



**KAIJE KENNELS PHAROAH  
HOUND STANDARDS PAMPHLET**

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SCORESHEET



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# 1. AKC STANDARD



## **PHARAOH HOUND**

### **General Appearance**

General Appearance is one of grace, power and speed. The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized, of noble bearing with hard clean-cut lines-graceful, well balanced, very fast with free easy movement and alert expression.

The following description is that of the ideal Pharaoh Hound. Any deviation from the below described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

### **Size, Proportion, Substance**

Height--Dogs 23 inches--25 inches. Bitches 21 inches--24 inches. All over balance must be maintained. Length of body from breast to haunch bone slightly longer than height of withers to ground. Lithe.

### **Head**

Alert expression. Eyes amber colored, blending with coat; oval, moderately deep set with keen intelligent expression. Ears medium high set, carried erect when alert, but very

mobile, broad at the base, fine and large. Skull long, lean and chiseled. Only slight stop. Foreface slightly longer than the skull. Top of the skull parallel with the foreface representing a blunt wedge. Nose flesh colored, blending with the coat. No other color. Powerful jaws with strong teeth. Scissors bite.

### **Neck, Topline, Body**

Neck long, lean and muscular with a slight arch to carry the head on high. Clean throat line. Almost straight topline. Slight slope from croup to root of tail. Body lithe. Deep brisket almost down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung. Moderate tuck-up. Tail medium

set -- fairly thick at the base and tapering whip-like, reaching below the point of hock in repose. Well carried and curved when in action. The tail should not be tucked between the legs. A screw tail is a fault.

### **Forequarters**

Shoulders long and sloping and well laid back. Strong without being loaded. Elbows well tucked in. Forelegs straight and parallel. Pasterns strong. Dewclaws may be removed.

Feet neither cat nor hare but strong, well knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded.

### **Hindquarters**

Strong and muscular. Limbs parallel. Moderate sweep of stifle. Well developed second thigh. Dewclaws may be removed. Feet as in front.

### **Coat**

Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh with no feathering. Accident blemishes should not be considered as faults.

### **Color**

Ranging from tan/rich, tan/chestnut with white markings allowed as follows: White tip on tail strongly desired. White on chest (called "the Star"). White on toes and slim white snip on center line of face permissible. Flecking or other white undesirable, except for any solid white spot on the back of neck, shoulder, or any part of the back or sides of the dog, which is a disqualification.

### **Gait**

Free and flowing; the head should be held fairly high and the dog should cover the ground well without any apparent effort. The

legs and feet should move in line with the body; any tendency to throw the feet sideways, or a high stepping "hackney" action is a definite fault.

**Temperament**

Intelligent, friendly, affectionate and playful. Alert and active. Very fast with a marked keenness for hunting, both by sight and scent.

**Disqualification**

Any solid white spot on the back of neck, shoulder, or any part of the back or sides of the dog.

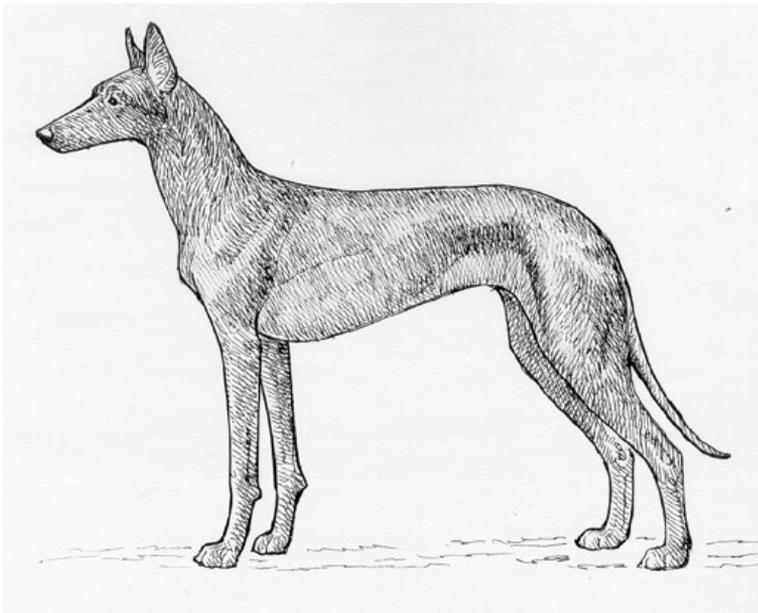
**Approved May 10, 1983**

**Effective April 3, 1989**

<http://images.akc.org/pdf/breeds/standards/PharaohHound.pdf>



## 2. UKC STANDARD



### PHARAOH HOUND

The goals and purposes of this breed standard include: to furnish guidelines for breeders who wish to maintain the quality of their breed and to improve it; to advance this breed to a state of similarity throughout the world; and to act as a guide for judges.

Breeders and judges have the responsibility to avoid any conditions or exaggerations that are detrimental to the health, welfare, essence and soundness of this breed, and must take the responsibility to see that these are not perpetuated.

