IL, IN, IA, WI

President: Brian Carbone

Secretary: Barbara Moore, bmoore582@gmail.com

Treasurer: Sandy King

Regional Specialty:

(As of: 08/01/2018)

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF GREATER ST. LOUIS

Area Served: IL, MO

President: Michele Kasten

Secretary: Lynn Hartke, hartkelk@gmail.com

Treasurer: Sandy King

Regional Specialty:

(As of: 08/01/2019)

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN SCHIPPERKE CLUB

President: Amy Halterman

Secretary: Jaime Adams-Stanchina, embraceskips@gmail.com

Treasurer: Gary Hester

Regional Specialty:

(As of: 08/01/2019)

WESTERN REGION

(AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, KS, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, WY)

Should host National in odd years.

CASCADE SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Website: www.cascadeschipperkeclub.org

Area Served: AK, ID, MT, OR, WA, WY

President: Grant Fredricks

Secretary: Lisa Haines, haines.Lm@yahoo.com

Treasurer: Barb Noetzelman

Concurrent Specialties:

(As of: 08/01/2019)

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF CENTRAL ARIZONA

President: Vicki Marks

Secretary/Treasurer: Ken Marks, kmmarks50@cox.net

Concurrent Specialty: 11-23-19 at Rawhide Event

Center, Chandler, AZ

.Ken Marks, Show Chair: kmmarks50@cox.net Onofrio

Dog Shows Supt.

(As of: 08/01/2019)

CENTRAL ROCKIES SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Website: www.schipperke.com

Area Served: CO, NM, WY

President: Donna Keihl

Secretary: Barbara Murray & Donna Keihl, crscsecretary@schipperke.com

Treasurer: Barbara Murray

Regional Specialty:

(As of: 08/01/2019)

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Website: www.schipperkeclubofsoutherncalifornia.com

President: Kathy Navarrete

Secretary/Treasurer: Karen Ward, karen@klward.net

Regional Specialty: February 29, March 1, 2020

(As of: 08/01/2019)

LONE STAR SCHIPPERKE CLUB

Website: www.lonestarschip.com

Area Served: Dallas/Fort Worth, TX Metroplex

President: Sherry Gill

Secretary: Beth Lilly, bethalilly@gmail.com

Treasurer: Beverly Henry

Regional Specialty: 9/28/2019 entries close 9/11/2019

Carrollton, TX 75010. Show Chair: Beth Lilly

(As of: 08/01/2019)

Please send updates to Regional Clubs Chair, Vicki Marks, vmarks.sca@gmail.com

UPCOMING EVENTS

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF AMERICA NATIONAL SPECIALTY

April 19 –24, 2020 –**Roberts Centre**, 23 Gano Road, Wilmington, OH 45177

Show Chair: Sara Name; sara@joename.com 317-522-6212

April 19 – Southern Michigan Schipperke Club #1

April 20 – Southern Michigan Schipperke Club #2

April 21 – 24 – Schipperke Club of America National Specialty

ERIE CANAL SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Eastern Region)

Regional Specialty: Saturday, September 28, 2019, and SUPPORTED ENTRIES on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, September 26, 27, 29, 2019, at the Wine Country Circuit all-breed shows, Sampson State Park, Romulus, NY; Show Chair: Ursula Hutton – Hutton@windstream.net

Superintendent: Jim Rau Dog Shows, Ltd. - <https://www.raudogshows.com>

ILLIANA SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Eastern Region)

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Eastern Region)

COLONIAL SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Eastern Region)

Saturday, September 7. SchipNic at Olney Regional dog park, Olney, MD. Noon - 3 p.m. For more information, email secretary@schipperkes.org

Saturday, October 12. Schipperke Specialty at the Howard County Fairgrounds in West Friendship, MD, in conjunction with the Catonsville Kennel Club. Entry information available at InfoDog.com.

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF GREATER ST. LOUIS (Eastern Region)

March 6, 2020 -

Regional Specialty: Friday, March 6, 2020, 2 Sweeps, 2 Specialties, Purina Farms, Gray Summit, MO.

Followed by 2 all-breed shows hosted by Belle City Kennel Club on March 7 & 8

<https://foytrentdogshows.com>

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF CENTRAL ARIZONA (Western Region)

November 23, 2019 Concurrent Specialty at Rawhide Event Center, Wild Horse Pass, Chandler, Arizona, with the Fiesta Dog Show, all breed show, which runs from Friday through Monday. We will be having conformation, sweeps and Junior Handler. There will be an opportunity to show in five separate conformation classes.

For information contact show chair, Ken Marks, kmarks50@cox.net. Show superintendent is Onofrio Dog Shows.

SCHIPPERKE CLUB OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (Western Region)

Secretary/Treasurer: Karen Ward, karen@klward.net Regional Specialty: February 29, March 1, 2020 Concurrent Specialties at Fairplex, Pomona, CA with the Kennel Club of Beverly Hills All Breed Show. There will be conformation, sweeps and Junior Handler and an opportunity to show in four separate conformation classes. Saturday, February 29 is recorded for showing on TV on Easter Sunday. Show Chair, Karen Ward, Karen@klward.net. Jack Bradshaw Dog Show Superintendents.

CASCADE SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Western Region)

CENTRAL ROCKIES SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Western Region)

Regional Club

UPCOMING EVENTS

LONE STAR SCHIPPERKE CLUB (Western Region)

Back-to-Back Regional Specialties: Saturday, September 28, 2019 – 4-6 mo. Puppy Show, Sweeps and Specialty in the morning and Sweeps and Specialty in the afternoon. Location: Houn' House Kennels, Carrollton, TX. Show Chair:

Beth Lilly bethalilly@gmail.com, Superintendent: Caper LLC, <http://www.caper-dogs.com/index.htm>.

See www.lonestarschip.com for more information

Regional Specialty: 9/28/2019 entries close 9/11/201

Houn'House Kennels, 4928 Dozier Road ,

Carrollton, TX 75010.

Show Chair, Beth Lilly.

Show Secretary <http://www.caper-dogs.com/index.htm>

Premium list at <http://www.caper-dogs.com/LSSC19Prem.pdf>

No classes for Junior Showmanship

Judges: Morning conformation and 4-6 Month Puppy Classes- Mrs. Nancy D Simmons

Morning Sweepstakes- Mr. Robert E. Stein,

Afternoon Conformation-Mr. James A. Fehring

Afternoon Sweepstakes-Mrs. Ruth Rohrbach

(As of: 08/01/2019)

Send Updates to
Vicki Marks, Regional Club Chairperson vmarks.sca@gmail.com



Place Your Business Card
Here!
And Get Attention

Cascade Schipperke Club Regional Specialty Results

July 6, 2019

- Best of Breed - GCHP RIVENDEL'S BAREFOOT BANDIT
- Best of Opp/Best NOHS - CH EBONY SAND'S N RIVENDEL'S TEMPEST
- Best of Winners /Winners Dog/Best Puppy - EBONY SANDS N TELSTAR MERCURY RISING
- Winners Bitch/Award of Merit - WILLOW'S FOXTROT TIL DAWN
- Select Dog - GCH EBONY SAND'S PERRIER' JOUET
- Best Veteran/Award of Merit - GCHB EBONY SAND'S GONE IN SIXTY SECONDS
- Award of Merit - GCH CH AGCH PACH3 WILLOW'S WHO'LL STOP THE RAIN? RA MXP11 MXPC PDSP MJP12 MJPC PJSP PAX3 MFPG TQXP T2BP5 RATO
- Reserve Winners Dog/Best Bred By - RAMAR RAVE OF THE DRAGONS
- Reserve Winners Bitch - TELSTAR EBONY SANDS BEYOND THE CLOUDS
- Best in Puppy Sweeps - TELSTAR EBONY SANDS BEYOND THE CLOUDS
- Best Opp in Puppy Sweeps - EBONY SANDS N TELSTAR MERCURY RISING
- Best in Veteran Sweeps - GCHB EBONY SAND'S GONE IN SIXTY SECONDS

July 7, 2019

- Best of Breed - GCHP RIVENDEL'S BAREFOOT BANDIT
- Best of Opp/Best NOHS - CH EBONY SAND'S N RIVENDEL'S TEMPEST
- Best of Winners/Winners Bitch/Award of Merit - WILLOW'S FOXTROT TIL DAWN
- Winners Dog/Best Puppy/Award of Merit - EBONY SANDS N TELSTAR MERCURY RISING
- Select Dog - GCH EBONY SAND'S PERRIER' JOUET
- Award of Merit - GCH CH AGCH PACH3 WILLOW'S WHO'LL STOP THE RAIN? RA MXP11 MXPC PDSP MJP12 MJPC PJSP PAX3 MFPG TQXP T2BP5 RATO
- Reserve Winners Dog - ARIA'S MALIBU MOON
- Reserve Winners Bitch - TELSTAR EBONY SANDS BEYOND THE CLOUDS
- Best in Puppy Sweeps - EBONY SANDS N TELSTAR MERCURY RISING
- Best Opp in Puppy Sweeps - ARIA'S BLACK CAVIAR
- Best in Veteran Sweeps - GCH DELAMER A FISH TALE

Cascade Schipperke Club Regional Specialty Results Saturday, July 7, 2019



Best of Breed



BOSS - NOHS



BOW, WD, BP



Winners Bitch



Reserve Winners Bitch & BIP Sweeps

Cascade Schipperke Club Regional Specialty Results Sunday, July 8, 2019



Best of Breed



BOSS - NOHS



BOW, WD, BP



Best in Puppy Sweeps



The Blueprint of the Schipperke

by Robert Pollet

Continued from
the Bulletin
Summer issue.

