

TIBETAN MASTIFF

A breed standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance including the correct colour of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function. Absolute soundness is essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be careful to avoid obvious conditions or exaggerations which would be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed. If a feature or quality is desirable it should only be present in the right measure. However, if a dog possesses a feature, characteristic or colour described as unacceptable, it must not be rewarded in the show ring.

Most recent changes to this Standard have an effective date of 01/02/2021

ORIGIN

Tibet (China). (Patronage: FCI)

UTILISATION

A companion, watchdog, and guard dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The Tibetan Mastiff (Do Khyi) is an ancient working breed of the nomad herders of the Himalaya and a traditional guardian of the Tibetan monasteries. It has been surrounded by great myth since its first discovery in antiquity. From the mentioning by Aristoteles (384 – 322BC), to the famous writings of Marco Polo, who went to Asia in 1271, all historical reports praise the natural strength and impressiveness of the Tibetan Mastiff – both physically and mentally. Even its bark has been described as a unique and highly treasured feature of the breed. Leading European cynologists of the past, like Martin and Youatt, Megnin, Beckmann, Siber, as well as Strebel and Bylandt, have intensively covered the development of the Tibetan Mastiff, as they had been fascinated by its origin and function in the Tibetan culture. Some even considered the breed to be the very forefather of all large mountain and Mastiff breeds. One of the first known Tibetan Mastiffs to reach Western shores was a male sent to Queen Victoria by Lord Hardinge (then Viceroy of India) in 1847. Later in the 1880s, Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) took two dogs back to England. An early-recorded litter of Tibetan Mastiffs was born in 1898 in the Berlin Zoo.



Illustration courtesy of NKU Picture Library

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Powerful, heavy, well-built, with good bone. Impressive; of solemn and earnest appearance. Combines majestic strength, robustness, and endurance; fit to work in all climate conditions. Slow to mature, only reaching its best at 2 – 3 years in females and at least 4 years in males.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS

- Skull measured from occiput to stop equal to muzzle from stop to end of nose, but muzzle may be a little shorter.
- Body slightly longer than height at withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT

Independent. Protective. Commands respect. Most loyal to his family and territory.

HEAD

Broad, heavy, and strong. In adults, a wrinkle may extend from above the eyes down to the corner of mouth.

Cranial Region:

Skull: Large, very slightly rounded, with strongly pronounced occiput.

Stop: Well-defined.

Facial Region:

Nose: Broad, as dark as possible depending on coat colour, well-opened nostrils.

Muzzle: Fairly broad, well-filled and deep. End of muzzle square.

Lips: Well-developed and covering the underjaw.

Jaws and teeth: Jaws strong with perfect, regular, and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors and set square to the jaws. Level bite acceptable. Dentition fits tightly.

Eyes:

Medium size, any shade of brown and in accordance with coat colour, the darker the better. Set well apart, oval and slightly slanting. Eyelids tightly fitting the eyeball. Expression of dignity.

Ears:

Medium size, triangular, pendant, set between the level of the skull and the eye, dropping forward and hanging close to head; carried forward when alert. Ear leathers covered with soft, short hair.

NECK

Strong, well-muscled, arched. Not too much dewlap. Covered by thick, upstanding mane, not so pronounced in bitches.

BODY

Strong.

Back: Straight, muscular.

Croup: Broad and rather flat.

Chest: Rather deep, of moderate breadth, with good spring of rib, to give heart-shaped ribcage. Brisket reaching to below elbows.

TAIL

Medium length. Set high on line with top of back, carried high, loosely curled over back, when dog alert or in motion; well-feathered.

LIMBS

Forequarters:

General appearance: Straight, well-angulated, well-covered all over with strong hair.

Shoulder: Well-laid, muscular.

Elbow: Neither turned in nor out.

Forearm: Straight. Strong bone.

Metacarpus (pastern): Strong, slightly sloping

Hindquarters:

General appearance: Powerful, muscular, with good angulation. Seen from behind, hind legs parallel.

Upper thigh: Rather long; strong, with good hard muscles, but not bulging.

Stifle (knee): Well-bent.

Hock joint: Strong, low-set.

FEET

Fairly large, strong, round, and compact, with good feathering between well-arched toes.

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Powerful, but always light and elastic; with good reach and drive. When speed increases, tends to single track. When walking, appears very deliberate. Capable of functioning over a varied terrain with stamina and suppleness.

COAT

Quality of hair of greater importance than quantity. Coat harsh, thick, topcoat not too long, with dense and rather woolly undercoat in cold weather, which becomes rather sparse in warmer months. Males carry noticeably more coat than females. Hair fine but harsh, straight, and off-standing. Never silky, curly, or wavy. Neck and shoulders heavily coated, giving mane-like appearance. Tail bushy and well-feathered; hind legs well-feathered on upper rear parts.

COLOUR

- Rich black, with or without tan marking
- Blue, with or without tan markings
- Gold, from rich fawn to deep red, sable.

* All colours to be as pure as possible.

* Tan ranges from a rich chestnut to a lighter colour. Tan markings appear above eyes, on lower part of legs and underside of tail. Tan markings on muzzle; spectacle markings tolerated around eyes.

* White star on breast permissible. Minimal white markings on feet acceptable.

SIZE

Height at withers:

Males: 66cm (approx. 26") minimum.

Females: 61cm (approx. 24") minimum.

***N.B.** Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.*

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, and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work.

Severe faults:

- Lacking physical condition and fitness.
- Head light or heavily wrinkled.
- Pendulous flews.
- Pronounced dewlap.
- Large and/or low set ears.
- Light eyes or staring expression.
- Weak pigmentation, particularly of nose.
- Barrelled ribs.
- Tightly curled tail over hips.
- Over angulated or straight hindquarters.
- Heavy, constrained movement.
- Under minimum height, tolerance 2cm.

Disqualifying faults:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Undershot or overshot mouth.
- All colours other than above-mentioned e.g. white, cream, grey, brown (liver), lilac, brindle, particolours.

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FCI Standard No 230: DO-KHYI (TIBETAN MASTIFF)

FCI Classification: Group 2: Pinscher and Schnauzer, Molossoid type dogs, and Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs

Section 2.2. Molossian breeds; Mountain type
Without Working Trial