Any departure from the following 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 upon the health and welfare of the dog and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

### **HISTORY**

The Pharaoh Hound is a very ancient breed, with a striking resemblance to the hounds depicted in the Egyptian temples from before 4,000 B.C. and to the dog god, Anubis. Though a Sighthound, they are unusual in that they are able to use both scent and sight for hunting. Due to the relative isolation of the island of Malta, they have bred true to form there since about 1,000 B.C.

The Pharaoh Hound was recognized by the United Kennel Club in 1983.

### **GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The Pharaoh Hound's appearance is one of grace, power and speed. They are a medium-sized dog with clean-cut lines. They have a noble bearing, and are graceful and well balanced, and have an alert expression. They move free and easy and are very fast. Any deviation from the breed standard is to be pe-

nalized to the extent of the deviation.

### **CHARACTERISTICS**

The Pharaoh Hound is intelligent, friendly, affectionate and playful. They are alert, active and very fast, with a marked keenness for hunting, both by sight and scent.

### **HEAD**

The head resembles a blunt wedge when viewed either from the top or from the side. The planes of the skull and foreface are parallel, and the muzzle is slightly longer than the skull.

**SKULL** - The skull is long, lean and well chiseled. There is a slight stop.

**MUZZLE** - The muzzle is long and powerful, tapering slightly from stop to tip.

**TEETH** - A full complement of strong, white teeth meet in a scissors bite.

**EYES** - The moderately deep-set eyes are oval in shape. They are amber colored, blending with the coat; and have a keen, intelligent expression.

**NOSE** - Flesh colored, which blends with the coat, is the only acceptable nose color.

**EARS** - The large, fine ears are medium high set and carried erect when the dog is alert. They are broad at the base and very mo-

bile.

### **NECK**

The long, clean neck is lean and muscular. There is a slight arch, allowing the head to be carried high.

### **FOREQUARTERS**

The long, sloping shoulders are well laid back. They are strong without being loaded.

FORELEGS - The forelegs are straight and parallel. The elbows are well tucked in. The pasterns are strong. Dewclaws may be removed.

### **BODY**

The body is lithe. The length of the body, measured from the breast bone to the haunch bone, is slightly longer than the height, measured from the withers to the ground. The backline is almost straight; there is a slight slope from the croup to the root of the tail. The brisket is deep, reaching down almost to the point of the elbow. The ribs are well sprung. There is a moderate tuck-up.

### **HINDQUARTERS**

The hindquarters are strong and muscular.

HIND LEGS - There is a moderate sweep to the stifle. The second thigh is well developed. When viewed from behind, the legs are parallel. Dewclaws may be removed.

## FEET

Strong well knuckled and firm with deep pads, the feet turn neither in nor out. Dewclaws may be removed.

## TAIL

The tail is medium set and fairly thick at the base. It tapers like a whip, reaching below the point of the hock when in repose. When the dog is in action, the tail is carried high and curved. It should not be tucked between the legs.

Fault: Screw tail.

## **COAT**

The short, glossy coat ranges from being fine and close to slightly harsh. There is no feathering. Any blemishes or scars are not to be considered as faults.

## **COLOR**

Tan or rich tan, with white markings allowed as follows:

a white tip on the tail is strongly desired;

white on the chest, referred to as "the star";

white on the toes;

a slim white snip on the center line of the face.

Flecking or any other white is undesirable.

Disqualification: Albinism.

**HEIGHT**

Height ranges are: dogs, 22 inches to 25 inches; bitches, 21 inches to 24 inches.

**GAIT**

Movement is free and flowing, the dog covering the ground well without any apparent effort. The head is held fairly high. The legs and feet move in line with the body.

Faults: Hackney action. Any tendency to throw the feet sideways.

**DISQUALIFICATIONS**

Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid. Viciousness or extreme shyness. Albinism.

<http://www.ukcdogs.com/Web.nsf/Breeds/SighthoundPariah/PharaohHound05012008>



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For Dogs Worldwide

### **3. FCI STANDARD**

FCI-Standard N°248/ 09. 08. 1999 / GB

#### **PHARAOH HOUND**

**ORIGIN** : Malta

**PATRONAGE** : Great Britain.

**DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL VALID  
STANDARD** : 24.06.1987

**UTILIZATION** : An alert keen hunter, hunting by scent and sight, using his ears to a marked degree when working close.

**CLASSIFICATION F.C.I.** :                      Group 5                      Spitz  
and primitive types.

Section 6                      Primitive type.

Without working trial.

**GENERAL APPEARANCE** : Medium sized, of noble bearing with clean-cut lines. Graceful yet powerful. Very fast with free easy movement and alert expression.

**BEHAVIOUR /TEMPERAMENT** : Alert, intelligent, friendly, affectionate and playful.

**HEAD** : Foreface slightly longer than skull. Top of skull parallel with foreface, whole head representing a blunt wedge when viewed in profile and from above.

**CRANIAL REGION** :

Skull : Long, lean and well-chiselled.

Stop : Only slight.

**FACIAL REGION** :

Nose : Flesh coloured only, blending with coat.

Jaws/Teeth : Powerful jaws with strong teeth. Scissor bite, i.e. the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws.