Pg 38 - 60



THE AUTHOR



Dr. Robert POLLET, Belgium, doctor of chemical sciences and retired research manager has been a successful exhibitor since 1966 and his international judging career commenced in 1974.

Together with his wife Agnes (also an international judge), he has bred German Shepherd Dogs and Schipperkes, and he owned many other breeds such as Belgian Shepherd Dogs, a Rough Collie, a Mastino Napoletano, an English Bulldog, a Bull Terrier and a Bloodhound. At the moment he owns two rather old Champion (Belgian and American) Schipperkes: the male 'Duvel' (= 'Devil') and the American lady 'Merry'.

He is an ardent promoter of the Belgian breeds and he likes judging them.

He wrote the Breed Standard of the Schipperke.

Dr. Pollet is qualified to judge internationally all the breeds of the FCI-groups 1, 2 and 5, and also the Airedale and the Bull type terriers and the Bloodhound. He is a 'selection judge' (suitability for breeding) for many breeds, among them the Belgian Shepherd Dogs and the Schipperke.

He has a vast judging experience with national, international and specialist shows. He officiated in major shows in 23 European countries, and had assignments all over the world, such as in Israel, Indonesia, Australia, South Africa, the United States and Puerto Rico. He officiated at several European Championship Shows and at the FCI world dog shows in 1994 (Bern), 1995 (Brussels), 1996 (Vienna), 1997 (San Juan), 1998 (Helsinki) and 2000 (Milano). In 1992 he judged at the Crufts Dog Show and in 1997 at the 'FCI Supreme World Champion of Champions Show.

He is an honorary member or president of several canine clubs or associations in Belgium and other countries. In Belgium he was the president of the "German Shepherd Dog Association", the president of the "Belgian Committee for Nomination of Judges" and a member of the Belgian "Standards Commission", the "Studbook and Regulations Commission" and the "Commission for Identification and Championship". He was also the Belgian delegate to the "Judges Commission" and the "Show Commission" of the F.C.I.

He has been the author, as a regular contributor, to many Belgian and foreign canine magazines, of articles on judging and on specific dog breeds. He has given many lectures all over the world and has written many articles concerning the scientific aspects of the canine hobby, such as dog psychology, the learning process, genetics, dog anatomy, morphology, nutrition, canine terminology, judging dogs, etc.).

He wrote the study "A Blueprint of the Belgian Shepherd Dog" (translated into 10 languages). He is the author of several books, among them in Dutch and French: "The German Shepherd Dog", "Great Dane", "Encyclopedia of the Belgian Dog Breeds", "Canine terms", "Bouvier des Flandres", and several breed books in English on the "Belgian Shepherd Dog" (Tervuren, Groenendael/Belgian Sheepdog and Malinois), the "Schipperke" (an European and an American version), "Showing" and the "Bouvier des Flandres". Many of these books have been translated (into German, Spanish, etc.).

LIMBS: Fine-boned and set well beneath the body.

Fine-boned is not an essential statement of the Breed Standard and it is in fact an unfounded requirement. A much better wording than “limbs fine-boned” would be ‘bone of the limbs in harmony with the body’ or ‘skeleton of the limbs well-proportioned to the rest of the body’. In the English Standard of the Schipperke, the description of the forequarters is much better, because it is clearly formulated as follows: forequarters - ‘bone in proportion to the body’. Unfortunately, very often, but completely wrongly, some judges think when they read the FCI-Breed Standard, that the whole or entire skeleton of the Schipperke should be fine or light. Self-evidently, as can be seen, the wording ‘fine-boned’ only concerns the limbs (the fore- and the hindquarters). In fact, the general appearance of the Schipperke is not slender or elegant but sturdy and robust. This is made visible, especially by the cranial region which is rather broad, and by the rib cage which is rather wide, voluminous and deep.

In profile, the limbs (forequarters and hindquarters) are ‘set well beneath the body’ and not standing forward or backwards. When the forequarters are ‘well under the body’, the forechest or the chest in profile (anatomical basis the prosternum or the anterior extremity of the sternum) is prominent (projecting a little outward). This also means that the elbows are a little more backwards than the forepart of the chest or that the upper arms (p. 30) are sufficiently long and oblique (inclined backward).

Conclusion: Obviously, this part of the Breed Standard should be reworded, especially the term ‘fine-boned’. A much better formulation would be “Skeleton of the limbs in harmony/balance with the body” or “Skeleton of the limbs in proportion to the rest of the body”. In fact, a fine bone and an overall compact or robust build or appearance are not compatible characteristics.

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: The front legs are upright viewed from all sides and are perfectly parallel when seen from the front; their length from the ground to the elbow equals approximately half the height at the withers.

As parts of the forequarters we distinguish the shoulders, the upper arms, the forearms, the front pasterns and the forefeet, plus the areas of the shoulder joint, the elbow joint and the wrist (fetlock joint). For an exact description of the forequarters we should give the lengths or the relative lengths of the bones constituting the anatomical/osseous/skeletal basis and for the articulations by giving the degrees of the angles formed by the bones which come together in the joints (are the quantified ‘angulations’). So, the forequarters or front angulation consists of the shoulder, the elbow and the wrist angulation. Our estimations in degrees of these angles or these angulations of the forequarters (front angulation) are: shoulder angulation: 115° (see also below page 30) ‘Shoulders’; elbow angulation (is not important), about 150° (see further ‘Elbows’, p. 30); wrist angulation (p.31) about 10°.

Shoulders: Long and sloping, normal shoulder angulation.

A long shoulder or shoulder blade/scapula (the anatomical basis of the shoulder) supposes a chest which is well let down and a sloping shoulder blade. The angle formed by the shoulder blade and a horizontal and the angle between the

shoulder blade and the humerus (arm bone, the anatomical b. of the upper arm), are not mentioned in degrees in this Breed Standard.

In dogs a shoulder angulation (angle formed between the shoulder blade and the humerus) varying between 100 and 120° is said to be 'normal'. To quantify more precisely one could say that in Schipperkes this angulation is less pronounced than in German Shepherds (theoretically 90°, but in practice 100°) and a little more pronounced than in Belgian Shepherds (theoretically 110-115° and as a rule 110°). According to many experts a shoulder angulation of 90° doesn't even exist, except perhaps in Teckels,

So, in Schipperkes, the shoulder angulation is approximately 115°. This shoulder angulation seems to be reasonable and defensible, which means that the shoulder in Schipperkes is 'normally' angulated, neither too less, nor exaggeratedly. In fact, this angulation in dogs (115°) could be called 'normal', medium or even ideal.

The length of the 'reach of stride' ('extension', see below, page 35) of the forelegs is restricted, when the shoulder angulation is not sufficient.

Judging/evaluating/estimating the angulation of the forequarters (means in practice the 'shoulder angulation') is not easy. Therefore the dog must take a normal or natural position, which especially implies that the forelegs are really well-set perpendicularly under the body. If the dog is in a stretched stance (in 'propped', 'camped' or 'planted position'), which means when the feet are firmly planted unusually far in front (a fault of standing seen in profile), the shoulder angulation will seem straighter than it is really, which is also the case when the dog pulls on his lead or if the head is too raised.

The shoulders must be well muscled, without being 'overloaded' (when the shoulder blades are pushed out by excessive development of the muscles).

Upper arm: Long and adequately sloping.

Both the shoulder or the scapula (shoulder blade) and the upper arm or humerus have to be long and sufficiently sloping. Long and sloping shoulders and upper arms are indeed stipulations supposing a good angulation of the shoulder.

Normally in dogs, but not in horses, the humerus/arm bone (anatomical basis of the upper arm) is longer than the scapula/shoulder blade (anatomical basis of the shoulder).

Elbows: Strong, neither turning in nor out.

Elbows neither turning in nor out means that the elbows, when the dog is moving, must remain close to the body.

The 'elbow angulation' is the angle formed in the elbow joint between the humerus and the bones of the forearm (radius and ulna). For cynologists (dog experts) this angulation is not very important. Geometrically, it's clear that this angle equals 90° plus the angle formed between the upper arm and a horizontal through the shoulder joint. A normal elbow angulation measures 150 degrees (90° + 60°).

Elbows which are turning out (standing away) are mostly called 'loose' and when turning in they are 'close lying'.

Forearm: Straight, quite well-set apart when seen from the front.

The forearms (an. basis radius and ulna bones), a part of the anterior limbs between the elbow and wrist, are rather well apart, what is due to the width of chest.

There are no 'fringes' or long hair at the rear of the forelegs (anterior limbs).

Carpus (Wrist): Strong and not prominent.

