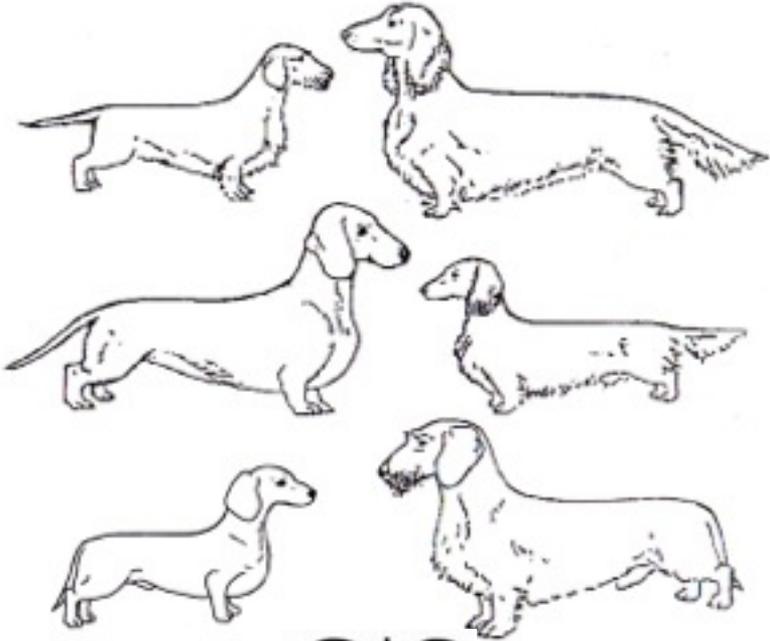


DACHSHUND INFORMATION BOOKLET



MINIATURE WIREHAIR

STANDARD SMOOTH

MINIATURE SMOOTH



STANDARD

MINIATURE

STANDARD

2008

**EASTERN CANADA DACHSHUND CLUB
LE CLUB TECKEL DE L'EST DU CANADA**

The Eastern Canada Dachshund Club Le Club Teckel de l'Est du Canada

"ECDC" was formed in 1976 by Sarah Marshall Diamond and a Group of 10 Dachshund Breeders and Owners. The Club is recognised by the Canadian Kennel Club, and is registered with the Province of Quebec under the name "Le Club Teckel de l'Est du Canada - Eastern Canada Dachshund Club". The area of operation of the Club is the four Atlantic Provinces, the Province of Quebec and that part of the Province of Ontario lying east of the 77th Meridian Longitude.

The objects of the Club are:

- 1) To do all possible to protect and advance the interests of the six breeds of Dachshunds and all purebred dogs; promote acceptance of the breed standards; and encourage sportsmanlike competition at dog shows, field trials, obedience trials and match shows;
- 2) To encourage, assist and inform breeders, members and Dachshund enthusiasts by whatever means possible;
- 3) To conduct and/or support specialty shows, sanctioned matches, field trials, den trials, and obedience trials under the rules of the Canadian Kennel Club.

Club Membership is open to any Dachshund breeder, owner, or enthusiast. Regular members must live within the Area of Operation. Members living outside the area become Associate Members, while Junior Membership is for persons 8 years but less than 18 years of age. ECDC is a member of the Federation of Dachshund Clubs of Canada. See the Eastern Canada Dachshund Club's website for more information

www.ecdc.ca

ECDC DACHSHUND INFORMATION BOOKLET

Published 1982 - revised 1993, 1998, 2008

This booklet is designed for use by Dachshund breeders and enthusiasts to help promote and disseminate information on Dachshunds in Canada. It may be copied without special permission. (Also available in French)

<p>Acknowledgements: Original drawings by Joanne Prégent and Ray Smith. Several drawings are from the Illustrated Standard by John P. Sayer and from Dachshund Club of America publications. Drawings by Robert Cole, Lawrence A. Horswell, and Grace Greenburg were used as reference material. The Breed Standard is the Canadian Kennel Club official breed standard. Other text is from the AKC and CKC websites or was written and edited by members of ECDC. Editor-Ray Smith</p>

FOREWORD

DACHSHUNDS are long-standing members of the Dog World, with evidence that dogs of dachshund type were known in ancient times. It is generally accepted that the breeds, much as we presently know them, were developed in Germany between the 16th and 18th centuries. "Dachshund" means "badger dog", and they were primarily used for the hunting of badger. They are also known as "Teckels" throughout Europe and as "Dackels" in Germany. The breeds were well established by the late 1800's, and German pedigrees are recorded as far back as 1859.

The characteristic low and long form of the Dachshund is ideally suited for work both in dens, and tracking through underbrush. Their ability to go both forward and backward in a crouching position, combined with their sturdy bodies and strong jaws, allows them to excel at bringing badger, fox or rabbit from their dens (earths). This is known as "going-to-ground". Dachshunds were also used to hunt wild boar and other game through dense undergrowth, and are still used today by hunters and guides to track wounded game-animals, such as deer and bear.

Specialisation took place, with the larger **Standard Dachshunds** being used for badger and boar, while the smaller dogs hunted hare and rabbit. Smaller dogs became known as "Zwergteckels" (dwarf dachshunds), and the smallest ones as "Kaninchenteckels" (rabbit dachshunds). In Canada and many other countries the two smaller sizes are combined as **Miniature Dachshunds**.