Eyes : Amber coloured, blending with coat ; oval, moderately deep-set, with keen, intelligent expression.

Ears : Medium high set ; carried erect when alert, but very mobile ; broad at base, fine and large.

**NECK** : Long, lean, muscular and slightly arched. Clean throat line.

**BODY** : Lithe with almost straight topline. Length of body from breast to haunch bone slightly longer than height at withers.

**Croup** : Slight slope down from croup to root of tail.

**Chest** : Deep, extending down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung.

**Belly** : Moderate cut up.

**TAIL** : Medium set, fairly thick at base and tapering (whip-like), reaching just below point of hock in repose. Carried high and curved when dog is in action. Tail should not be tucked between legs. A screw tail undesirable.

## **LIMBS**

**FOREQUARTERS** : Forelegs straight and parallel.

**Shoulder** : Strong, long and well laid back.

**Elbow** : Well tucked in.

**Pastern** : Strong

**HINDQUARTERS** : Strong and muscular. Limbs parallel when viewed from behind.

**Stifle** : Moderate bend of stifle.

Second thigh : Well developed.

FEET : Strong, well knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded. Dewclaws may be removed.

GAIT/MOVEMENT : Free and flowing ; head held fairly high and dog should cover ground well without any apparent effort. Legs and feet should move in line with body ; any tendency to throw feet sideways, or high stepping « hackney » action highly undesirable.

### COAT

HAIR : Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh ; no feathering.

COLOUR : Tan or rich tan with white markings allowed as follows :

White tip on tail strongly desired. White on chest (called « the star »). White on toes. Slim white blaze on center line of face permissible. Flecking or white other than above undesirable.

HEIGHT : Dogs : ideally 56 cm (22-25 ins = 56-63,5 cm),  
bitches : ideally 53 cm (21-24 ins = 53-61 cm).

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 upon the health and welfare of the dog.**

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

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

<http://www.fci.be/nomenclature.aspx>



## 4. CKC STANDARD

### Pharaoh Hound

#### ***Origin and Purpose***

The Pharaoh Hound is of great antiquity, bearing a striking resemblance to the hounds with large, erect ears depicted in the sculptured delineations in the Egyptian temples from before 4000 B.C. A keen hunter, the Pharaoh Hound hunts by scent and sight, as well as using its large ears to a marked degree when working close.

#### **General Appearance**

The Pharaoh Hound is medium sized, of noble bearing, with clean-cut lines. Graceful yet powerful. Very fast with free easy movement.

#### **Temperament**

An intelligent, friendly, affectionate, and playful breed.

#### **Size**

Males 22-25 inches (55-63 cm).

Females 21-24 inches (53-61 cm).

Overall balance must be maintained.

## **Coat and Colour**

Short and glossy, ranging from fine and close to slightly harsh, with no feathering. Tan, rich tan with white markings permitted as follows:

- (a) White tip on tail strongly desired.
- (b) White on chest (called the “star”).
- (c) White on toes.
- (d) Slim white blaze on centre of face.

Flecking, or white other than above undesirable.

## **Head**

Skull: Long, lean, and well chiseled. Foreface: Slightly longer than skull; only slight stop. Top of skull parallel with foreface, the whole head representing a blunt wedge when viewed in profile and from above.

Nose: Flesh-coloured only, blending with coat. Mouth: Powerful jaws with strong teeth. Scissors bite. Eyes: Amber colour, blending with the coat. Oval, moderately deep set, with keen, intelligent expression.

Ears:

Medium high set; carried erect when alert, but very mobile; broad at base, fine and large.

Neck

Long, lean, muscular and slightly arched. Clean throat line.

## **Forequarters**

Shoulders strong, long, and well laid back. Forelegs straight and parallel. Elbows well tucked in. Pasterns strong. Feet strong, well knuckled and firm, turning neither in nor out. Paws well padded. Dewclaws may be removed.

## **Body**

Length of body, from breast to haunch bone, slightly longer than height at withers. Topline lithe and almost straight. Slight slope down from croup to root of tail. Chest: deep brisket extending down to point of elbow. Ribs well sprung. Abdomen: moderate Tuck up.

## **Hindquarters**

Strong and muscular. Limbs parallel when viewed from behind. Thigh:

well developed second thigh. Stifle: moderate bend. Hocks well let down.

Tail

Medium set, fairly thick at the base and tapering (whiplike), reaching just below the point of hock in repose. Carried high and curved when the dog is in action. The tail should not be tucked between the legs. A screw tail is a fault.

## **Gait**

Free and flowing with head held fairly high, the dog should cover the ground well without any apparent effort. The legs and feet should move in line with the body. Any tendency to throw the feet sideways, or a high stepping “hackney” action is a fault.

## **Faults**

The foregoing description is that of the ideal Pharaoh Hound. Accident blemishes should not be considered faults. Any deviation from the above described dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

<http://www.ckc.ca/en/>



## Pharaoh Hound Club of America

### 5. PHCA Illustrated Guide to the Pharaoh Hound

#### DISCUSSION

##### SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

The Pharaoh Hound, medium sized, is slightly longer in body than in height when measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, as opposed to the length of the body when measured horizontally from the forechest to the rear projection of the upper thigh. The body is muscular and powerful, possessing great endurance and capability of speed.