'Carpus' is a skeletal term (is the anatomical basis of the wrist) and it must be avoided to use 'carpus' as an exterior term in breed Standards.

'Carpal pad' or 'stopper pad': is a pad at the back side of the foreleg and on a level with the wrist or carpal joint.

The wrists are strong and consequently the wrists are rather straight. 'Not prominent' means that the wrists are clean or smooth, without inequalities, irregularities or projections, or 'with no bony, fleshy or muscular parts jutting out'.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Quite short, seen from the front continuing the line of the forearm, in profile at most very slightly sloping.

'Metacarpus' is the anatomical basis of the (front or fore) pastern and skeletal terms are best not used in Standards: the forepastern (metacarpal area) is the 'region' of the metacarpus.

The pastern must be 'at most very slightly sloping' and so we are dealing with an angulation, concretely the angle between the pasterns and the lengthening of the forearm in perpendicular position. The pasterns can be perpendicular or markedly sloping (inclined forward) and then we speak respectively of steep, straight and upright or of weak (soft) pastern or also 'down in pasterns' (very weak-appearing, for instance when the angle is substantially more than 25 degrees). A very slightly sloping of the pastern (in profile a slight inclination of the pasterns) in Schipperkes seems normal. Really straight pasterns in Schipperkes are not desirable, because wrists function as shock absorbers and must be flexible. However, a too sloping pastern ('down in pastern') is a very serious fault.

Specifying an angle (in degrees) for the wrist angulation or wrist joint is rather delicate. In most breeds the pastern has an angle (a wrist angulation) of approximately 20° between the pastern and the lengthening of the forearm. In Schipperkes a weak sloping (a slight angle when seen from the side) of 10° seems logical and acceptable. A weak (slanting or sloping wrists) wrist or pastern as well as a steep (vertical) pastern impair the movement, especially the stamina.

Forefeet: Small, round and tight (cat feet), arched toes, short, strong nails, always black.

A dog foot (forefoot or hind foot) consists of 4 toes or digits and 5 pads, namely, 4 'digital pads' on the underside of each toe and 1 main or larger pad, called 'communal pad' on the underside of each foot behind the toe pads.

As to the superficial aspect (surface area) of the pads, see page 34, 'hindquarters – hind feet'.

A 'cat foot' is a compact, short, small and rounded foot with arched toes. Compact also means that the feet may not be splayed (with spreading toenails).

The nails must be close together.

Especially the forefoot may not be too long and narrow (is called a 'harefoot').

The forefeet and the toes must be directed forward, turned neither outwards ('east-west -' or 'French feet' or Chippendale front)), nor inward ('pigeon-toed').

A 'dewclaw' is a rudimentary toe on the inside of the front and the rear pastern. The dewclaws on the forelegs must not be removed in Schipperkes, but in

some countries removing them is mostly done. As to the dewclaws on the hind legs or rear pasterns, see page 33-34, 'hindquarters – metatarsus (rear pastern)'.

The foot pads (fleshy parts or plantar surfaces of each toe) must be thick and dark or black.

The 'nails' or claws are the terminal, horny appendages of the toes and they must be strong and black.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: The hindquarters must be placed under the body and be perfectly parallel when viewed from behind.

The hindquarters of the Schipperke may look a little lighter than the forequarters, but should still appear muscled and well developed (especially the upper thigh).

As parts of the hindquarters we distinguish the (upper) thigh, the second or lower thigh, the back or rear pastern and the hind foot, plus the regions of the hip, stifle and hock.

An explanation why the hindquarters may be a little finer than the forequarters could be because in general in dogs 60 % of the body weight is supported by the forelegs and 40 % by the hindquarters. Nevertheless, the hindquarters have to give an impression of strength, with well developed upper thighs. In the Canadian, English and USA-Standards the hindquarters are rightly described, respectively as 'Hindquarters lighter than the foreparts but muscular', 'Hindquarters fine compared with forequarters' and 'The hindquarters appear slightly lighter than the forequarters, but are well muscled, and in balance with the front'.

The angulation of the hindquarters (the 'rear angulation') consists of the hip -, the stifle - and the hock angulation.

The more the rear pastern can be put backwards in a vertical position and the longer the lower thighs are, the more pronounced is the rear or the hindquarters angulation (of stifle and hock).

Regarding the hip angulation, which is the angle formed by the pelvis (bony girdle made up of the ilium, ischium and pubis, joined to the sacrum, and forming the hip) and the femur or (upper) thigh bone, we do not think that an exact statement of the magnitude of this angle (the hip angulation) would give us much information.

The 'hip angulation' is not important for judges, who should be much more interested in the inclination of the croup (see above page 24: 'Croup'), which ideally in Schipperkes should be not sloping at all, but as much as possible 'horizontal'.

Thigh: Long, strongly muscled, seeming even wider than they are because of the thickness of the culotte.

This text is very clear and needs no further comments.

Stifle: Approximately in line with the hip; normal angulations.

'In line' means here 'directly below'.

The stifle angulation is the angle formed by the femur (the bone of the upper thigh) and the tibia (main bone of the second thigh, the other bone is the fibula or splint bone). The stifle angulation is rather difficult to evaluate on sight and mostly varies between 100 and 130°. This angle differs very little from the hock angulation.

Consequently, when the stifle angulation is 'normal' according to the Standard, the hock angulation is also normal and conversely (vice versa). So, because the magnitude of the hock angulation is rather easy to estimate (see this page below, 'Hock joint'), judges should especially look at the hocks to get a general idea of the angulation of the hindquarters.

Lower thigh: Approximately the same length as the thighs.

It seems normal and acceptable that the femur and the tibia (the anatomical basis of respectively the upper and the second or lower thigh) have the same length in Schipperkes. Only when the hindquarters are much angulated, like in the German Shepherd, the second thigh can be longer than the upper thigh, on condition that the croup is not 'overbuilt' (when the top line, even while straight, is higher at the croup than at the withers or when the top line slopes downward from the rear to the front). When this serious imperfection is seen in Schipperkes ('croup higher than withers'), the hindquarters can be too straight or steep (stifle and hock poorly angulated).

Hock joint: Well angulated, without exaggeration.

Evidently, the hock angulation is also 'normal' in Schipperkes and depends on the length of the second thigh. This 'hock angulation' is the angle formed by the bones (tibia and fibula) of the lower/second thigh and the 'metatarsals' (the bones of the metatarsus). An evaluation of this angulation is rather easy and so this is the most obvious and interesting angulation to get an idea about the rear angulation in dogs (see also above this page 'Stifle angulation'). A rear angulation which is too pronounced is rather rare in Schipperkes, but the opposite, a rear angulation which is too steep, is more frequently seen and causes, like a 'steep shoulder' (see page 29-30), a short, stiff and springy gait.

When the hocks are turned inward towards each other and the rear feet are turned outward (is called 'cow-hocked'), this is a rather serious fault and cow hocked Schipperkes are best not recommended for breeding.

The hocks should be situated rather low or close to the ground (see below this page 'Metatarsus').

Metatarsus (Rear Pastern): Rather short; dewclaws not desirable.

Metatarsus is a skeletal term and therefore it is better rather than using this term in a Breed Standard, to use the exterior terms 'back or rear pastern'.

The rear pasterns (the regions of the metatarsus) are 'rather short'. This also means that there should be a short distance between the hocks and the ground (the hocks are 'well-let-down'). According to some biomechanical experts less energy would then be necessary (following the 'law of levers') to set a weight in motion, an advantage which could increase the stamina of dogs. However, we see that some (wild) animals with rather long rear pasterns are good sprinters, but do not have endurance or stamina. Examples are cheetahs, deer, antelopes and rabbits. So, there seems to be an incompatibility between stamina and speed. Some judges think that the rear pasterns in Schipperkes are mostly rather long. Especially because of the possible incompatibility between stamina and speed, the Standard stipulates 'rear pastern rather short'. Some experts assert that in the Schipperke the rear pasterns are shorter than in the German Spitz and indeed, in the Breed Standard of the German Spitz we can read 'Rear pasterns of medium length'. Normally, 'rear pastern rather short' (Standard of the Schipperke) is shorter than 'of medium length', but the

different wording doesn't seem to be sufficiently significant to attach importance to it. However, in the American Standard of the Schipperke we can read 'the hocks are well let down', what in fact also means that the rear pastern must be short or 'close to earth' and in the Canadian Standard it is unequivocally stipulated 'metatarsus short'.

When dewclaws are present at the insides of the rear pasterns, they must be removed (see page, preferably within three days after birth, except if such an ablation is not authorised by the national government. As a matter of fact these dewclaws are completely useless and can hinder the dog, as well when standing as when moving (with legs standing or moving wide apart). It is even possible that the dewclaws tear, causing wounds or bleedings, which are most unpleasant for the dog.

Hind feet: Like front feet or marginally longer.

The hind feet are indeed always a little longer than the forefeet. The hind feet are rather oval than round and they are also smaller than the front feet.

Marginally means 'very slightly'.

The proportion or ratio between the surface area of the pads (cushions) of the hind and the forefeet is about 2/3. This ratio is the same as the percentage of the dog's weight of the body borne by the forehand (60%) and the hind hand (40%).