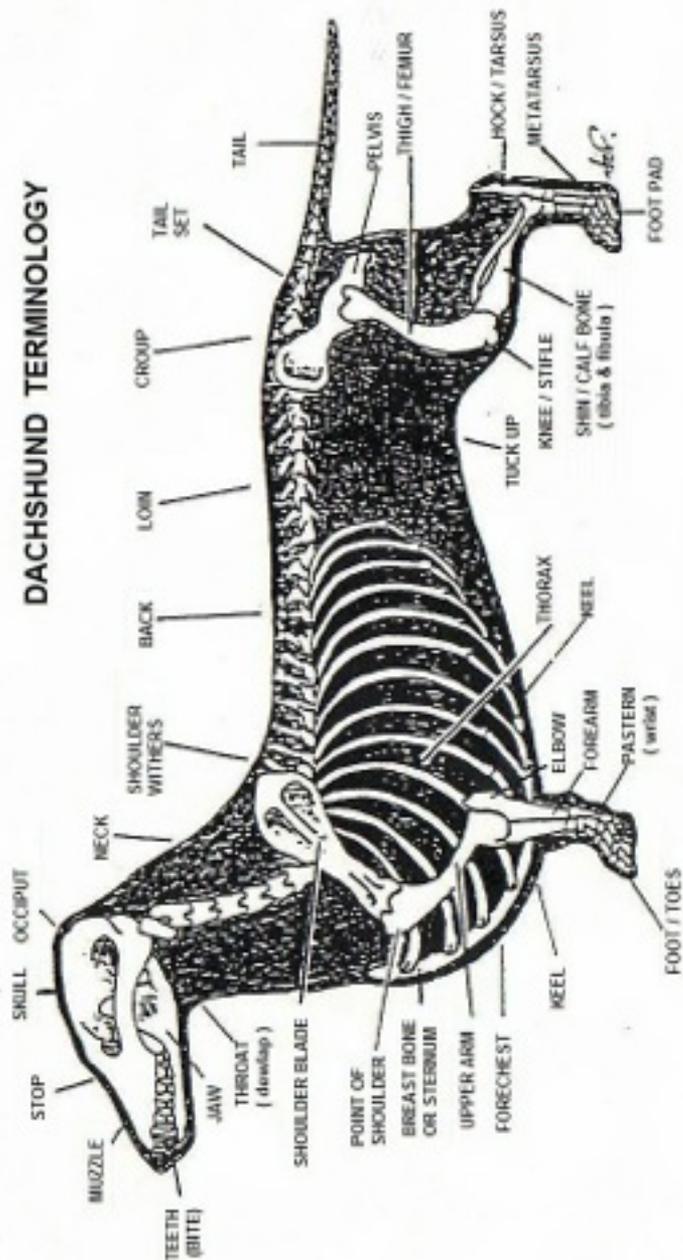
Both smooth-haired and long-haired Dachshunds have existed since the origins of the breed. The wire-haired Dachshund appears to have been developed later, possibly by the introduction of some wire-haired terrier-type blood. Dachshunds were introduced into North America about 1880, and gained in popularity, until the world wars, when, because of their German origin, they suffered a setback. Since then, due to the efforts of dedicated breeders, they have again attained their status as one of our best known and most popular breeds.

While terrier-like in some respects, Dachshunds are classed as Hounds in many countries and are put in a separate "Teckel" group by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale.

In Canada, the three coats in the two sizes are shown as six separate breeds in Group 2 - Hounds. They share a common Breed Standard (following pages), however, for breeding purposes they are six separate breeds, that cannot be interbred. The six breeds are depicted in the Official Breed Standard which is followed by more information on the breeds and events.



DACHSHUND TERMINOLOGY



JOANNE PREGENT - 1993



THE CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB

OFFICIAL DACHSHUND BREED STANDARD

Origin and Purpose: Early in the seventeenth century the name Dachshund became the designation of a breed type with smooth and long-haired varieties, and since 1890 wire-hairs have been registered as the third variety. The name Dachshund (**dachs**, badgers; **hund**, dog) at once reveals and conceals the origins of the breed. In medieval European books on hunting, dogs, similar only in possessing the tracking ability of hounds and the proportions and temperament of terriers, because they were used to track badgers were called badger-dogs, or dachshunds.

General Appearance: Low to ground, short-legged, long-bodied, but with compact figure and robust muscular development, with bold and confident carriage of head and intelligent facial expression; conformation pre-eminently fitted for following game into burrows. In spite of his shortness of leg, in comparison with his length of trunk, he should appear neither crippled, awkward, cramped in his capacity for movement, nor slim and weasel-like. Added to this, his hunting spirit, good nose, loud tongue, and small size render him especially suited for beating the bush. His figure and his fine nose give him an especial advantage over most other breeds of sporting dogs for trailing.

Temperament: He should be clever, lively, and courageous to the point of rashness, persevering in his work both above and below ground; with all the senses being well-developed.

Size: Standard Dachshund - over 11 lbs. (5 kg).
Miniature Dachshund - ideal weight 10 lb. (4.5 kg).

It is of the utmost importance that judges should not award championship points to Miniature Dachshunds over 11 lb. (5 kg). Within the limits imposed, symmetrical adherence to the general Dachshund conformation, combined with smallness and mental and physical vitality should be the outstanding characteristics of the Miniature Dachshund.

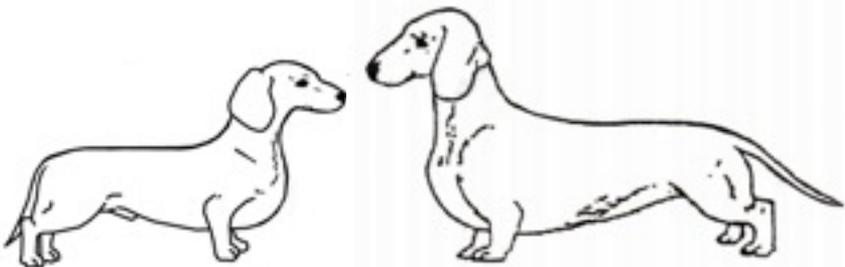
Coat and Colour: Three coat types: Smooth or Short-haired - short, dense, shining, glossy. Wire-haired - like German Spiky-Haired Pointer, hard with good undercoat. Long-haired - like Irish Setter. See later paragraphs in this standard regarding the Special Characteristics. Colour - Solid red (tan) of various shades, and black with tan points, should have black noses and nails, and narrow black line edging lips and eyelids; chocolate with tan points, permits brown nose. Eyes of all, lustrous, the darker the better.

Special Characteristics of the Three Coat Varieties of Dachshunds

The Dachshund is bred with three varieties of coat: (1) Short-Haired (or Smooth); (2) Wire-Haired; (3) Long-Haired. All three varieties should conform to the characteristics already specified. The long-haired and short-haired are old, well-fixed varieties, but into the Wire-Haired Dachshund the blood of other breeds has been purposely introduced; nevertheless, in breeding him, the greatest stress must be placed upon conformity to the general Dachshund type.

The following specifications are applicable separately to the three coat varieties, respectively.

Short-Haired (or Smooth) Dachshund:



Hair: Short, thick, smooth and shining; no bald patches. Special faults are: too fine or thin hair. leathery ears, bald patches, too coarse or too thick hair in general. **Tail:** Gradually tapered to a point, well but not too richly haired; long sleek bristles on the underside are considered a patch of strong-growing hair, not a fault. A brush tail is a fault, as is also a partly or wholly hairless tail.

Colour of Hair, Nose and Nails:

a) One-coloured Dachshund -

This group includes red (often called tan), red-yellow, and yellow, with or without a shading of interspersed black hairs. Nevertheless a clean colour is preferable, and red is to be considered more desirable than red-yellow or yellow. Dogs strongly shaded with interspersed black hairs belong to this class, and not to other colour groups. No white is desirable, but a solitary small spot is not exactly disqualifying. Nose and nails - black; red is admissible but not desirable.