A fault in over-all appearance is that of coarseness, which is a lack of elegance and nobility. An equally serious fault is that of a Pharaoh Hound with a racy or fine greyhound build. This means that there is generally not enough bone and substance to the dog's structure, resulting in a dog that is too lightly built, not powerful enough, or undersize. In striving for elegance and grace, the breeder may easily fall into the trap of producing a racy, fine or Greyhound-like Pharaoh Hound, completely losing Pharaoh Hound type. The most serious of faults is the loss of Pharaoh Hound type.

Head

## **DISCUSSION**

The oval or almond-shaped eye set properly in the head gives the dog his expression, and in turn, gives us the feeling of the character of the dog as well as a form of communication with him. Faults are blue eyes, pale yellow eyes, slit eyes, round eyes, bulging eyes and eyes which are set too close together. None of these faults, other than the blue eyes, is severe.

It is most important that the ears not be perpendicular to the skull or parallel to each other, resulting in an earset that is too high. A very high earset is not characteristic of the breed, and therefore not desirable, although striking in appearance.

Faults are soft ears which do not stand completely erect, ears with tips bending either forward or backward, ears set low on the head and carried sidewise and ears that are too small in proportion to the head. A "Trademark" of the breed, the magnificently maneuverable ear may well be considered the emotional gauge of the Pharaoh Hound. The ear completely enhances the expression of the dog. When he is excited or alert, the ears will stand erect. When he is quietly happy, he will often hold them back flat. The blush of the inside of the ear shows the emotion of the dog, becoming deeper in color when he is excited or very happy.

The long head with a long neck, common to all coursing hounds, is required for speed. The foreface or muzzle should be slightly longer than the skull. The size of the entire head must be proportionate to the size of the body, that is, in balance with each other. Faults are a head that is too small for the body and a head which looks too large for the body. Both are out of balance.

The ideal Pharaoh Hound head resembles a blunt wedge when viewed from the side or from the front. A dog with bulging cheeks is called "Cheeky". This fault gives the dog a coarse-looking head. The interrupted clean flow of line spoils the elegant look. The cheeks must be muscular and lie flat, with no hollow under the eyes.

The planes of the head should be parallel, when viewed from the side. This means that the top of the skull and the top of the muzzle or foreface must be parallel to each other. **The ram's head or down-face is a fault.** The dish-faced dog has an unusual and undignified expression which detracts from the look of nobility so important to the Pharaoh Hound. A dish-faced dog has an up-turned nose forming a depression between the lip of the nose and the stop.

**A snipey muzzle is a fault.** A snipey muzzle is too pinched or pointed sometimes resulting in weak jaws and poor bite. A dog with a snipey muzzle does not have nobility of expression. The look of power is lost in the weakness of the foreface. A less serious fault is too much or too little stop, which changes the expression to a degree. Faults which detract from expression and therefore general appearance are a too-wide skull, a too short foreface, and heavy, thick or drooping lips. This last fault detracts severely from the ideal Pharaoh Hound head, the skin of which must fit the head as closely as the skin of the body -- "like that of a glove".

Although not mentioned in the standard, nostrils should be generous, not pinched or stingy, for the obvious requirements of hunting by scent and for breathing easily after a hunt with a mouth full of kill. There are times when the color of the nose will change because of the ability (or habit) of the Pharaoh Hound to "blush" when excited or happy.

When the Pharaoh Hound blushes, the flesh of the nose and the inside of the ears turn a deep rose color, while the amber eyes also seem to reflect a deeper, almost rosy hue. Here, perhaps, we can see back into Ancient Egypt and apply the following translated quotation.

"The red long tailed dog goes into the stalls of the hills, he is better than the long faced dog. He makes no delay in hunting, his face glows like a God and he delights to do his work." Surely this must be a description of the ancient Pharaoh Hound blushing with joy and excitement, just as he does to this day. A true scissor bite is that in which the lower incisors are upright and touching inside the upper incisors. Faults are undershot or overshot bite. Although not noted in the Standard, full dentition is a most desirable and necessary part of powerful jaws and teeth.

It should be noted that missing teeth can be a disadvantage to a breed that uses its teeth for more than just eating. However, missing teeth are not to be considered a fault.

## **Neck/Topline/Body DISCUSSION**

The neck should show nobility of bearing. The combined head and neck should have a sculptured appearance. The neck must be firmly set into sloping shoulders and must carry the head with a look of ease. The dry, clean throat line means that there should be no flabbiness or loose folds in the skin. The balance and overall look of the dog depends a great deal upon his having the correct neck. The neck must be in balance with the rest of the dog. A dog of good substance should have a heavier neck than a less substantial and/or taller dog. In other words, the neck must suit both the head and body of the dog in order to merit description by the much-used word "Balance". Faults are short, thick neck, an elongated neck and a ewe neck, which has a concave, sheep-like arch. Ewe neck often sits badly on shoulders as well as having a poor outline. The topline, which is almost straight, is at its highest point at the withers. It should be firm. **Sagging, or sway-back, a weakness of the spine, is a fault. The opposite fault is a roach-back, which constricts the spine.** However, a slight rise over the loin is permissible and is common. A dog in correct weight should show no more than the suggestion of 3 vertebrae. **A Greyhound type curve to the tuck-up is a fault, often accompanied by a roached back.** Looking down at the body, the width across the hip should equal the width at the widest point of rib-spring. Once again, balanced. MODERATE is the key word to apply to the physical characteristics of the Pharaoh Hound body.