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Movement at the trot is supple and firm with a reasonable reach and good rear thrust, the topline remaining horizontal and the limbs moving parallel; the front movement should be in harmony with the rear movement and the elbows must not turn out. At faster speed the limbs converge.

Terminology:

- Gait: 1. movement 2. manner of moving (see 'walk', 'trot', 'amble', 'gallop').
- Amble: the term is variable in meaning and is often (but incorrectly) used to mean a slow pace; has a footfall pattern similar to the pace; certain Shepherd dogs naturally amble at lower speeds (they change from trotting to ambling, see below this page 'pace').
- Amplitude: the extent (between two extreme points of the oscillation or swing of something, for example the distance between two footprints of the same leg or limb of a dog; see this page 'reach (of stride)').
- Canter: an easy gait, intermediate between the trot and the gallop, with a three-beat tempo; is sometimes called the 'lope' and also the 'fatigue gait'. It is the 'slow gallop' and is not as tiring as the gallop.
- Reach (of stride): length of forward stride of a leg; synonym 'extension'.
- Pace: gait in which the legs on either side (the laterals or lateral bipeds) move together (exactly as a pair). Short-bodied (square) dogs can have difficulty with the trot and especially when they are tired change from a trot to a pace or amble. The Schipperke should trot, not pace.
- Walk: a slow gait, the least tiring, in which at least two or three legs support the body at all times; The feet are lifted from the ground or touch the ground in a regular and diagonal sequence, for example: right fore → left hind → left fore → right hind; it is a four-time movement.

- Trot: a two-beat diagonal gait; never more than two feet strike the ground; the sequence is simple: one diagonal after the other: whether the diagonals (diagonal bipeds) right hind + left fore and then left hind + right fore move at the same time and are alternately on the ground, or the reverse/opposite diagonals.
- Gallop: the fastest gait, characterised by one 'suspension phase' ('single suspension gallop', used by heavier dogs) or 'two' suspension phases ('double suspension gallop');
- Suspension phase: when four feet leave the ground simultaneously, as in the gallop. See also 'canter', which 'can' have a suspension phase.



In the first place it should be clear that in the conformation or beauty shows, the judgment of the gait is the ultimate test intended to confirm or assess the dog's good physical construction or conformation. So, the judgment of the gait is really the test for evaluating the correct construction of the dog. Most Standards are in fact also written to make sure that the dogs of the breed concerned are correct, smooth and elegant movers.

A correct judgment of the gait is not possible if the dog pulls on his leash.

As regards the 'rear thrust' or 'rear drive', many (German) judges think, but wrongly, that the drive forward only can come from the hindquarters. In fact, the propulsive force is 'about' the same coming from the hind - as from the forehand. Some authors argue that the forward propulsion comes for 40% from the forehand and for 60% from the hindquarters. These assertions are supported by very strong arguments, because they are based on pressure plate tests. Consequently, it is certainly not correct to suppose that only the hind legs produce the push or thrust forward when the dog is moving.

The speed of the movement when walking or trotting is determined by the length of the limbs and the stride length (reach of stride or extension). Therefore, when they have to develop speed, small dogs with short legs like Schipperkes, are disadvantaged. However, this can be compensated by the frequency or the cadence of the steps. In Schipperkes, this frequency or the number of steps per unity of time, is very high.

'Convergence of the limbs' means that at a higher speed the legs/feet come closer together and that the imprints of the feet form only one track ('single tracking', Fig. 2, Nr. 1, page 24), whereby the foot-marks of the hind feet superpose those of the forefeet. In many Standards the tendency of the feet to converge is mentioned, especially in Standards of breeds whose body or chest are little broad.

In Schipperkes 'double tracking' or 'parallel movement' of the limbs (the feet do not converge, but can come nearer during the movement) is the normal gait at moderate speed (see Fig. 2. Nr. 2, p. 24). 'Double tracking' means that the imprints of the feet (the footprints) form two traces, one track on the left of the two left feet

(see p. 24, 2.1) and one track on the right (2.2) of the two lateral right limbs or feet. In the case of double tracking the two rear legs and the two front ones move not too wide or too narrow, but parallel and at the same distance from each other, so that only two tracking lines of the footmarks are seen (see 2.1 and 2.2, Fig. 2, p. 24)

Dogs also take shorter steps when the angulations, front and rear, are too straight. When the amplitude (the covering) of the gait is short, we speak of a 'restricted gait', and when the gait is long-reaching the dog 'covers ground'.

The stride length in Schipperkes is normal or intermediate (average), what seems completely logical considering their 'normal' angulations.

At shows, the way of moving (the gait) for Schipperkes is the trot. We mainly distinguish three ways of moving: the walk, trot and gallop. In general, judges above all pay attention to the trot and less to the walk. Schipperkes are small dogs with short legs, and as a consequence they almost always have to trot, even when they follow their master/mistress who walks.

In this Breed Standard the gallop is not mentioned, but everybody knows that Schipperkes are able to gallop at an amazingly high speed.

When trotting, the withers in Schipperkes have to be very distinct or accentuated. If the position of the withers stays high on the move, we really have to do with a quality not to be underestimated and we may be sure that such Schipperkes have temperament and personality. A trotting Schipperke having a top line with high withers is truly very nice.

Seen in profile we can make a distinction as for the movement between

1. The thrust or propulsion of the hindquarters, although also the forequarters contribute to the forward drive (see above, p. 35),
2. The 'transmission through the back' or the 'back transmission' (see below 'faults - movement'), whereby the levelness or firmness of the top line is judged, and
3. The movement of the forehand.

A good 'back transmission' signifies that the back, but also the loin, remain level and firm during the movement. A slight rise of the back line or top line always begins at the loins and this rise may reveal strength and so it can somewhat be considered as a too pronounced quality which became a fault.

A much greater (more serious) fault than a high back is a soft or weak back and certainly a sagging or a sway back.

As to the gait of the forehand we have to pay attention to the 'reach of stride' of the forelegs or the degree or extent of reach forward, which depends on the shoulder angulation and the lengths of the forelegs. Sometimes it is surprising to see how certain dogs with a steep forehand (with a vertical position of the shoulder blade and the humerus) still have a sufficient covering gait. We are dealing then with a so-called 'freedom of the shoulder', which means that a rather steep (nearly perpendicular) shoulder blade can displace itself forward and up or is able to pivot (rotate). A shoulder which is little mobile brings about a stiff gait.

The 'withers' (see above p. 22) of the Schipperke must be very pronounced and somewhat standing out. When the movement cannot be supported or sustained by the forehand, the withers are in a low position and the top line is higher at the croup than at the withers: the dog is then what is called 'falling on the forehand'. The causes of 'falling on the forehand' can be: an insufficient shoulder angulation, a too

heavy forehand (chest too heavy, too deep or too developed), be 'down in pasterns' (front pasterns too inclined or too sloping), and finally be 'loose in elbows' (see p. 30).

In spite of their small size Schipperkes are tireless. This makes them wonderful companions for a walk.

SKIN: Tight fitting over the whole body.

The reverse of a tight fitting skin is a 'loose skin'.

Neither the present nor the preceding Breed Standards of the Schipperke mention the skin colour and yet a lot of experts think that a dark coloured coat, for instance a black coat, should go (together) with a well pigmented skin and that a dark coat and a poorly pigmented skin are really incompatible.

Of course, the pigments which give colour to the skin are well known. However, as to the skin colour in dogs, the last word still has to be said, and precise and conclusive investigations are still missing. It is generally known that in many breeds certain areas, called the 'visible mucous membranes', such as the nose, eye-rims, lips, anus and the labia (vaginal lips, outer lips at the margin of the vulva) can or must have a dark or black colour, even when the skin is pink. Most cynologists (dog experts) insist on the fact that the visible mucous membranes should be well pigmented (may not have flesh colour) and most Breed Standards demand that depigmented mucous membranes lead to disqualification.

So, a real and proved relation or correlation between the skin pigmentation and the mostly obligatory strongly pigmented parts of the body doesn't exist.

In the 'Model Standard of the FCI', the skin pigmentation has been mentioned as a possible item in Standards.

We wonder why the skin pigmentation or skin colour should be stipulated in a Breed Standard, if the genetic insights are still uncertain.

COAT

Hair: The top coat is abundant, thick, straight and sufficiently harsh, with quite firm texture, therefore dry and resistant to the touch, forming an excellent protection together with the soft thick undercoat. Very short hair on the ears, short hair on the head, the front part of the front legs, the hocks and rear pasterns. On the body, the average length hair is close-lying. Around the neck the hair is much longer and more off-standing, beginning at the outer edges of the ears, forming, especially in the male but also in the female, a wide and very typical ruff (long hair around the neck, in tufts on each side), a "mane" (long hair on the top of the neck, continuing as far as the withers and the shoulders) and a frill (long hair on the underside of the neck and on the chest, stretching between the forelegs and gradually fading away under the chest). On the back of the thighs



long and abundant hair covering the anal region, with tips angled inward in a very typical way, form the culottes. The tail is furnished with hair the same length as that on the body.