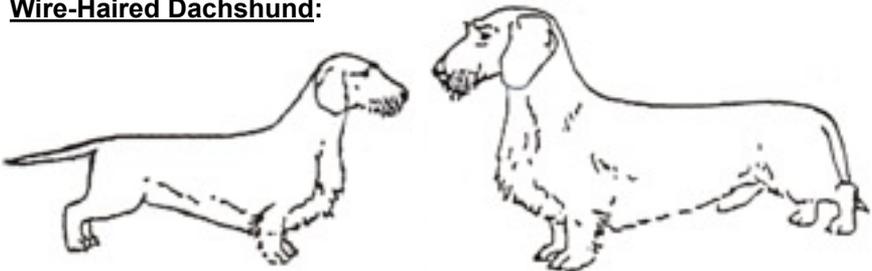
b) Two-Coloured Dachshund -

These comprise deep black, chocolate, grey, and white; each with rust-brown or yellow marks over the eyes, on the sides of the jaw and underlip; on the inner edge of the ear, front, breast, inside and behind the front leg, on the paws and around the anus and from there to about one-third to one-half of the length of the tail on the underside. (The most common Two-Coloured Dachshund is usually called black and tan.) Except on white dogs, no white is desirable but a solitary small spot is not exactly disqualifying. Absence, or undue prominence of tan markings, is undesirable. Nose and nails - In the case of black dogs, black; for chocolate, brown or black; for grey, grey or even flesh colour, but the last named colour is not desirable; in the case of white dogs, black nose and nails are to be preferred.

c) Dappled and Striped Dachshund -

The colour of the dappled (or tiger) Dachshund is a clear brownish or greyish colour or even a white ground, with dark irregular patches of dark-grey, brown, red-yellow, or black (large areas of one colour not desirable). It is desirable that neither the light nor the dark colour should predominate. The colour of the striped (brindle) Dachshund is red or yellow with a darker streaking. Nose and nails - as for One- and Two-Coloured Dachshunds.

Wire-Haired Dachshund:



The general appearance is the same as that of the Short-Haired, but without being long in the legs, it is permissible for the body to be somewhat higher off the ground. **Hair:** With the exception of the jaw, eyebrows, and ears, the whole body is covered with a perfectly uniform tight, short, thick, rough, hard coat, but with finer, shorter hairs (undercoat) every-where distributed between the coarser hairs, resembling the coat of the German Spiky-Haired Pointer. There should be a beard on the chin. The eyebrows are bushy. On the ears the hair is shorter than on the body; almost smooth, but in any case conforming to the rest of the coat. The general arrangement of the hair should be such that the Wire-Haired Dachshund, when seen from a distance, should resemble a Smooth-Haired. Any sort of soft hair in the coat is faulty, whether short or long, or wherever found on the body; the same is true of long, curly, or wavy hair, or hair that sticks out irregularly in all directions; a flag tail is also objectionable.

Tail: Robust, as thickly haired as possible, gradually coming to a point and without a tuft.

Colour of Hair, Nose and Nails: All colours are admissible. White patches on the chest, although allowable, are not desirable.

Long-Haired Dachshund:



The distinctive characteristic differentiating this coat from the Short-Haired, or Smooth-Haired, is alone the rather long silky hair. **Hair:** The soft, sleek, glistening, often slightly wavy hair should be longer under the neck, on the underside of the body, and especially on the ears and behind the legs, becoming there a pronounced feather; the hair should attain its greatest length on the underside of the tail. The hair should fall beyond the lower edge of the ear. Short hair on the ear, so called "leather" ears, is not

desirable. Too luxurious a coat causes the Long-Haired Dachshund to seem coarse, and masks the type. The coat should remind one of the Irish Setter, and should give the dog an elegant appearance. Too thick hair on the paws, so called "mops", is inelegant and renders the animal unfit for use. It is faulty for the dog to have equally long hair over all the body, if the coat is too curly, or too scrubby, or if a flag tail or overhanging hair on the ears are lacking; or if there is a very pronounced parting in the back, or a vigorous growth between the toes.

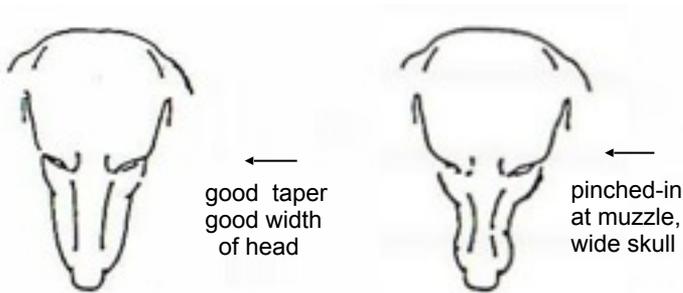
Tail: Carried gracefully in prolongation of the spine; the hair attains here its greatest length and forms a veritable flag.

Colour of Hair, Nose and Nails: Exactly as for the Smooth-Haired Dachshund.

For depictions of Dachshund colours, please visit the ECDC Website : www.ecdc.ca and see the ECDC Dachshund Colour Guide

NOTE: Inasmuch as the Dachshund is a hunting dog, scars from honourable wounds shall not be considered a fault.

Head: Viewed from above or from the side, it should taper uniformly to the tip of the nose, and should be clean-cut. The **skull** is only slightly arched, and should slope gradually without stop (the less stop the more typical) into the finely-formed slightly-arched muzzle (ram's nose). The bridge bones over the eyes should be strongly prominent. The nasal cartilage and tip of the nose are long and narrow; lips tightly stretched, well covering the lower jaw, but neither deep nor pointed; corner of the mouth not very marked. Nostrils well open.





good shape, note arched (ram) nose



coarse head, too much stop, too much dewlap



short snipey jaw, ears set too high



domed skull, too much stop, ewe neck ears set too low

Jaws opening wide and hinged well back of the eyes, with strongly developed bones and teeth.

Teeth: powerful canine teeth should fit closely together, and the outer side of the lower incisors should tightly touch the inner side of the upper. (Scissors bite.)



correct bite "scissors"



minor fault "pincer" bite



serious fault overshot bite



serious fault undershot bite

Eyes: medium size, oval, situated at the sides, with a clean, energetic, though pleasant expression; not piercing. Colour: lustrous dark reddish-brown to brownish-black for all coats and colours. Wall (fish or pearl) eyes in the case of grey or dappled-coloured dogs are not a very bad fault, but are also not desirable



correct shape and placement

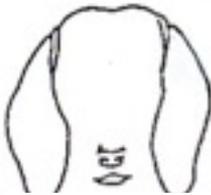


fault- slanted eye shape



fault- round eye set too high

Ears: should be set near the top of the head, and not too far forward, long but not too long, beautifully rounded, not narrow, pointed, or folded. Their carriage should be animated, and the forward edge should just touch the cheek.



correct shape and placement



fault – set too high, pointed



fault – set too low, folded

Neck: Fairly long, muscular, clean-cut, not showing any dewlap on the throat, slightly arched in the nape, extending in a graceful line into the shoulders, carried proudly but not stiffly.