**A tail tucked between the legs is most undesirable and a serious fault.** Although it is desirable to have the tail carried up and curved when in action, holding it outward and lower merely detracts somewhat from the picture and should not be considered a fault. Experience has shown us that many bitches with correct tails tend to carry the tail out and lowered rather than up, when in the show ring. **Other tail faults are tightly curled tail, off-center tail carriage, tip of tail resting on dog's back, tail set too high, tail set too low, and feathering on tail.**

## **Forequarters**

### **Neck/Topline/Body**

#### **DISCUSSION**

**The importance of properly angulated shoulders is reflected in the dog's gait. Not every Pharaoh Hound will have the shoulder blade and the upper arm joining at an angle of 90 degrees, and an angle of slightly more is acceptable. An angle of 110 degrees results in an extremely open and straight or upright shoulder and is a fault.** The proper construction of the shoulder can best be described as when a line drawn through the shoulder blade at an angle of 45 degrees, would meet a line drawn through the length of the upper arm at an angle of 90 degrees. The length of the shoulder blade and of the upper arm should be equal. Correct distinct withers are those with a small space between the tops of the shoulder blades. Shoulder blades which are too short have a wide space between them resulting in low withers, which are undesirable.

**The muscles of the shoulders should be long and flat. Bulging or "loaded" shoulders are unpleasing to the eye and detrimental to proper gait. They are an indication of faulty shoulder construction.**

The height from the elbows to the withers should be approximately equal to the height from the ground to the elbows. When the dog is in normal stance and when he is gaiting, the elbows should lie close to the brisket.

From a frontal view, the forelegs should be parallel to each other, the feet toeing neither in nor out, but pointing directly forward. The front legs should be perpendicular to the ground when viewed either from the front or the side. There is a very slight bend to the pasterns, allowing the Pharaoh Hound some "give" when leaping or coursing. However, this does not permit the dog to be down in pastern, which is a weakness and a fault. When the dog toes out below the pastern the fault is called "French front" and that same terminology can be used for the fault in which the entire leg below the elbow turns outward. The most extreme example is when the elbows themselves turn out. It is absolute malformation of Pharaoh Hound front, but it is not uncommon. All of these problems of faulty fronts, from the slightest to the most extreme are detrimental to sound locomotion.

The feet of the Pharaoh Hound have been a most important factor in the survival of the breed. The foot is used like a hand, gripping harsh terrain. The grasping toes and nails are necessary for climbing. Often, when reaching for an object, the Pharaoh Hound will spread the toes, using his foot as though it were a hand. On certain surfaces, such as sand or gravel, the Pharaoh Hound foot will spread slightly to give him sure control on an unstable surface. It is essential to the character of the breed that the nails be kept as natural as possible and not mutilated by clipping or excessive filing. We must accept the foot as it is, remembering the cat-footed Pharaoh Hound could not have survived, nor a weak, flat-footed or hare-footed one, in its countries or origin. It is not required that front dew-claws be removed, but it is preferred that it be done. Dew-claws on hind legs are an abnormality and should be removed.

## Hindquarters DISCUSSION

The hindquarters of the Pharaoh Hound, while strong and well-muscled, must not be overly muscular or "beefy". The moderate sweep of stifle should be clearly defined, so that one can easily see its bend. Correct construction of the hindquarters is where the pelvis and upper shank meet at a right angle (90 degrees) and the upper and lower shanks, which are of equal length, meet at an approximate right angle, possibly slightly more than ninety degrees. The greater the angle between the upper and lower shank, the less clearly defined the stifle.

The forequarters and hindquarters must be in balance with each other, not only for appearance but for the purpose of correct gait. Over-angulation in the forequarters, to be properly balanced, should have over-angulation to the same degree in the hindquarters. The same holds true for lack of angulation, front and rear. Although correct angulation is called for, slightly over or slightly under is acceptable, if balanced front and rear. **However, severe over or under angulation, front and rear, although balanced, is a fault, as is front and rear angulation not in balance.**

The well-developed second thigh is necessary to support correct angulation. The hindquarters support part of the dog's weight and also give him the strength to propel himself forward. The greater the angulation, the further back the dog's rear paw will be, when standing with hocks perpendicular to the ground. He will have greater difficulty supporting his weight and his weaker hindquarters will lessen his ability to move forward with adequate drive and power. Lack of rear angulation results in a stiff action. Fluid motion and powerful drive are impossible to achieve with a straight rear leg. Neither the over-angulated stifle nor the steep stifle will produce the necessary forward motion of the Pharaoh Hound. Only the moderate bend of stifle will result in the smooth, strong drive required of the breed.