The (over)coat of the Schipperke should be 'sufficiently harsh'.

'Harshness' is a tactile and also a visual characteristic, in the first place of the texture of the coat. 'Harsh' means rough, coarse or resistant to the touch, unrefined, not soft or rigid.

The 'average length' hair on the body means 'medium length' hair.

The coat may not be too short, and the longer than medium length coats are mostly too soft and certainly must not have the general appearance of a long-haired dog, because such an aspect or appearance is a disqualifying fault.

The difference in coat length of on the one side the ruff, mane, frill and culottes, on the other hand the medium length of the coat on the body and finally the short hair on the ears, the head and the lower anterior parts of the legs, must be discernibly different or clearly visible.

When showing, the condition (the best quality of health as seen by the coat, the general appearance, the vitality and posture in a show stance) is very important. We are talking now especially about the 'lustre/gloss' of the dog's coat. A lack of lustre can be the result of the shedding (losing coat periodically, mostly once or twice a year, but it can also be the result of bad feeding/nutrition or illness.

Terminology: we will define here some canine terms connected with the coat;

ant. = antonym (word of opposite meaning); n. = noun; adj. = adjective; v. = verb ; syn. = synonym).

- Coat (fur or pelage): the dog's natural outer hair covering; See also below, on the same page, 'undercoat' and 'overcoat'. The term 'coat' is the most usual and is to be preferred.
- Overcoat ('outercoat', 'top coat' or 'guard coat'): outer coat of a double-coated (see below, next page) dog such as a Schipperke.
- Undercoat: soft deep part of the hair of a double-coated dog. See also below, this page, 'pile'.
- Cape: rather long or profuse hair enveloping the shoulder region.
- Ruff: longer hair around the neck. See below 'collarete'.
- Apron (frill or jabot); long hair under the neck (the underside) and on the forechest (forechest: see above, page 25-26).
- Collarete: long and abundant hair around the neck. See also above 'ruff'.
- Colouration: syn. colouring; coat colour; natural colour. See also 'pigmentation'.
- Pigmentation: means colouring in canine language, but especially colouring of certain areas, regions or zones, such as the skin, mucous membranes, eyes, nose and eyelids. See above 'colouration'.
- Pigment: the definition depends on the discipline (speciality, education or profession); in general it means any of various colouring substances or matters in animals or plants; in chemistry it especially means insoluble granular colouring matters that have been finely powdered
- Pile: dense, soft undercoat. See above, this page, 'undercoat'.

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- Feather: profuse hair, particularly on the rear of the legs, the underside of the tail and on the ears. See above, page 20.
- Fringes: long hair at back of legs, edges of the ears and underside of the tail. See above, this page, 'feather'.
- Length of hair: is very different in dogs; a classification of the lengths could be:
 - 0,5-2 cm = 'short-haired'
 - 2,5-6 cm = 'medium/average length of hair'
 - more than 6 cm = 'long-haired'.
- Double coat: having an undercoat (usually soft) and an overcoat (see above, previous page).
- Silhouette: outline (outer limits) or characteristic shape of a dog, mostly in profile (seen from the side). Judges know that the profile (side view) is the most important when judging dogs (is the examination for general balance).
- Texture: the structure and the tactile characteristics (rough, harsh, smooth, soft, silky) of a dog's coat.
- Type: sum of all the visible, essential and specific characteristics of a breed (the important traits). Each breed has a well specified type, in a large measure also determined by the coat. A description of the desired type of the Schipperke could be that he must be square, robust, with normal angulations, the coat wholly black (no colour or white markings) and abundant, with differing hair lengths on the body.



- A dog answers to the type of its breed if the characteristics are sufficiently visible. A profile (short description, especially of the visible anatomical and behavioural characteristics) of the Schipperke could be: a shepherd in miniature, but structure rather robust or blocky and compact, having a unique silhouette, the muzzle shorter than the length of the cranial region, ears and eyes small, coat wholly black and medium-length, with outstanding (standing outward) ruff, long breeching, character despite his size very self-assured and tenacious, is fast and agile, a tireless companion with great endurance, but also completely happy with little exercise (see also below, 'breed type').
- Breed type: characteristics that distinguish a breed from another especially related breed (see also above, this page 'type').
 - Typical: combining the essential characteristics of a breed.
 - Typicalness (n.): the whole of the typical and distinctive characteristics of a breed.
 - Jet black: the coat of the Schipperke is said to be 'jet black', what means completely, all, wholly or solid black.
 - Unicolour (adj.): of one colour
 - Bicolour (adj.): having two colours.
 - Multi-coloured: (adj.): made up of many colours
 - Whole-coloured (self-coloured, solid-coloured): of one colour.

Genetic terms:

- Chromosome: genetic factors (genes) containing linear body of the cell nuclei of plants and animals, responsible for the transmission of hereditary characteristics.
- Genes: units of inheritance linearly arranged on a chromosome.
- Allele: one of the two forms of a gene, a dominant and a recessive (see here just below), occupying the same location ('locus', see below) on a chromosome and controlling the same characteristic.
- Locus: the place of a particular gene on its chromosome.
- Dominance, adj. 'dominant': the state of a gene being predominant over its recessive allele (see above, this page).
- Recessiveness, adj. 'recessive': mean the opposite (are antonyms) of 'dominance' and the adjective 'dominant'.

Schipperkes possess a distinctive coat, which creates a unique silhouette.

The coat is very characteristic and the distinct lengths must be well visible: the coat is short on the muzzle/the head, ears, front of the forelegs, hocks and rear pasterns, medium length on the body and longer in the ruff/mane, around the neck, over the shoulders (the 'cape'), jabot/frill and culottes.

The differentiation in coat lengths is an essential breed characteristic. When the different lengths are not clearly visible, it must be penalised.

Regarding the coat, some authors distinguish between the terms 'abundant' and 'profuse'. The latter adjective means 'very abundant' and is more appropriate for the coat of a Spitz or for an exceptionally rich coat and the term 'abundant' is appropriate for the coat of a Schipperke. Anyway, Schipperkes should be considerably hairy, but without exaggeration.

As to the harshness (being harsh or rough, having a coarse surface) and the texture (structure and feel, quality and sensation of the hair to the touch), the problem is that a short and harsh coat is less difficult to breed than an abundant coat of medium length and moreover with a good texture and resistant or rough to the touch. Evidently, this latter coat (abundant top coat, sufficiently harsh and with firm texture) as described by the Breed Standard of Schipperkes, is the preferred one, because this is the coat giving the Schipperke its typical and characteristic appearance or aspect.

It is important that the typical ruff stands out, what is only possible thanks to the soft hair of the undercoat.

The upper coat may not be too soft or silky. A wavy coat is not allowed and is also a fault.

Just like the working dogs, Schipperkes have a 'double coat', an overcoat (top coat) and an undercoat. Fortunately, unlike as in some Standards of breeds which normally have an undercoat, this Schipperke Standard is not silent about the undercoat. In Schipperkes, a total lack of undercoat is even considered as a disqualifying fault. The presence of undercoat among other things avoids the overcoat being faulty, such as 'with flat or close lying hair'.

Long-haired Schipperkes (a disqualifying fault) are rare, but short-haired specimens, which in reality are almost smooth-haired Schipperkes, are still seen too often. Properly speaking, the coat of a Schipperke is medium-haired ('average length')

or 'of medium length') and genetically, this type of hair is dominant over long hair. Anyway, hair length of the coat on the body of a Schipperke exceeding 7-8 cm is faulty.

The Schipperke Standard makes it clear that the ruff or collarette, mane and frill are more visible or pronounced in males and this also accentuates the 'sex character' (the masculine appearance). In Schipperkes most males are masculine, but without being coarse and the bitches are feminine without looking refined.

Normally, in females, the coat is less abundant than in males, which accentuates the feminine appearance. In Schipperkes the 'sex character' is less pronounced than in many other breeds. In general, the femininity or femaleness of a male is a more serious fault than the masculinity or maleness (masculine appearance) of a female. Of females of masculine appearance it is often said, but wrongly, that they make good brood bitches, but it may not be forgotten that for example too heavy or heavy-limbed bitches, also transmit these faults.

The sex character of a dog finds expression especially in the strength of bones and of the head: Males have a more powerful head than females, certainly the skull is a little wider. Also the expression of the eyes in males can be typically masculine.

Around the neck, the undercoat is very dense, which makes that the longer hairs of the ruff are off-standing (away from the body) and separated.

The long hair on the shoulders can be considered as being part of the mane or the ruff and can be named 'cape' (longer coat over the shoulders), as in the English-speaking countries.

The difference in length between the hair on the body and the hair of the ruff or mane, frill and culottes is an essential breed characteristic. If these differences in length are not clearly visible, the dog may and should even be penalised.

In no case the coat of a Schipperke may make think of the coat of a rough Collie or Shetland sheepdog (Sheltie), which are breeds having a 'very' abundant mane and frill and well feathered legs.

Especially the long off-standing hairs around the neck are a breed characteristic of Schipperkes.