Forequarters: To endure the arduous exertion underground, the front must be correspondingly muscular, compact, deep, long, and broad. Shoulder Blade long, broad, obliquely and firmly placed upon the fully developed thorax, furnished with hard and plastic muscle. Upper Arm of the same length as the shoulder blade, and at right angles to the latter, strong of bone and hard of muscle, lying close to the ribs, capable of free movement.

FRONT ANGLUATION



Correct angulation and placement of both shoulder and upper arm



Faults – shoulder too steep and front assembly too far forward

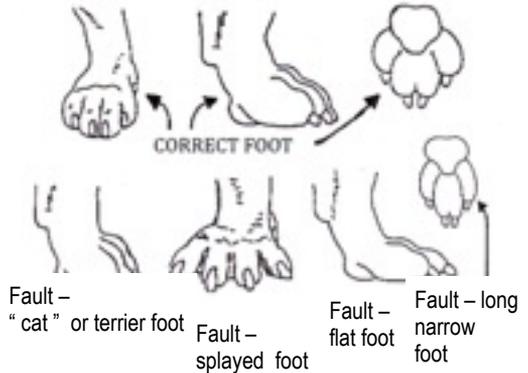


Serious fault – foreleg knuckled over due to poor front angulation

Lower Arm: this is short in comparison to other breeds, slightly turned inwards; supplied with hard but plastic muscles on the front and outside, with tightly stretched tendons on the inside and at the back.

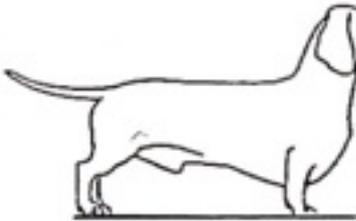
Pasterns: joint between forearm and foot (wrists): these are closer together than the shoulder joints, so that the front leg does appear absolutely straight.

Feet: full, broad in front, and a trifle inclined outwards; compact with well-arched toes and tough pads. Toes: there are five of these, though only four are in use. They should be close together, with a pronounced arch; provided on top with strong nails; and underneath with tough toe-pads.

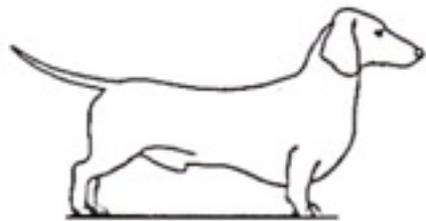


Body: The whole trunk should in general be long and fully muscled. The back, with sloping shoulders, and short, rigid pelvis, should lie in the straightest possible line between the withers and the very slightly arched loins; these latter being short, rigid and broad.

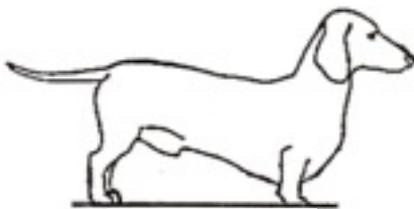
Topline: the straightest possible line between withers and loin.



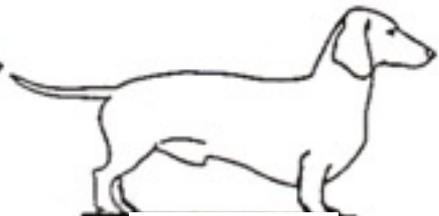
correct body shape



hollow back



high in rear



"roach" back



good front
desirable oval



faults – feet
turned out too
far, too narrow



fault–
“out” at
elbows



faults – too wide,
too loose, chest
too round

Chest: the breastbone should be strong, and so prominent in front that on either side a depression (dimple) appears. When viewed from the front, the thorax should appear oval, and should extend downward to the midpoint of the forearm. The enclosing structure of ribs should appear full and oval, and when viewed from above or from the side, full volumed, so as to allow by its ample capacity, complete development of heart and lungs. Well ribbed up, and gradually merging into the line of the abdomen.



good shoulder and
front leg placement



fault - weak
forward front



fault – chest
too shallow



fault – keel
stops too short

If the length is correct, and also the anatomy of the shoulder and upper arm, the front leg when viewed in profile should cover the lowest point of the breast line. Loin slightly arched, being short, rigid and broad. Croup long, round, full, robustly muscled, but plastic, only slightly sinking towards the tail. Abdomen slightly drawn up.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters viewed from behind should be of completely equal width. Pelvic Bones not too short, rather strongly developed, and moderately sloping. Thigh robust and of good length, set at right angle to the pelvic bones. Hind legs robust and well muscled, with well-rounded buttocks. Knee Joint broad and strong.



correct rear



cow-hocks



toes in,
bandy legged



legs narrow,
swine rear

Calf Bone, in comparison with other breeds, short; it should be perpendicular to the thigh bone, and firmly muscled. The bones at the base of the foot (tarsus) should present a flat appearance, with a strongly prominent hock and a broad tendon of Achilles. The central foot bones (metatarsus) should be long, movable towards the calf bone, slightly bent towards the front, but perpendicular (as viewed from behind). Hind feet: four compactly-closed and beautifully arched toes, as in the case of the front paws. The whole foot should be posed equally on the ball and not merely on the toes; nails short.



good rear angles
note leg position



weak rear – calf
bones too long, long
hocked



poor rear angles,
feet tucked under



lack of rear
angulation, calf
bones too short

REAR ANGULATION



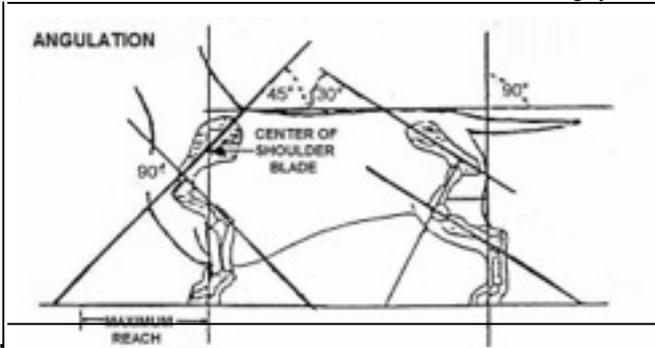
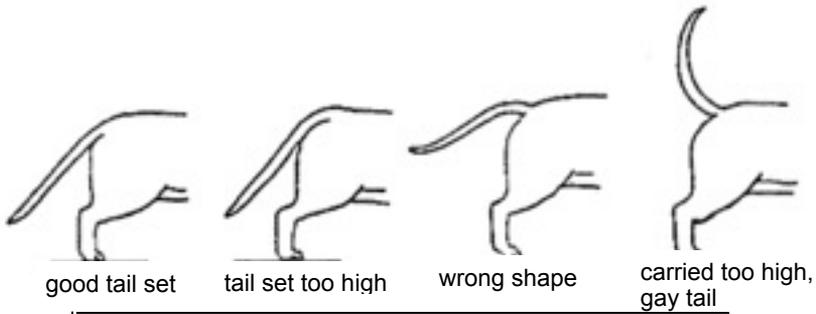
good angulation of pelvis
thigh, leg and foot bones



poor angulation
“high in rear”



over angulation, pelvis
too sloped, legs sickled



Faults:

Serious faults (which may prevent a dog from receiving any show rating): overshot or undershot jaws, knuckling over, very loose shoulders.

