

IBIZAN HOUND

GROUP: Hound

History:

The Ibizan Hound is considered to be one of the most ancient breeds of hounds and bears a striking resemblance to the Egyptian god, Anubis. Their name is taken from the island of Ibiza, which is off the coast of Spain. It is believed they were taken there by the Phoenicians around the eighth century. Another theory is that they were brought there by the invading Carthaginians in the sixth century. Regardless, the Ibizan Hound has been bred for thousands of years as a hunting dog, its primary quarry being rabbits. Although a Sighthound, they use sight, scent and sound while hunting. Function was, and still is, of prime importance.

General Appearance:

The Ibizan Hound is slightly longer than tall. They possess clean, fine bone and strong, flat musculing with no sign of heaviness. They present a unique appearance with their clean-cut lines, large prick ears and light-colored pigment. The Ibizan should always be in moderation except for the characteristic ears

SIZE:

Height measured at the withers should range as follows: dogs, 23½ to 27½ inches; bitches, 22½ to 26 inches. There is no preferred size within these ranges. Heights slightly over or under the stated range, are not to be faulted if all other characteristics are good. The average weight for dogs is 50 pounds, the range being 46 to 55 pounds; for bitches is 45 pounds, the range being 40 to 50 pounds.

COAT:

Two coat types are breed typical and neither is preferred in judging: Short and Wirehaired. Both coats are to be left untrimmed.

SHORT - the Short coat is shortest on the head and ears and longest at the back of the thighs and under the tail.

WIREHAISED - the Wirehaired coat may be from one to three inches in length, and there may be a generous moustache. There is more hair on the back, on the back of the thighs and under the tail than in the Short coat.

COLOR:

Acceptable colors include white or red, solid or in any combination. The red may be from a light yellowish-red (called "lion") to a deep red. No color or pattern is to be preferred over any other.

HEAD:

The long, narrow head is in the form of a sharp cone truncated at its base. It is finely chiseled and extremely dry fleshed. The long, flat skull has a prominent occiput. The stop is only slightly defined. The length from the eyes to the point of the nose is equal to the distance from the eyes to the occiput. The skull and muzzle are on parallel planes, with the muzzle elongated, fine and slender with a very slight Roman convex. The thin, tight lips are the same color as the nose. Flews are tight.

Teeth: A full complement of strong, well set, white teeth meet in a scissors bite.

Eyes: The small, oblique eyes range in color from clear amber to caramel. Their appearance is intelligent, alert and inquisitive. The fully or partially pigmented eye rims are the same color as that of the nose.

Nose: Prominent nose extending beyond the lower jaw. The nostrils are open. Pigment is a rosy flesh color, tending to harmonize with coat color and may be solid or butterfly. **It is never dark or liver in color.**

Ears: The large, pointed, natural ears are highly mobile; they can point forward and sideways or be folded backward, according to the dog's mood. When the dog is alert, the ears never droop, bend or crease; the

lowest point is at the level of the eye. When viewed from the front, ear height is approximately 2½ times that of the widest point of the base.

FOREQUARTERS:

Forequarter angulation is moderate. The elastic shoulders are of moderate breadth at the withers, but are never loose. The point of the shoulders join to a rather upright upper arm. The elbows are positioned in front of the deepest pan of the chest, and are well held in but not so much as to restrict movement. The long, strong, straight forearms are close and lie flat on the chest. They continue in a straight line to the ground with the bones of the forelegs being clean and fine. The strong, flexible pasterns slope slightly and have well developed tendons. Removal of dewclaws from the forelegs is optional.

HINDQUARTERS:

Hindquarter angulation is moderate. The hind legs are set well under the body.

The strong thighs show flat musculing. The bones of the hind legs are clean and fine. When viewed from behind, the hocks and rear pasterns are straight. If rear dewclaws are present, they are to be removed.

Feet: Hare type in shape. The long, closed toes are very strong. The interdigital spaces are well protected by hair. The pads are durable. The nails are white. The front feet may toe out slightly.

Tail: The tail is low set and highly mobile, reaching at least to the hock. It may be carried in a sickle, ring or saber position.

NECK:

The long, slender, slightly-arched neck is strong yet flat muscled.

BODY:

The topline, from the ears to the tail, is smooth and flowing. The back is level and straight. The slightly arched, well-muscled loin is of medium breadth. The croup slopes slightly. The chest is deep and long but not broad, the brisket being approximately 2½ inches above the elbow, and the ribs slightly sprung. The deepest part of the chest is behind the elbow and may be level with or above the elbow, but is never below it. The well-tucked-up abdomen is not exaggerated.

MOVEMENT:

Movement is efficient, light and graceful with single tracking as speed increases. When viewed from the side, the dog exhibits a suspended trot, with every joint showing great flexibility. The smooth reach in the front is balanced by drive from the rear, making it appear that the dog is skimming over the ground while covering much distance. The dog is always in perfect balance, with the rhythm of the gait being difficult to break.

TEMPERAMENT:

The Ibizan Hound is even-tempered, affectionate and loyal. Extremely versatile and trainable, he is an excellent family pet. He also works well in the conformation ring, obedience, tracking, and lure-coursing.

Any departure from this standard should be considered a fault, and the final score should reflect the seriousness of the deviation from the standard

Disqualifications

Unilateral or bilateral cryptorchid.

Viciousness or extreme shyness.

Albinism.

Black or brown pigment in the skin or coat.