

GRAND BASSET GRIFFON VENDÉEN - FCI 2001 – IN KC FORMAT

| | FCI STANDARD 14.2.2001 |
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| GENERAL APPEARANCE | Slightly elongated overall, with straight forelegs, the structure of a 'basset' and must not resemble a small Briquet. Balanced and elegant. |
| CHARACTERISTICS | ...tenacious, courageous.....Fast, well voiced, a passionate, hunter; courageous, loves bramble and scrub. |
| TEMPERAMENT | ...a little stubborn. He must, from an early age, be accustomed to obeying ...A little stubborn but nevertheless well behaved. It is up to the master to take command. |
| HEAD | |
| <u>Cranial Region:</u> | Without heaviness, convex, elongated and not too wide, well chiselled below the eyes. Occipital bone well developed. |
| Skull | |
| Stop | Frontal indentation well defined. |
| Nose | Protruding well. Nostrils well open. Black and developed, except for white and orange coats where a brown nose is tolerated. |
| Muzzle | Square at its extremity, noticeably longer than the skull, very slightly convex. |
| Lips | Quite pendulous, covering the lower jaw well and giving the front of the muzzle a square profile. Well covered by a good moustache. |
| Jaws/Teeth | Jaws strongly developed, scissor bite. |
| Eyes | Of oval shape, large, dark not showing white; friendly and intelligent expression. The conjunctiva must not be apparent. |
| Ears | Supple, narrow and fine, covered with long hair and ending in an elongated oval, well turned inwards. Low set, below the line of the eye. They must be able to reach beyond the end of the nose. |
| Neck | Long, robust and well muscled. Strong at set-on. Without dewlap. |
| BODY | The body is that of a 'basset' but avoiding an exaggerated length. |
| Back | Long broad and really straight, never saddle-backed, and starting to arch at its junction with the loin. Withers protruding very slightly. |
| Loin | Solid, well muscled, slightly arched. |

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| Chest | Quite broad and well let down to elbow level. |
| Ribs | Rounded, never flat or cylindrical. Thorax slightly less broad at elbow level to facilitate the movement". |
| Flanks | Rather full, belly never tucked up |
| SKIN | Quite thick, often marbled in tri-colours. No dewlap. |
| Tail | Thick at the base, tapering progressively, set quite high, carried sabre fashion or slightly curved but never on the back or bent at the tip. Rather long. |
| LIMBS | <u>Overall view</u> : Bone structure developed but lean. It is understood that bone quality is not a question of volume but of density. |
| FORE-QUARTERS | They must be straight with a thick forearm and a very slightly defined but very solid carpal joint (wrist). |
| Shoulder | Long, clean and oblique |
| Elbow | Must be neither too close to the body, nor loose |
| Forearm | Thick, the wrists (carpus) must never touch |
| HIND-QUARTERS | <u>Overall view</u> : Solid and well directed in the axis of the body. |
| Hip | Apparent |
| Thigh | Strongly muscled but not too rounded; bone structure and articulations very solid. |
| Hock | Wide and angulated, must never be straight. Seen from the rear, it must appear turned neither outwards nor inwards |
| FEET | Large and tight, with hard pads and solid nails. Good pigmentation of pads and nails is desirable. |
| GAIT/MOVEMENT | The dog in action must give an impression of resistance and ease; the movement must be free and harmonious. |
| COAT | Hard, not too long and flat, never silky or woolly. The fringes should not be too abundant; the belly and inside of the thighs must not be bare; eyebrows well pronounced but not covering the eye. |
| COLOUR | Black with white spotting (white and black), black with tan markings (black and tan), black with light tan markings, fawn with white spotting (white and orange), fawn with black mantle and white spotting (tri-colour). Fawn with black overlay. Pale fawn with black overlay and white spotting. Pale fawn. Traditional names: hare colour, wolf colour, badger colour or wild boar colour. |

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| SIZE | Males: from 40 to 44cm Females: from 39 to 43 cm, with a tolerance of 1cm more or less. |
| Faults | <p>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.</p> <p><u>Head</u>: Too short, flat skull, short muzzle, lack of pigmentation of the nose, lips or eyelids. Level bite. Light eye. Ears set high, short or insufficiently turned in or lacking hair.</p> <p><u>Body</u>: Too long or too short, lacking balance. Slack topline. Croup drops away. Kink in tail.</p> <p><u>Limbs</u>: Lacking bone, angulation too straight, hocks too close, slack in pasterns.</p> <p><u>Coat</u>: Insufficiently dense, fine hair.</p> <p><u>Behaviour</u>: Timid.</p> |
| Eliminating faults | <p>Lack of type</p> <p>Prognathism (overshot or undershot mouth)</p> <p>Wall eye. Eyes of different colours (heterochromia)</p> <p>Lack of room in the sternal region; ribs narrow towards the lower part</p> <p>Kink in tail</p> <p>Crooked or half-crooked legs</p> <p>Woolly coat</p> <p>Self-coloured coat black or white</p> <p>Size outside standard</p> <p>Noticeable invalidating fault.</p> <p>Anatomical malformation</p> <p>Fearful or aggressive subject</p> |
| Note: | Males should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. |