Secondary faults (which may prevent a dog from receiving a high show rating): a weak, long-legged or dragging figure; body hanging between the shoulders; sluggish, clumsy, or waddling gait; toes turned inwards or too obliquely outwards; splayed paws; sunken back, roach (or carp) back; croup higher than withers; short-ribbed or too weak chest; excessively drawn up flanks like those of a Greyhound; narrow, poorly muscled hindquarters; weak loins; bad angulation in front or hindquarters; cowhocks; bowed legs; "glass" eyes, except for grey or dappled dogs; a bad coat.

Minor Faults (which may prevent a dog from receiving the highest rating in championship competition): ears wrongly set, sticking out, narrow or folded; too marked a stop, too pointed or weak a jaw; pincer teeth, distemper teeth; too wide or short a head; goggle eyes, "glass" eyes in the case of grey and dappled dogs, insufficiently dark eyes in the case of all other coat-colours; dewlaps; short neck; swan neck; too fine or too thin hair.

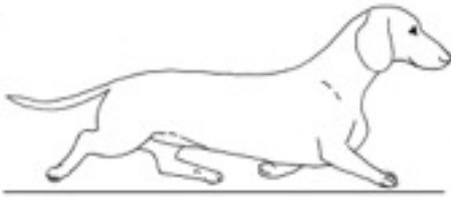
(End of

standard)

MOVEMENT:

The most desirable movement for any dachshund is that which propels the animal forward in the most efficient manner. A description of movement is not included in the CKC Breed Standard, but the AKC Breed Standard describes proper movement as follows:

"Gait: Fluid and smooth. Forelegs reach well forward, without much lift, in unison with the driving action of hind legs. The correct shoulder assembly and well-fitted elbows allow the long, free stride in front. Viewed from the front, the legs do not move in exact parallel planes, but incline slightly inward. Hind legs drive on a line with the forelegs, with hock joints and rear pasterns (metatarsus) turning neither in nor out. The propulsion of the hind leg depends on the dog's ability to carry the hind leg to complete extension.



Viewed in profile, the forward reach of the hind leg equals the rear extension. The thrust of correct movement is seen when the rear pads are clearly exposed during rear extension. Rear feet do not reach upward toward the abdomen and there is no appearance of walking on the rear

pasterns. Feet must travel parallel to the line of motion with no tendency to swing out, cross over, or interfere with each other. Short, choppy movement, rolling or high-stepping gait, close or overly wide coming or going are incorrect. The Dachshund must have agility, freedom of movement, and endurance to do the work for which he was developed."

SIZE OF DACHSHUNDS:

The ideal weight for Miniature Dachshunds is 10 lbs.(4.5 kg), with 11 lbs. (5 kg) being maximum for the show-ring. Occasionally Miniatures will be smaller or larger than this, and while disadvantaged at shows, when correctly mated they may still be valuable breeding animals and are ideal pets. A Miniature Dachshund is still a hunting dog and should never be considered a "toy dog".

Officially, a Standard Dachshund is one that weighs over 11 lbs. but the usual size ranges from 16 to 32 lbs. with desired weights being about 20 to 28 lbs for males and slightly less for females. At maturity, males are generally 10% to 20% heavier than females.

While size is a factor in breeding and for show, no Dachshund is ever too big or too small - they are all "big-hearted" dogs with short legs.

DACHSHUND CHARACTER:

Developed in Europe as a hunting dog, the Dachshund is lively, clever, curious, courageous, independent and a little stubborn. In North America, where they are mainly used as pets, their character has changed, making them more outgoing, with a cheerful disposition. Most of them still retain strong hunting instincts, but really like being with people. They will occasionally exhibit an odd hearing problem called "Dachshund Deafness" when given a command they would rather ignore. They excel with children, but for young or boisterous children, the Standard size is preferable. Miniature Dachshunds are ideal for smaller quarters, especially in situations where the dog has to be lifted or carried.

The Wirehaired Dachshund is somewhat more rash than the Smooth, while the Longhair tends to have the gentlest character- BUT - there is more difference between individuals than between the breeds, or between males and females of these breeds. Males are as loving and gentle as, and are often more patient than females. Regardless of coat, size or sex, Dachshunds are optimists, and with gentle but firm guidance they make wonderful companions.

REGISTRATION OF DACHSHUNDS:

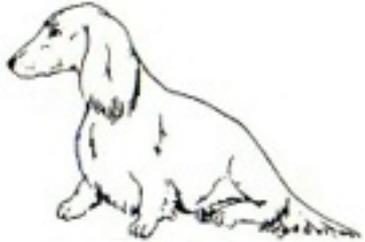
In Canada pure-bred Dachshunds are registered with the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC), which recognises the Six Breeds as separate for registration, show and breeding purposes. Although they share one Breed Standard, interbreeding of the coats and sizes is not permitted. The entire litter is first registered by the breeder or owner at birth, and then each pup is individually registered. To be eligible for registration, a litter must be from parents of the same breed, the dam (mother) must be CKC registered and sire (father) either registered by CKC, or by a CKC recognised foreign registry. Before the puppies can be individually registered (and before they leave home), each puppy must be identified.

Identification can be with a registered tattoo combination in the ear or on the flank; or by use of a special numbered micro-chip implanted under the skin. The breeder selects a unique name for each pup, which will usually include the breeder's registered kennel name, plus an individual name. No two dogs of the same breed may have the exact same name. Every registered dog will get a CKC registration number. Individual registration of a pure-bred dog is the responsibility of the breeder (or owner-at-birth), and for any dog sold, the seller must supply, at no additional charge, a

registration certificate transferred to the buyer within 6 months of the date sold.

Because interbreeding of the six breeds is still permitted in the United States, many of the best smooth and wirehaired blood-lines in Canada carry recessive genes for coat-types other than their own. Agriculture Canada and the CKC have made special provisions to permit the registration of a puppy which

recessively inherits a coat different from its parents. If a Long-haired puppy is born to Smooth parents, OR a Smooth or a Long-haired puppy is born to Wire-haired parents, that puppy will be registered to the breed with its coat, and will no longer belong to its parents' breed.