The hocks, or portions of the hind leg, from hock to heel, are upright and perpendicular to the ground when viewed from the side or rear. Viewed from the rear, the legs and hocks are parallel to each other. Hind feet should toe neither in nor out but point directly forward.

**Faults are cow-hocks, where the hocks converge, turning in on each other, and divergent hocks, where the hocks turn outward. Cow-hocks are a slightly worse fault, but both faults are signs of weakness and impair proper movement.**

## **Coat**

### **DISCUSSION**

Most coats are short and glossy, fine and close, but many young dogs develop a "puppy" coat which is somewhat longer and a bit fuller than the coat would be at maturity. They tend to keep this slightly rougher coat until a year of age, when it begins to shed and is replaced by a finer, closer coat. A small percentage of Pharaoh Hounds, after shedding the puppy coat, will grow a slightly longer, slightly harsher coat. This is acceptable if the variation is slight. **Feathering is a fault.**

## **Color**

### **DISCUSSION**

**The shade of the Pharaoh Hound coat may vary from a beige-tan to a rich, reddish copper or chestnut. The paler shades must not be penalized. Usually the color deepens as the dog matures, the darker coat gradually replacing the puppy coat. However, the coat very often begins to fade with the approach of middle age, with many once copper colored dogs becoming tan in their last years. This should not be faulted. Pharaoh Hounds also begin to turn gray on the face, many at an early age. This should not be faulted. Shaded coloring is not unusual. Often the deepest color will appear down the dog's back, with the hair on the neck and shoulder blades lighter in shade. This is not a fault.**

## **DISCUSSION**

For obvious reasons, white markings should be kept to a minimum. The small permissible "star" on the chest can become a blaze within a few generations, and, unfortunately, this has been proven to occur in Pharaoh Hounds. This drastically changes the total look of the breed and should be penalized. The white on the toes, while permissible, should not be "socks", nor should the permissible slim white snip on the center of the face become a blaze. The white "star" is not really a star shape. Therefore, a white patch on the chest or small streamers of white on the chest (and/or throat) are acceptable. While the white tip of the tail is highly desirable, more is not better, just flashier, and 3 inches of white on the tail is not merely a tip. Extra white is not more desirable. On the other hand, a lack of white tip is not incorrect. Neither of these conditions is listed as a fault, or is called undesirable. A dog should not win or lose by the marking on his tail. Flecking is a fault. Most serious, of course, is the disqualification as described in the Standard. If the integrity of the breed is to be maintained, one should adopt a conservative approach with respect to the amount of white considered permissible.

## **Temperament**

### **DISCUSSION**

The Pharaoh Hound is basically a friendly dog, but can be quite diffident with strangers. Pharaoh Hounds do not like strangers to make motions that would cover (the dog's) eyes in any way. The dog will often pull his head away. This is not shyness, but a natural Pharaoh Hound instinct. When meeting him it is always best to stroke him under the chin rather than patting him on the head.

## Gait

### DISCUSSION

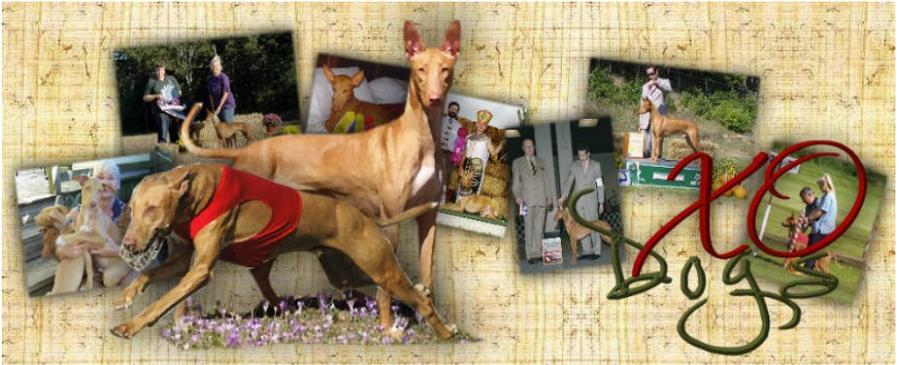
Single tracking, although a mark of excellence in many other breeds, should be severely penalized.

Viewed from the side, the gait of the Pharaoh Hound, moving at a trot of moderate speed, should be free, smooth and powerful, with great reach in front and great drive behind. This necessitates correct and balanced front and rear angulation. Viewed from the side, the back should remain level while the dog is in motion and should not sag, sway or bounce, nor be constricted or roached. The side view reveals if the front step is the same length as the rear step and if front and rear angulation are correct and in balance.