See below 'disqualifying faults' (page 47) as to the presence of fringes on the ears and at the rear of the legs. Evidently, the long and abundant hairs on the back of the thighs are not fringes but form the culottes, and neither are fringes nor feathers the rather long hairs at the underside of the tail. Very important to know is also that Schipperkes do not have fringes at the rear of the forelegs.

Aesthetically (from an aesthetic point of view; relating to the looks, appearance or beauty), the coat of a Schipperke is extremely important, because it gives him its very typical silhouette or distinguishing appearance. An advanced trimming, modelling or any preparation for showing (to make a desired appearance), such as clipping or stripping, is totally unnecessary, even forbidden and has to be seen as 'faking'. 'Faking' (see p.7) is an illicit method to change artificially a dog's appearance to prepare him for showing, by masking the faults using trickery and by accentuating or emphasizing the qualities. 'Faking' can also be seen as manipulating judges deviously/not honestly, or clearer, faking is in fact misleading or cheating judges.

Colour: Totally black. The undercoat need not be completely black but can also be dark grey provided it is totally hidden by the top coat. A little greying for example on the muzzle due to age is tolerated.

Totally or wholly black or jet black (French text: 'noir zain') means that the outer coat is uniformly coloured, without any white hair. The totally black colour is a breed characteristic. No tolerance at all by the judges is permitted (except a little greying on the muzzle). Schipperkes are wholly black and this is an absolutely essential characteristic, and if the appearance is not totally black, it is undoubtedly a disqualifying fault. As a matter of fact, a Schipperke which doesn't have a wholly black coat is not a Schipperke, full period! (means: 'no further need for discussion', 'that's all').



There is no doubt that the upper coat must be totally, wholly or solid black. However, still many Schipperke fanciers think that the undercoat also should be really black, although in many Schipperkes this is not the case. In reality, most undercoats of Schipperkes are grey. Fortunately, the Breed Standard states that the undercoat may have another colour if it is completely hidden by the black upper coat.

Genetically, a totally black (upper) coat is well fixed. This means that there are not many Schipperkes who are carriers of recessive genes coding for other colours than black. A genetically well fixed black coat colour in Schipperkes makes breeding of solid black Schipperkes rather easy.

A little grey on the muzzle is not always due to age. In Schipperkes, at a rather young age, a premature greying of the hairs on the muzzle is possible, which also should be tolerated by judges at shows. It are the genes of the locus G (Greying) which are responsible. The G series is made up of two alleles, the dominant 'G' causing a gradually progressing greying and the recessive 'g' which does not cause greying. This (genetical) greying is not the gradual greying due to age. One has not to worry about the greying which is not due to age. Several dog breeds, also Schipperkes, seem to carry the G factor (it are 'GG' or 'Gg' dogs). The gg-Schipperkes are unaffected by the greying gene G. So, the (genetical) greying we referred to has nothing to do with 'biological aging', and a greying muzzle should not at all give rise to any concern about for instance the health of the dog. Finally, we don't have to emphasize that coat colour is very important in Schipperkes. But isn't it a remarkable fact that not only in the FCI-Standard but also according to the American Breed Standard only 'all black' is allowed. Some think that this could be owing to a kind of competition between the two important canine organizations, namely the American and England's Kennel Club. In countries following the English Standard we do find colours such as cream and brown, or, but more rarely, white and

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grey, because the Standard of “The Kennel Club” (England) stipulates “Colour: usually black but other whole colours permissible.” We think that the statement “usually black” could be an acceptance or approbation that black is the normal coat colour in Schipperkes. Black is the colour that goes back to the original Standard of Belgium, the country of origin. According to the archives of the Belgian Schipperke Club, Victor Fally, a former secretary (1906-1926) and president of that club (1934-1947) convinced the Americans to require the all black colour for the (outer) coat. However, in the American historical information on the breed, not necessarily in contradiction with it, we read that F. Isabel Ormiston (Kelso Kennels) imported Schipperkes from Belgium and finally established the Belgian or FCI-Standard, which signifies that only black Schipperkes were recognised and not other coat colours which were allowed by the English/British Breed Standard. The influence of Isabel Ormiston was very important: in the USA: she was even called the ‘mother of Schipperkes’.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Weight:

Between 3 and 9 kg. An average weight of 4 to 7 kg is sought after.

In the past, the weight of the Schipperke has always been published in the Breed Standards of the Schipperke, but not the size (‘height at withers’). Fortunately, we measured (‘height at withers’) and weighed 50 show Schipperkes and we can give the results, which, of course, cannot be considered official, because they are not published in the Breed Standard.

According to the Standard, the maximum weight permitted is 9 kg and the minimum is 3 kg. The weight limits 3-9 kg are very wide apart and are rather low (3 kg) and high (9 kg). In consequence, a female can be bigger and heavier than a male, and therefore, with regard to the ‘sex character’ or ‘sexual dimorphism’ (see also page 41), it can be incorrect to say that a female having a format (size and weight) above average is too masculine and a male having a size below average is too feminine. The ‘sex character’ in Schipperkes is not very pronounced. The sex character mostly and above all depends on the ‘width of skull’, the expression of the head, the look of the eyes, the carriage of the ears and the general anatomical conformation.

In earlier Breed Standards two or even three weight categories were still mentioned. Most judges do not regret that the ‘weight categories’ no more exist. These categories made shows more complicated for exhibitors, organisers and judges. Quite recently, we still had big (5-8 kg) and small Schipperkes (3-5 kg). However, the now very wide apart weight limits of this last valid Breed Standard can, in the long term and even much sooner, have as a consequence, that the small sized (small format) Schipperkes slowly will disappear and the average body weight



of the breed gradually will increase. So, at present, the danger is not so much that the small Schipperkes could become rare, what also would be very regrettable, as that the breed would evolve to always becoming bigger and heavier. The breeders should be conscious of the fact that Schipperkes are a small breed and that this doesn't has to change. We know very well that the really small Schipperkes can have specific faults, which normally are only seen in Toy breeds, such as a domed, too arched or rounded top skull, round and globular, prominent or protruding eyes, a pinched muzzle, etc. On the other hand, tall or too big Schipperkes are very often atypical, for example they can be 'high-legged'. Mostly, typical Schipperkes, which are square and sufficiently compact or robust, weight between 4,5 and 7 kg. A weight preference is given in the Standard, but no size preference (no sizes at all). The greatest problem could be that breeding a beautiful and medium sized or a good large Schipperke, in accordance with the detailed description in the Breed Standard, is much easier than breeding a good and typical small Schipperke.

According to our weighing of a large number (50) of show Schipperkes, the average weight is 5,8 kg (males 6,5 kg and females 5,1 kg). We also measured the sizes or heights at the withers (were never mentioned in the Breed Standards of Schipperkes) and the 'average size' or 'average height (at the withers)' which we found was 32,4 cm (males 33,6 cm and females 31,2 cm).

Of course, estimating the format (size and weight) on sight (without really measuring or weighing) of a small dog is difficult for a judge, but neither is easy measuring with a stick the heights at the withers of a small and lively dog. Maybe this is the reason why sizes never have been published in the Breed Standards of Schipperkes. So, we also think that the weight limits and the preferred average weight are only approximate or rough guides or references (sources of information).

Anyway, judges should have a good eye to see if the Schipperkes which they judge, have the correct or desired format (size + weight).

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 on the health and welfare of the dog.

This text above is a compulsory sentence in every FCI-Breed Standard.

The FCI also always asks to shorten the list of faults in Breed Standards and to mention only the frequently occurring faults, or the faults to which one's attention absolutely must be drawn.

We have to stress/emphasize first of all that everybody wants to be very successful at beauty shows and will want a puppy which, when adult, will be very suitable for shows. However, beginning fanciers have to rely on the breeder's experience, because he only knows how the puppy you buy 'probably' will develop. Schipperkes are adult from 8 months old to 8 years, and are mature from 18 months or from about two years of age on. You have to know, when you select your possible future show dog, that faults already present in the puppy can diminish, remain or also become worse. Predicting the evolution of the existing faults or the appearance of new faults is not easy. You surely have to worry if a young puppy is already too perfect. Faults seldom disappear, but mostly worsen and new imperfections appear! Improving the Schipperke breed is a very difficult task, as well for judges and breeders as for the common fancier.

General appearance: Cloddy, lacking substance; too long or too short in leg; long body, fitting into a rectangle.

The canine term 'substance' means the mass, musculature and degree of development. A good substance means a good development of the body, a good muscular mass, without heaviness or superfluous fat.

Generally, there exists a danger that puppies having a too adult appearance when being young, will be too heavy and coarse later on, when adult.

Head: Too long or too short. Lines of skull and muzzle not parallel, foxy-faced; too prominent brows or cheek bones.

The earlier wrongly desired characteristic 'fox-like' became now an imperfection and has been named here 'foxy-faced' ('face' means 'muzzle'). This topic has already been commented in this Blueprint (see above 'HEAD', p.14-15).

The parallel lines mentioned here are the superior or top lines of the cranial region and the muzzle, which should be parallel (see 'Cranial region', p. 15).

Cranial region: Too narrow, forehead too rounded or domed (apple-headed).