CKC also has special provisions for the importation of pure-bred Dachshunds registered with a CKC recognised Kennel Club in their country of origin. The use of foreign-owned dogs at stud, either by natural or artificial insemination is also permitted.

ERN (Events Registration Number):

Foreign owned dogs may compete at CKC events but before they are issued any certificates or titles by CKC they must either be registered here or have applied for and been granted an ERN

CONTRACTS and NON-BREEDING AGREEMENTS:

Because the purchase of a pure-bred dog is a major commitment, the sale should be covered by a written agreement, dated and signed by both the buyer and seller. This contract should include all details of the sale and state if the animal is to be a companion, show dog, or breeding stock. Guarantees, other special conditions and/or any restrictions on the dog should be included.

Many breeders sell their puppies on CKC Non-breeding agreements, signed by both buyer and seller at the time of sale. This agreement, once registered with CKC, is binding, and while in effect, no offspring of non-breeding dogs will be registered. By mutual consent, the agreement can be lifted using a CKC form signed by both buyer and seller (plus a fee). "Non-Breeding" dogs are eligible for all official competitions in Canada, but not for AKC events in USA

DACHSHUND COLOUR:

Colours that are included on CKC's Dachshund registration colour list:

red	black and tan / cream	black and tan dapple
sable	chocolate and tan	silver dapple
wild boar	blue and tan	chocolate dapple
wheaten	isabella and tan	blue dapple
cream	white and tan	isabella dapple
brindle	red dapple	cream dapple

Dachshunds will usually be one of the above colours, but there is also a provision for "other colour" on the CKC form. Since it can be difficult to determine some colours due to variations in shading, the following descriptions may help.

Solid Colours: **Red** is the most common solid colour, and includes any shade of fawn, tan, cinnamon, chestnut, rust, mahogany, or brown. **Sable** is a term used when the base colour is overlaid with darker or black tipped hairs. **Cream** is distinctly different from light red, literally the colour of cream with or without a dark overlay. **Wild boar** is a dark grey or wolf grey often with a reddish undercoat and is normally associated with wirehairs. The hairs are banded in light and dark colour giving the grizzled appearance. **Wheaten** is a light red or wheat colour and only applies to wirehairs. In the solid colours, the "tan points" are not distinct and while they may appear in young puppies, they tend to blend into the overall coat colour as the dog matures. All the solid colours should have black noses, but rarely one will show a less desirable brown or grey nose.

Bi-Colours: These are dogs with a solid body colour combined with distinct "tan points" or "cream points" over the eyes, on the jaw and lips, on the chest and paws, inside the legs and under the tail. **Black and tan** is the most common and the easiest to identify - the coat is pure black, highlighted by tan points, and the nose is black. **Black and Cream** and **Blue and tan** are not as common, but easy to identify - they are a bluish-grey colour with distinct "tan points" and a blue-grey nose. **Chocolate and tan** is any shade of chocolate colour, with distinct tan points, and also **must** have a chocolate or brown nose and footpads. If the nose pigment is black, the dog is not chocolate but some shade of red or boar. **Isabella and tan** is a beige-grey mouse colour with distinct tan points and a light or grey nose. **White and tan** is so rare as to be extinct, but would have a pure white coat with tan points and a black nose.

Brindle dachshunds are most often red with distinct darker or black stripes. The brindle pattern can occur on any base colour but on bi-coloured dogs it may only show on the tan points. Brindling may vary from sparse to evenly distributed over the dog and is obvious from birth. Noses should be black.

Dapple is a pattern interacting with one of the above colours, resulting in irregular darker patches over a lighter base. Usually distributed all over the body, the patches vary from large to so small as to appear speckled.

Black and tan dapple and **silver dapple** are both dappled black and tans, and while either term can be used, silver usually refers to dogs with more light than dark in the coat. **Red dapples** are often only readily identifiable as puppies because the red on red tends to blend as the dog ages. Pigment should be as for the colours listed above. Breeding a dapple to another dapple usually results in some "double" dapple puppies, which have varying amounts of white in their dapple coat. Some genetic problems may or may not occur in "double" dapples.

The emergence of a pattern that creates parti-coloured or "**piebald**" Dachshunds has occurred over the years. These dogs have white areas in coats that can be any of the dachshund colours. There is no provision for parti-colour or "piebald" in the Breed Standard which states that for solid and bi-coloured dogs, "no white is desirable", however since there are no disqualifications in the standard it makes these colours very controversial in the show ring.

SPAYING and NEUTERING:

Because of the problem of over-PUP-ulation, spaying or neutering of companion animals is highly recommended. It also helps avoid some of the problems related to "mating season", and can prevent some health problems, such as tumours, which may be encountered in later life. Spaying or neutering does not change the character of the dogs, nor does it make them "fat and lazy" - overfeeding and lack of exercise do that!

Spayed and neutered animals often enjoy a longer and healthier life than their "complete" brothers and sisters, and they don't contribute to the increasing problem of unwanted dogs. Spayed/neutered dogs are eligible for all competitions with the exception of most conformation Championship Shows and Matches, which are reserved for breeding animals only. Some shows do offer separate classes for neutered dogs.

FEEDING:

Dogs are carnivores with specific nutritional requirements. The human diet is not suitable for a Dachshund. Almost all of the commercial dog foods sold are nutritionally balanced and provide much better nutrition than home-cooking or table scraps. Dogs do not require variety in their meals; in fact, most prefer to eat the same food, at the same time, every day. Puppies need more frequent meals than adults. Many adults are content with one meal a day, while others prefer the food divided between two meals. The amount fed should depend on the environment and the metabolism of the dog. Some Dachshunds will eat anything, anytime, and care must be taken to prevent them from getting fat. Snacks and treats should be kept to a minimum.

HEALTH:

A family has its "family doctor" and a dog should have its "Vet". Hopefully, all that will be required are general check-ups, routine "shots", screening for parasites, and periodic teeth cleaning, but should a crisis occur, a veterinarian who knows, and has records on your dog is invaluable. Proper immunisation of a dog is essential and your breeder and/or veterinarian will recommend a program of vaccinations against rabies, canine parvo-virus, distemper, hepatitis, parainfluenza and possibly Lyme disease, bordetella, or leptospirosis. Heart-Worm prevention is necessary in many areas. At present, vaccination protocols are being revised toward less frequent booster shots for adult dogs. Discuss this with your breeder and veterinarian.

External parasites such as fleas, lice, ticks, and mites can be troublesome to both the dog and to you, and there are several kinds of internal parasites (worms) which are harmful, especially to puppies. Identification of the exact parasite is needed to select the right remedy. Too many people try treatment with pet store products, or useless home remedies without knowing what the real problem is! It is safer, more effective, and often cheaper to leave diagnosis and treatment up to a knowledgeable breeder or a veterinarian.