When moving away from the viewer, the rear feet and legs of the dog should move directly forward with hocks parallel to each other and in line with the body. **If the hocks are too wide apart or too close together, the dog will not have freedom of movement. Cow-hocks make correct movement impossible to achieve. Although the fault of hocks turning out is not as common as the faults of moving too closely or with hocks turning inward, all of these faults are to be considered serious.**

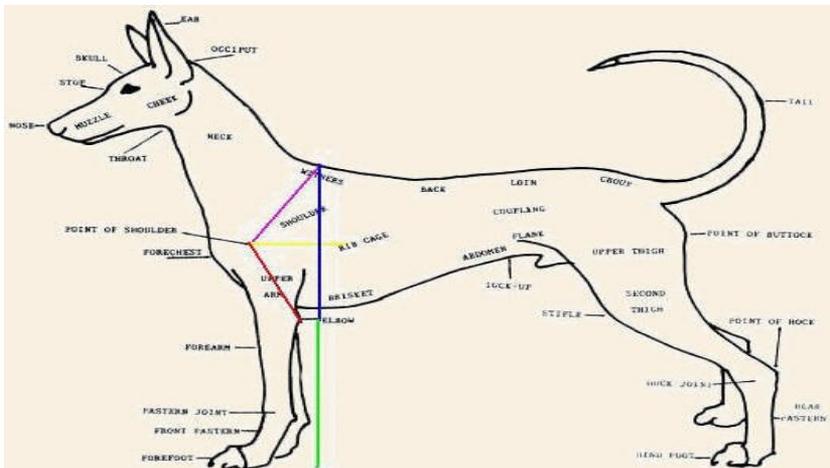
When approaching the viewer, the dog's front legs should move in line with his body and should be parallel to each other. Shoulder problems become apparent here. Loose shoulders usually are illustrated in motion by the elbows turning outward and front feet turning inward. **The total action in this case is a fault called "weaving", which is actually the crossing of the front feet while gaiting. Another serious fault is "padding" caused by constriction of the shoulder, in which the front feet are thrown outward while moving and at the same time the elbows remain close to the body. Equally serious is that fault in which the dog throws his weight from side to side when moving towards the observer. This is usually caused by a too-wide front or barrel rib cage impeding the action of the elbows, causing them to turn outward when the dog is in motion. Additional faults are a high-stepping "hackney" action or dragging the feet.** The dog must clear the ground easily, without prancing, an action which would inhibit the required powerful flow of movement.

<http://www.ph-club.org/illustratedguid.aspx>



## 6. XO DOGS CONFORMATION EVALUATION

The drawing below is from the PHCA illustrated standard and Their version of the 'ideal Pharaoh Hound'. In my opinion, although most parts are well portrayed, most judges Would not find the top-line or upper arm on this dog to be ideal. Below are my own comments on what is Described in the Standard Pharaoh and what I strive for in my breeding. Front assembly It is not easy to see the bones Described In These drawings, usually you must use your hands to feel for Them..



## **Shoulder and shoulder layback (pink line on the drawing)**

The shoulder blade should be laid back on a 45 degree angle to the 'center line' (yellow).

Keep in mind That what your eye perceives When you look at a dog is what matters. Judges do not get out a protractor and ruler. They only use Their Eyes and Their hands.

Feel for the tip of the shoulder blade, this is Called the Withers, and the other end where it meets the upper arm.

You should Also be Able to get 3 fingers in between the tips of both shoulder blades (with a sighthound That can grab a bunny on the run and not have Those shoulder blades clash together ... They should not be too close.)

The layback of the shoulder in the drawing Appears correct or close.

A fault sometimes seen with a 'steep shoulder' Which is too upright.

## **Upper Arm (red line)**

The upper arm should return on a 45 degree angle to the 'center line' (yellow).

This is from the point of shoulder to the elbow.

The upper arm and shoulder blade should be of equal length.

The return of upper arm in the drawing Appears inadequate. The angle Appears Greater than 45 degrees and the upper arm looks Slightly Shorter Than the shoulder.

A common fault in this area is an upper arm That is too upright And also too short.

The total angle Between the shoulder and upper arm should be 90 degrees.

The Entire front assembly (shoulder and upper arm) should be Placed Also 'well back' on the rib cage. The dog should be standing to Appear 'over Their front'. Ample forechest should be visible from the side and be well filled in front. The elbow should be near the deepest part of the chest.

Also the front pasterns should be only Slightly angled and not too long.

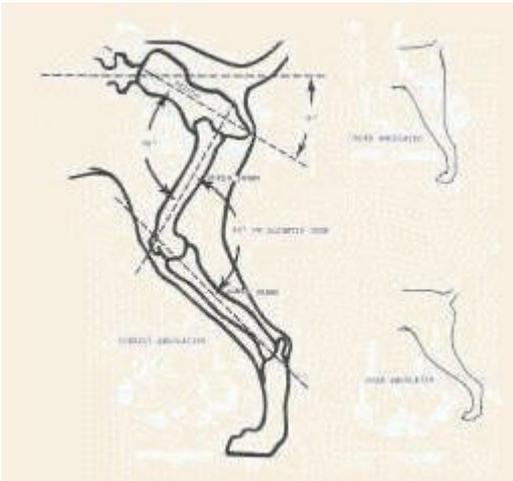
### Height Ratio

The distance from the top of the Withers to the elbow, should be Approximately equal to the distance from the elbow to the ground. If one is Slightly longer, it should be from elbow to ground.