A too rounded forehead or apple-head, mostly seen in the small-sized Schipperkes, should in any case be avoided, because this fault is also accompanied by other faults, namely round and prominent eyes (see below, p. 46), a too pronounced or steep stop, and a too short muzzle, which is pinched under the eyes.

Muzzle: Too long, pinched, thick, truncated, convex top line.

Pinched (see also above 'cranial region'): undesirably narrow muzzle, but especially a muzzle which is not sufficiently filled under the eyes. Such a muzzle is fox-like or vulpoid, but should be lupoid (see page 11, 'General appearance').

Truncated: see above 'Facial region - Muzzle', page 16-17.

'Roman nose' or 'ram's nose': when the top line of the muzzle is convex (with an elevated superior line) or curved outward.

It occasionally occurs that a Schipperke has a Roman nose, but this is a rather light fault.

Evidently, the head should be in harmony with the body and so it can happen that nice compact dogs (small format) have a rather short muzzle.

Strange but true, stating that the Schipperke is 'lupoid' and 'mediolineal' (see definitions in the beginning of this Blueprint, p. 7-8 and 11) would mean, according to some canine experts (?), even judges, that the muzzle and the skull have the same length, which really is an incredible morphological error. We sometimes read, even in judge reports, enormous errors like 'mediolineal proportions of the head', or, when describing the head "mediolineal proportions of 50 %". It should be clear that these expressions are completely erroneous, senseless and meaningless.

Beyond doubt, the statement of the Standard that the length of the muzzle is 40 % of the length of the head is correct and is based on measurements of a statistically significant number of show Schipperkes. However, in most Shepherd Dogs the lengths of the muzzle and the cranial region are strictly equal.

The length of the muzzle of Schipperkes (measured from the stop to the end of the nose) has always been markedly less than the length of the cranial region (the topskull).

Teeth: Badly aligned or badly set.

The alignment of the teeth means 'the proper positioning of the teeth in relation to each other'.

The teeth are badly set if their arrangement is irregular, especially if the implantation of the individual teeth is irregular (for example when one or two incisors stand forward or backward).

Eyes: Large, round or protuberant, light in colour (hazel eyes still acceptable).

Many experts accept light brown eyes, on condition that they are almond-shaped and have a good expression. On the other hand, round and especially yellowish eyes are horrible.

Body:

Chest: Narrow, flat, cylindrical. Not sufficiently let down.

Croup: Long, sloping, raised, break in the roundness of the rump (transition from croup to back of thighs).

The 'girth of body' ('circumference of the chest') is measured around the chest, behind the front legs and withers. The chest is (too) cylindrical when its circumference (see 'chest', page 25-26) is too important.

Raised (the croup): could be defined or described as 'overbuilt' (see above page 33 - Lower thigh - 'overbuilt').

See also above p. 24-25, Croup 'Guinea pig rump': is no more applicable ('break in the roundness'), since the ban on docking the tail in Belgium in 2006.

Limbs: Too little or exaggerated angulation.

See above, pages 29-33, all the recommended angulations of the joints.

Movement: Close-moving, short stride, lacking drive, not keeping correct topline when moving, high stepping front movement, hopping rear movement.

Close-moving: when the legs move too narrow (not parallel) in front or behind.

A smooth, ground-covering stride is facilitated by a good angulation.

Stride (length of -) or 'reach of stride': the distance between two successive imprints of the same foot; the stride is shortened by poor or steep angulation (when the joints have wide open angles).

'Drive': thrust or forward propulsion of the hind or front limbs; see above page 34-35, Gait/movement, 'drive' ('thrust').

'Stepping' means lifting high the front limbs or throwing them forward when trotting.

'Hopping' means 'lightly jumping'.

Coat

Hair : Too short (close to body), too long, too thin, soft or silky, wavy, lying too flat to the body or hanging down; too little or no ruff, mane, frill or culotte (more serious a fault in the male, especially a lack of ruff). Not enough undercoat.

Colour: Grey, brownish or reddish tones in the top coat and occasionally a few white hairs even on the toes. A little grey, e.g. on the muzzle, due to age, is tolerated.

The coat should be or give the impression to be 'abundant' (see 'Coat', p. 37-38) and its texture (page 39) which should be 'resistant/rough to the touch'.

Temperament: Apathetic or timid.

'Apathetic': indifferent; with lack of feeling or emotion; without interest or concern.

'Timid': fearful, shy, scared, afraid, anxious; without courage or self-confidence.

SEVERE FAULTS:

Teeth: Lack of one incisor (1I), of three premolars 1 (3 PM1) or two premolars 2 (2 PM2).

In the last FCI Model Standard we read the following recommendation: lack of PM1 and M3 is scientifically proved as variability and not a known hereditary trait, hence it should no longer be considered as a disqualifying fault.

The recommendation above from the FCI is a little disturbing and not very clear, not because of the M3 which is mentioned, but because of the PM 1's. For example, the question/problem is not solved whether three missing premolars 1 in Schipperkes are indeed a 'severe fault' or not. So, we surely will not propose to change/adapt/modify this Breed Standard of the Schipperke (see also this page, concerning the recommendation of the FCI, 'disqualifying faults' ('lack of teeth' ...)).

In English, the abbreviation of 'premolar' is P, not PM.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

Disqualify in showing means deprive a dog of an award (an award means here a 'qualification')

Qualification: a rating or quality grading, based on conformation or conformity to the Breed Standard; The qualifications in most FCI countries have already been explained/defined (see page 6-7).

Aggressive or overly shy.

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

Lack of breed type.

The 'breed type' (see also page 39) is the whole of the characteristics as written in the Standard, that distinguish a particular breed.

Over- or undershot jaw, even without loss of contact (reverse scissors bite) wry mouth, lack of one canine (1 C), of one upper carnassial (1PM4) or one lower carnassial (1M1) of one molar (1M1 or 1M2 but not any M3), of one premolar 4 (lower PM4), of one premolar 3 (1PM3) as well as another tooth or in total 4 missing teeth or more (excluding the four premolars 1).

Overshot jaw: the incisors of the upper jaw protrude over the lower incisors.

Undershot jaw: the incisors of the lower jaw project beyond the incisors of the upper jaw.

Reverse scissors bite: an undershot bite in which the under incisors touch the upper incisors

Wry mouth (twisted or crooked jaw): when the lower jaw does not line up (is laterally displaced) with the upper jaw.

Crossbite: when the incisors are partly overshot and the other part is undershot.

Distinguish a wry mouth from a crossbite is not always easy, but, both wrong bites are of course disqualifying faults.

Carnassials: the strongest teeth: M1 in the lower jaw and P4 in the upper jaw.

In this Breed Standard the description of the dentition and the dental faults is more complete than in any other Breed Standard. The number of dental faults (missing teeth or faulty bites) are really not alarming in Schipperkes. Foresee all the teeth problems (missing teeth, etc.) which could arise is not possible and neither is it possible to advise in the Breed Standard what the qualifications are which still must/can be given if certain dental faults occur or when teeth are missing. In spite of that, judges should be able to solve all the teeth problems (missing teeth or other dental faults which are not explicitly foreseen in the Standard) by having recourse to common sense or a logical reasoning.

Lack of pigment on nose, lips and eyelids.

Ears: Falling or semi-erect.

These ear faults are fairly rare because normally in Schipperkes the ears are very small and the cartilage very solid.

Coat which is long, soft or silky, i.e. an obviously “long-haired” type of coat; fringes of long hair on the ears, behind the limbs etc.; total lack of undercoat.

The presence of fringes is characteristic for long hair coats.

Colour: Topcoat of any other colour than black (except grey, brownish or reddish tones) or with tiny white spots, even on the toes.

This doesn't mean that judges may take no account on shows of tones or all kinds of colour shades in the coat, because a brownish or reddish shade can be temporary and can occur before or during the moulting (shedding).

Yet, judges can and must penalise as far as the tint/shade makes that the uniform black colour is no more clearly visible.

Weight: Clearly outside the designated limits.

Means more than 9 and less than 3 kg.

N.B.: Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. (this expression is obligatory in every standard)

This means that ‘monorchidism’ (presence of only one testicle in the scrotum) or ‘cryptorchidism’ (absence of one or two testicles in the scrotum) are disqualifying faults.

Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

Breeding is a very risky undertaking, also because the Schipperke is not a popular breed, and the only acceptable reason to do it, is trying to improve or maintain the quality of the breed.

It has to be remembered 1. If you breed a champion from medium-quality parents, it's a miracle. 2. If you produce a champion from two champion dogs, you have been extremely lucky.

Breeders should try to improve the breed by producing healthy Schipperkes, which meet the expectations as well anatomically as behaviourally.

We also strongly advise potential breeders to show the Schipperkes and to study the bloodlines of the breed.

Schipperkes used for breeding must clearly possess the desired ‘breed type’ (p. 39) and not have (hereditary) apparent defects which prevent living a normal life.





Butter



Can *Ch Mardeck's The Magic Ingredient

DOB: September 20, 2018

*pending CKC approval



Saturday BW, BP in Specialty

Eleven month old Butter finished his Canadian Championship in Style by first going Best of Breed over Specials from the Canadian Bred class and then by winning another Group placement at the TIKO shows during the Schipperke Club of Canada National Specialty weekend .