GROOMING:

All three Dachshund coats self-clean, don't "knot", don't shed excessively, and don't smell bad, even when wet. Compared to many other breeds, Dachshunds do not require major grooming and owners can easily handle it themselves. All three coats need regular brushing to keep coats glossy and free of dead hair. A "hound-glove" or rough towel may be used on a smooth coat, but brush and comb are needed for both the wire-hair and the long-hair. On the longhair, use

scissors to trim the neck under the ear and to keep the pads of the feet free from hair. Some "stripping" may be necessary to keep most wire-haired coats looking neat and well-groomed.

Check for parasites while grooming.

Bathing should be done as needed using a mild shampoo, followed by careful and complete rinsing. Dachshunds adore towel drying, but for Longhairs, a hair-dryer set on medium-low is useful.



Nail trimming should be started when the dog is young and nails should be kept short. If the nails click on the floor they need to be trimmed. Long nails contribute to poor foot development and even lameness. Ears should be cleaned of dirt and wax using a cotton ball moistened with unscented baby oil or alcohol.

Don't use cotton-tipped swabs, and don't go any deeper into the ear canal than your finger will reach. Teeth may be cleaned with a soft brush or cloth dipped in baking soda, but should tartar build up, the teeth must be scaled with a dental tool (usually a job for your Vet.) Have your breeder or Vet show you how to clear anal-glands. Blocked glands cause distress and can lead to complications.

While Dachshunds are shown in "natural" coat, grooming for the show-ring is more complicated, especially for Longhairs and Wirehairs. The judicious use of thinning shears or "plucking" on Longhairs and "stripping" of the wire coat, by hand or with a stripping knife, needs proper timing and takes experience. Ask for advice and help from your breeder or an experienced Dachshund exhibitor before grooming for a show.

EXERCISE:

Although they require less exercise than some larger breeds, they do need to exercise regularly to maintain fitness, alertness and muscle tone. A fenced outdoor yard for romping, combined with controlled (on leash) walks is ideal. Regular exercise along with a slim and trim body will contribute to the life expectancy of your dachshund.

Owners should be aware of local ordinances concerning dogs, especially "stoop and scoop" laws, and abide by them. Dogs that are allowed to roam free have a short-life span.

COMPETITIONS AND EVENTS FOR DACHSHUNDS

CONFORMATION SHOWS:

At Championship dog shows, Dachshunds compete in Group 2 - Hounds, and are judged on their quality according to the Breed Standard. They compete for "Championship points" which are based on the number of dogs in competition. It requires 10 points, which must include at least one "two or more point" win, for a dog to gain the title of Champion (Ch.). "Champions" continue to show, not for points, but for Best of Breed, and higher awards up to Best In Show. Most Championship Shows are open to all recognized breeds.

At some All Breed Championship shows, a Specialty Club will support the entry in one or several breeds with extra publicity and will offer additional prizes and/or trophies. These are known as "Booster" Shows. Practice shows are known as "Sanction Matches" and offer excellent opportunities for training of dogs and exhibitors as well as aspiring judges...

SPECIALTY SHOWS:

When a Championship Show is limited to one or multiple breeds, it is known as a Specialty Show. There are several Specialty Shows for Dachshunds held across Canada. These shows are the windows for our breeds and usually draw much larger entries of Dachshunds than at All Breed Shows. Specialties often include classes that are not offered at All Breed Shows. ECDC holds a Dachshund Specialty Show once each year.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS:

These trials are based on the dog's performance of several set routines which demonstrate the ability to learn and to obey a handler's commands. The routines simulate real life situations and are aimed toward developing good canine citizens. A dog and handler team enter the ring with 200 points. A score of 170 and no O in any exercise are needed to qualify. 3 qualifying scores are needed to earn a title



There are several Obedience titles available as a dog progresses through various levels with increasingly complex exercises. The first level is "Novice" in which a dog may attain a "CD" (Companion Dog) title. The dog may progress to Open and a "CDX" (Companion Dog Excellent) and then to "Utility" and a "UD". A "UD" dog becomes an Obedience Trial Champion. Dogs with Obedience titles may no longer enter in Novice classes but may continue to compete at the Open and Utility levels to qualify for different Obedience Trial championship levels.

RALLY OBEDIENCE:

The chief objective of Rally is to provide a fast-moving and motivational activity that demonstrates a handler and dog's competency in basic obedience exercises without requiring exact precision for success. Dogs in rally events should demonstrate willingness and enjoyment... All participants in the rally classes are required to perform the same exercises in the same way so that the quality of the various performances may be compared and scored. A number of signs that give the handler instructions are placed throughout the ring by the judge. A dog handler team must follow these signs around the ring on a loose leash. Dogs can be verbally encouraged by their handler. Classes are "Novice", "Advanced" and "Excellent". Dog and handler enter the ring with 100 points - a qualifying score is 70 points. The performance is timed. 3 qualifying scores are needed for each of the titles.

AGILITY

Agility is a challenge competition to be enjoyed by handler, dog and spectator. The purpose is to demonstrate a dog's willingness to work with its handler under a variety of conditions, through a course of jumps, tunnels and other obstacles. In Agility the main elements are good sportsmanship and fun for both handlers and dogs.

Classes are the same in STANDARD and JUMPERS WITH WEAVES. They are: "Novice", "Intermediate" and "Excellent". All obstacles are placed in the ring in different locations for each event, the handler is provided with a map the day of the trial. The dog must execute all obstacles in a specified time. Classes are the same in JUMPERS, but only jumps, tunnels and weave poles are on the course.

Of special interest to Dachshunders is that you can run your dog in Specials – all the jumps will be half the height, and the A frame is reset to 5 feet. Three qualifying scores are needed for each title

The Agility Association of Canada is another agility organization which is not recognized by Canadian Kennel Club. Under AAC, more trials are available and dogs over 7 years old can compete in Veterans, where more time is allowed. The AAC offers many more classes, such as different games and a "Games" title. See the AAC website for details: [**www.aac.ca**](http://www.aac.ca)

In general all dog sports demonstrate the dog's willingness to work with the handler and enjoyment in performing the work.

EARTHDOG TESTS

Earthdog tests are sanctioned by the Canadian Kennel Club and are open to Dachshunds and all Group IV Terriers small enough to enter a 9-inch tunnel. They test the dog's natural instincts to "go-to-ground" (go into dens after game), and "work" their quarry. Man-made dens, 9" inches square, of varying lengths and degrees of difficulty are used. The "quarry" is a well-protected cage containing either two rats (who usually remain completely unimpressed by the canine antics around them) or one fur ranch mink.