### Rear

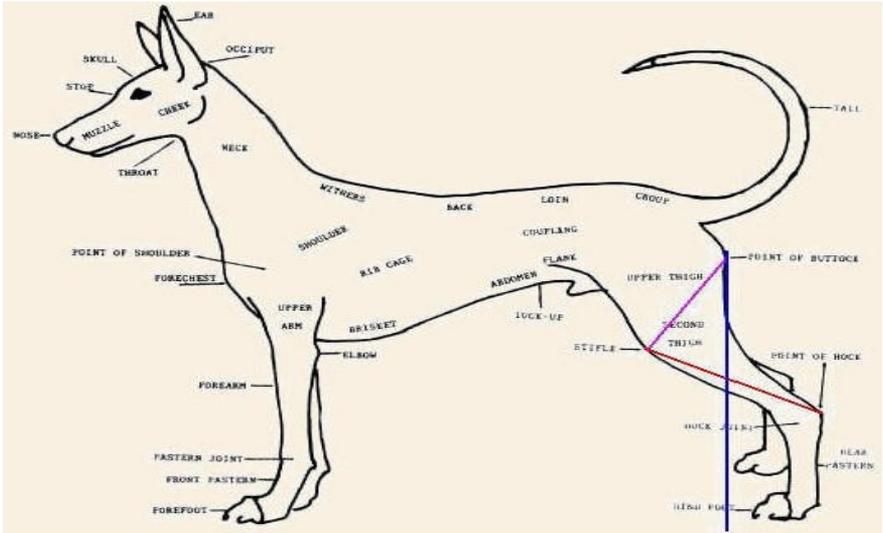
The rear should balance the front with a 90 degree angle.

The  
equal  
for



thigh and  
2<sup>nd</sup> Also thigh  
should be of  
length.

The hock  
should be short  
smooth drive.



**Thigh <called upper thigh on drawing> (pink line) and Second Thigh (red)**

The thigh and 2<sup>nd</sup> thigh should form a 90 degree angle. They should be of equal length.

The dog in the drawing has a 2<sup>nd</sup> thigh That is too long, Causing 'over angulation' of the rear.

One visual test for this is draw a line from point of buttocks to the ground. It should fall Directly in front of the rear toes. In this case the rear toes are behind the line.

The term is over angulated Also used if the rear angle is less That 90 degrees. Over 90 degrees is 'under angulated' in rear.

The most common faults are under rear angulation and long hocks (rear pastern Called in the drawing.)

## **Movement**

And Pharaoh Hound should have good reach in front and in rear drive and move with each set of legs in a parallel track.

There should be minimal lift of feet (Called 'daisy clipping' movement), Which wastes no movement. There should be no lift or hackney in front, no popping of elbows, no throwing of front legs outward, or crossing over front and / or rear.

For the front and rear to work together to create sound movement They must be balanced. Which Means of equal angle and power. All the parts of the front and rear assembly will Affect how a dog moves.

The only part of the body does not Affect That movement is probably the head!

The length of body is Also Important. The body must be long enough to allow the front and rear feet to come together underneath and not get in each other's way. If They touch, a dog will Compensate by 'crabbing' Which Means They move Their rear off to the side and will look as if They are moving away on an angle.

The ratio of the length of the rib cage to the length of the loin is Also Important. If the loin is too long, the topline May be weak and sag. It should be strong and held level on the move, without sagging, bouncing or rolling.

The set neck is Also Important. A low neck set results in a Throaty appearance with a bulging neck in front. Dogs with this set neck Often want to carry Their head low When They move and this in turn widens Often Their up front on the move.

## **Photo Analysis**

Keep in mind the analysis of conformation from a photo is only as good as the photo. The dog must be stacked perfectly, the photo shot dead side-on and at dog height .. Which never happens. Look at Several photos of the same dog to confirm what you think you see.

Lori Evans

[http://www.xodogs.com/conformation\\_evaluation.htm](http://www.xodogs.com/conformation_evaluation.htm)

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# LITTER EVALUATION

Puppy Collar Color: \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluator: \_\_\_\_\_

Please rate the following items on a scale of 1-10. 1 being least desirable and 10 being most desirable. Please be as honest as possible as you are here to help determine show potential or pet quality.

- |                                 |                      |                    |              |           |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. Overall balance:             | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 2. Head:                        | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 3. Eyes:                        | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 4. Ears:                        | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 5. Neck:                        | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 6. Forechest:                   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 7. Length of<br>Upper Arm:      | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 8. Layback of<br>Shoulder:      | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 9. Front Assembly<br>Placement: | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 10. Topline:                    | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 11. Croup/Tailset:              | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 12. Rear Angulation:            | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 13. Feet:                       | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 14. Markings:                   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 15. 4 Square:                   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 16. Pasterns:                   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total: _____       | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 17. Temperament:                | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total x 1.5: _____ | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |
| 18. Movement:                   | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 | Total x 1.5: _____ | Faults _____ | DQ: _____ |

**PLEASE CIRCLE ONE:      SHOW POTENTIAL      PET QUALITY**

TOTAL POINTS: \_\_\_\_\_/190