Butter also has six points toward his American Championship. All of this with very limited showing.

Butter Melts Hearts Everywhere!

Co-owned by:
Ursula Hutton, Deloran

Co-owned by:
Marnie Layng, Mardeck

Bred by: Marnie Layng,
Larry Wolfe & Melanie
Pacanowski



Created by
Mardeck Graphic
Design



Morgan

DOB: 09-20-2018

Can Ch Mardeck's Where The Magic Is



Morgan finished his Canadian Championship in style with multiple group placements (1 Grp 2nd, 3 Grp 4ths) and all by just ten months of age with very limited showing. He is also well on his way to his American championship with a major he created by winning BB in Bainbridge, NY over Specials while just 9 months old.

Bred by:
Marnie Layng - Mardeck
Larry Wolfe, Melanie Pacanowski
Oasis

Created by
Mardeck Graphic
Design

Owned & Loved by:
Lesley & Terry Thorne
Schipdale - England

Schipperke Breed Standard (AKC)

General Appearance

The Schipperke is an agile, active watchdog and hunter of vermin. In appearance he is a small, thickset, cobby, black, tailless dog, with a fox-like face. The dog is square in profile and possesses a distinctive coat, which includes a stand-out ruff, cape and culottes. All of these create a unique silhouette, appearing to slope from shoulders to croup. Males are decidedly masculine without coarseness. Bitches are decidedly feminine without over refinement. Any deviation from the ideal described in the standard should be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Faults common to all breeds are as undesirable in the Schipperke as in any other breed, even though such faults may not be specifically mentioned in the standard.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Size—The suggested height at the highest point of the withers is 11-13 inches for males and 10-12 inches for bitches. Quality should always take precedence over size. **Proportion**—Square in profile. **Substance**—Thickset.

Head

Expression—The expression is questioning, mischievous, impudent and alert, but never mean or wild. The well proportioned head, accompanied by the correct eyes and ears, will give the dog proper Schipperke expression.

Skull—The skull is of medium width, narrowing toward the muzzle. Seen in profile with the ears laid back, the skull is slightly rounded. The upper jaw is moderately filled in under the eyes, so that, when viewed from above, the head forms a wedge tapering smoothly from the back of the skull to the tip of the nose. The stop is definite but not prominent. The length of the muzzle is slightly less than the length of the skull.

Eyes—The ideal eyes are small, oval rather than round, dark brown, and placed forward on the head.

Ears—The ears are small, triangular, placed high on the head, and, when at attention, very erect. A drop ear or ears is a disqualification.

Nose—The nose is small and black.

Bite—The bite must be scissors or level. Any deviation is to be severely penalized.

Neck, Topline, Body

Neck—The neck is of moderate length, slightly arched and in balance with the rest of the dog to give the correct silhouette. **Topline**—The topline is level or sloping slightly from the withers to the croup. The stand-out ruff adds to the slope, making the dog seem slightly higher at the shoulders than at the rump. **Body**—The chest is broad and deep, and reaches to the elbows. The well sprung ribs (modified oval) are wide behind the shoulders and taper to the sternum. The forechest extends in front of the shoulders between the front legs. The loin is short, muscular and moderately drawn up. The croup is broad and well-rounded with the tail docked. No tail is visually discernible.

Forequarters

The shoulders are well laid back, with the legs extending straight down from the body when viewed from the front. From the side, legs are placed well under the body. Pasterns are short, thick and strong, but still flexible, showing a slight angle when viewed from the side. Dewclaws are generally removed. Feet are small, round and tight. Nails are short, strong and black.

Hindquarters

The hindquarters appear slightly lighter than the forequarters, but are well muscled, and in balance with the front. The hocks are well let down and the stifles are well bent. Extreme angulation is to be penalized. From the rear, the legs extend straight down from the hip through the hock to the feet. Dewclaws must be removed.

Coat

Pattern—The adult coat is highly characteristic and must include several distinct lengths growing naturally in a specific pattern. The coat is short on the face, ears, front of the forelegs and on the hocks; it is medium length on the body, and longer in the ruff, cape, jabot and culottes. The ruff begins in back of the ears and extends completely around the neck; the cape forms an additional distinct layer extending beyond the ruff; the jabot extends across the chest and down between the front legs. The hair down the middle of the back, starting just behind the cape and continuing over the rump, lies flat. It is slightly shorter than the cape but longer than the hair on the sides of the body and sides of the legs. The coat on the rear of the thighs forms culottes, which should be as long as the ruff. Lack of differentiation in coat lengths should be heavily penalized, as it is an essential breed characteristic.

Schipperke Breed Standard (AKC) (con't)

Texture—The coat is abundant, straight and slightly harsh to the touch. The softer undercoat is dense and short on the body and is very dense around the neck, making the ruff stand out. Silky coats, body coats over three inches in length or very short harsh coats are equally incorrect.

Trimming—As the Schipperke is a natural breed, only trimming of the whiskers and the hair between the pads of the feet is optional. Any other trimming must not be done.

Color

The outer coat must be black. Any color other than a natural black is a disqualification. The undercoat, however, may be slightly lighter. During the shedding period, the coat might take on a transitory reddish cast, which is to be penalized to the degree that it detracts from the overall black appearance of the dog. Graying due to age (seven years or older) or occasional white hairs should not be penalized.

Gait

Proper Schipperke movement is a smooth, well coordinated and graceful trot (basically double tracking at a moderate speed), with a tendency to gradually converge toward the center of balance beneath the dog as speed increases. Front and rear must be in perfect balance with good reach in front and drive in the rear. The topline remains level or slightly sloping downward from the shoulders to the rump. Viewed from the front, the elbows remain close to the body. The legs form a straight line from the shoulders through the elbows to the toes, with the feet pointing straight ahead. From the rear, the legs form a straight line from the hip through the hocks to the pads, with the feet pointing straight ahead.

Temperament

The Schipperke is curious, interested in everything around him, and is an excellent and faithful little watchdog. He is reserved with strangers and ready to protect his family and property if necessary. He displays a confident and independent personality, reflecting the breed's original purpose as watchdog and hunter of vermin.

Disqualifications

A drop ear or ears.

Any color other than a natural black.

Approved November 13, 1990

Effective January 1, 1991

On The Back Cover (SCA's Guest Advertisers)

Introducing the Winner of the 2018 AKC Rally National Champion title **"MISTY" RNC OTCH**
Shadowlends Winter Mist of AWS UDX12 OGM VER RAE3 RM

Misty is going strong at 12 1/5 years of age. She still gets very excited when we go to shows. She loves meeting people and those she meets are amazed that this little dog won the Rally National. We need three more triple Q's for our Rally Championship (RACH). Can't have a Rally National Champion without the Rally Champion title, now can we.

I am very proud of Misty and all her titles. Too me, Misty is one of a kind; loving, faithful, and happy Schipperke. **Carol Davis**

Introducing the High Scoring Schipperke in the SCA 2019 National Specialty Agility Trial, **"Freya" MACH3 Loppan's Tale of Freya CD RAE MXC MFB TQX T2B3 CA BCAT SEN CGCA TKA**

Freya was born on October 26, 2010. She was bred by Pat Boggs and Sandra McGrath. She is fast, has an amazing personality, prey drive and outstanding work ethics, extremely important traits for a performance dog.

We started way back then in Obedience but she is not a big fan of obedience, nor Rally. As I want her to have fun, we don't compete in events she does not love anymore just to get titles! We have entertained Barn Hunt where she has achieved her Master Title. She loves to hunt for rats! She has Trick Dog titles, Lure Coursing title and Fast Cat title. These days we do agility and nosework. In Nosework we are working on her NW3 title. She enjoys finding scents of all kinds :) Agility is her favorite venue and she has excelled through the years, proving to be a wonderful companion and teammate. She loves the game and I cannot ask for a better or happier little schipperke. Everybody warned me of getting a schipperke and I will not lie, it has taken some training to reach where we are. These days we do not train a lot, but enjoy going to trials, both to local and national level events.

Freya has accomplished to get 3 Machs although she has points for another 2! Because her name is Freya, she tends to have her own agenda at times, hence making it harder to achieve the QQ's. However, for some reason, she sharpens her mind when it really counts! She has been to the AKC Agility Invitational for 5 years in a row and in 2017 she became the Top Schipperke earning the huge and pretty SCA medal! She is also invited to this year's AKC Agility Invitational!

In 2018, we went to Reno, Nevada for the AKC National Agility Championship and she placed #17 out of 79 dogs in the 8" Regular class. A great result as there are some lightning fast 8" dogs to beat. In 2019, we went to Tulsa, Oklahoma and she did a wonderful job of placing #24 out of 117 dogs in the 8" Regular Class. Good girl! We also flew to Pomona, CA for the SCA National Specialty Show where she won Agility High Scoring Schipperke in Trial on April 12, 2019.

I love schipperkes, it is an amazing breed and I am very thankful for having such a wonderful little schipperke girl as my companion. Love her with all my heart and look forward to many more years of fun.

Tone von Oelreich and Freya



Misty



Freya