Dogs begin at the Introduction to Quarry level, with a 10 foot den and work their way through Junior, Senior and possibly all the way to Master, with each level offering additional challenges that incorporate various aspects of actual field work. CKC "ED" titles are awarded to dogs that achieve the required number of q qualifying runs at each level. Junior requires two qualifying scores under two judges, Senior three qualifying scores under two judges and Master four qualifying scores under three judges.

FIELD WORK:

The American Working Terrier Association (AWTA) awards two titles for dogs that perform actual field work.

The "WC" (Working Certificate) is given for a dog's work in a natural earth (den) on live quarry. The "HC" (Hunting Certificate) is awarded to those dogs used regularly for hunting game either above or below ground. The dog must spend at least one full season hunting.

(see www.dirt-dog.com/awta)



FIELD TRIALS:

In the United States, dachshunds can participate in American Kennel Club licensed "Dachshund Field Trials" to obtain the title of Field Champion. AKC Dachshund Field Trials are performance events designed to test the "above ground" hunting ability of the dachshund. These trials help demonstrate the desirable qualities of the dachshund's aptitude to pursue game, (in this case rabbit), in an energetic and decisive manner. The AKC rules also mention the desirability of following or attempting to follow the game to ground with courage and determination should the need arise. For more information see: www.dfwdachshund.com and click on "field trials"

TRACKING:

This activity tests the dog's ability to follow a scent trail laid down outdoors in a prescribed fashion. There are four levels of excellence based on difficulty and length of track.

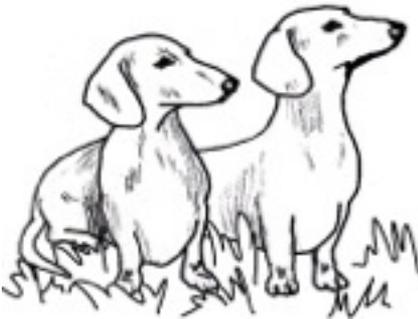
Titles awarded are "TD" (Tracking Dog) and "TDX" (Tracking Dog Excellent) for tracking in a country or field environment. Or "UTD" (Urban Tracking Dog) and "UTDX" (Urban Tracking Dog Excellent) for tracking in an urban environment. Tracking is pass-fail. A dog needs to pass once in each level to earn the title. Any dog which has earned all 4 tracking titles (TD, TDX, UTD, UTDX) will be awarded the title of "Tracking Champion". TCh".



CANINE GOOD NEIGHBOUR

This is a non-competitive test that assesses the handler and dog's relationship, together with the handler's ability to control the dog. Dogs are evaluated on their ability to perform basic exercises as well as their ability to demonstrate good manners in everyday situations, at home, in public places and in the presence of other dogs.

FUN MATCHES:



These matches are unofficial and may include any of the above events as well as other activities designed for enjoyment by both owners and dogs. They provide opportunities for learning and practice, and are excellent for training and socialisation of both dogs and the people they own.

ECDC holds an annual Fun Match called the "Wiener Whoopee", an event open to ALL Dachshunds and Dachshund enthusiasts. Check the ECDC website "Coming Events" for this, and other ECDC activities. . .

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB “CKC”

CKC Membership information; Forms, Recognized Breeds; Rule books, schedules & results for CKC events, activities, and other information may be found on the CKC website : www.ckc.ca

For registration matters, official pedigrees, stud books etc, contact:

**The Canadian Kennel Club,
200 Ronson Dr., Suite 400,
Etobicoke, ON. M9W 5Z9**
tel : (416) 675-5511 Fax : (416) 675- 6506

The Federation of Dachshund Clubs of Canada.

This is the organization which is officially recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club as the voice for Dachshunds in Canada. It is made up of an executive and representatives of each of the regional Dachshund Clubs At present there are five member Clubs. From west to east these are

The Western Dachshund Club
The Prairie Dachshund Club
The Manitoba Dachshund Club
The Dachshund Club of Greater Ontario
The Eastern Canada Dachshund Club (ECDC)

For information and links to Dachshund Clubs see the ECDC website
www.ecdc.ca

The Dachshund Club of America is the parent Club for Dachshunds in United States. Information on DCA and its member clubs may be found at <http://dachshund-dca.org>

The American Kennel Club (AKC) has different rules and regulations regarding the classification, registration and exhibition of Dachshunds For example, in USA Dachshunds are shown as 3 Varieties – Smooth, Long-haired and Wirehaired. Standards and Miniatures compete in the same Variety with only the Open class being divided by size. The three Best of Variety winners compete in Group.2 -Hounds

For information pertaining to dogs and events in USA visit the AKC website: www.akc.org

WHY BUY A DACHSHUND FROM A BREEDER ?

What's the difference between a "breeder" and a "puppy miller" or "dog dealer"? The breeder has a sincere interest in the improvement and betterment of the Dachshund. They plan matings between good quality individuals, with the intention of producing puppies to keep for themselves. The litter-mates of these select pups are offered for sale. Breeders sell a few of their top quality puppies for show or breeding purposes, but the majority are available as family companions.

A "puppy-miller" is someone who just turns out large numbers of dogs for sale. A "dog-dealer" buys and sells- the quicker, the better! Neither cares much about quality. The retail pet business is big business, and many of the animals commercially offered for sale are produced at large puppy-farms. Not all of are purebred nor in good health and even if they are, it can be difficult for the buyer to obtain a CKC registration certificate, especially on imported dogs.

BUY FROM A BREEDER!

Too expensive? Once breeders are assured that the buyer is truly interested in the breed, most will sell a puppy at a reasonable price. Tell the breeder if you want a pet, not a show dog. Even if the price of a good puppy is a little more, divide the difference over the number of years that you will enjoy owning a good quality Dachshund. What is wrong with having a pet with a family tree full of Champions or Field and Obedience titled dogs? Remember that to obtain these titles; a dog needs to have good conformation and intelligence, and also to be well adjusted, stable and able to cope with travel, competitions, spectators and other dogs. Judges don't award blue ribbons to dogs that growl, snap, cower, panic or relieve themselves in fear; so you stand a better chance of getting a good temperament from a family of dogs that have proven themselves!

Breeders, with their reputations at stake, usually provide buyers with advice and guarantees on their puppies - puppies that are healthy, and most often home-raised with lots of tender loving care. Breeders will likely ask you more questions than you ask them before they sell you a puppy. They want to be assured that their puppies are going to good homes where they will be well cared for and appreciated.

Eastern Canada Dachshund Club members are knowledgeable and experienced with their breeds. They devote a lot of time, effort and money towards selection and development of quality, stable and friendly Dachshunds. Club embers can help you locate your Dachshund but the Club cannot be responsible for any subsequent arrangements made between the buyer and seller.