

LLEWELLIN SETTER

GROUP: Sporting

SIZE:

Males, 24 to 27 inches at withers; females, 23 to 26 inches. May be taller as long as proportion is maintained. Weight for males should be 55 to 80 pounds; females, 45 to 70 pounds. Dogs that appear to be over or under the prescribed weight limits are to be judged on the basis of conformation and condition. Extremely thin or fat dogs are discouraged on the basis that under or overweight hampers the true working ability of the Llewellyn Setter. The standard for the Llewellyn Setter resembles that of the English Setter. It is a distinct line bred off from the English Setter in the 1800's in an attempt to create a true field setter. The Llewellyn Setter was created by P. L. Llewellyn and Edward Laverack. These two men narrowed the English Setter breed down to a more specific setter with traits aimed at field hunting. Mr. Laverack's experiments led to the current English Setter, also known as the Laverack strain. At one point, before they became known as "Llewellyns", Mr. Llewellyn's version was referred to as the "Field Setter." To be a true Llewellyn, dogs must show direct ancestry to Purcell Llewellyn's original line of dogs. They should embody the ideal blend of strength, stamina, grace, and style with natural instincts to hunt and point birds. The overall impression is that of a leaner, more agile version of today's English Setter, with no restrictions as to color.

COLOR & MARKINGS:

Any color or combination of colors is acceptable in the Llewellyn Setter

HEAD:

Long and lean with a well-defined stop; skull is oval from ear to ear and of medium width; fairly snipey muzzle with square mouth and fairly clean lip line, which may have slight overhanging flews.

Skull: Slightly rounded and broadest between ears; clearly defined stop; length from stop to occiput should be slightly longer than from stop to nose.

Eyes: Bright, mild, expressive; intelligent; color ranges from hazel to dark brown, the darker the better—in light colored dogs, the color may be lighter than dark brown.; oval, not protruding

Ears: Moderate length, set on low, hanging in neat folds close to cheek; approximately level with the eye.

Teeth & bite: A full complement of strong, white teeth meet in a scissors bite. A tight level is acceptable, but overshot or undershot should be severely penalized. Full dentition is desirable.

NECK:

Long, lean, and arched to the head; lack of throatiness.

BODY:

Moderate in length, longer for larger dogs, proportion and balance being key. Topline is level with perhaps a slight slope from withers to tail. Chest should be deep, but not so wide or round as to interfere with the action of the forelegs. Loins are strong and of moderate length.

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder blade laid back to approach ideal angle of 45 degrees from vertical; fairly close together at the tips but with sufficient width between the blades to allow the dog to easily lower his head to the ground.. The forelegs should be equal in length to the shoulder blade and form a 90 degree angle with the shoulder blade, enabling the elbow to be placed directly under the back edge of the shoulder blade and bringing the heel pad directly under the pivot point of the shoulder, allowing for a maximum length of stride. Viewed from the front or side, the forelegs should be straight and parallel; pasterns short, strong and nearly round, with the slope from the pastern joint to the foot deviating very slightly from the perpendicular.

HINDQUARTERS:

Loins wide, slightly arched, strong and muscular, including second thigh; stifles well bent; hocks wide and flat, inclining neither in nor out and well let down.

Feet: Well padded, tight, closely set and strong; pads well developed and tough; toes well arched and protected with short, thick hair.

Tail: Set almost in line with back, medium length, tapering to a point and reaching to the hock joint; neither curly nor ropy, slightly curved or scimitar shaped but with no tendency to turn upwards; flags or feathers hanging in medium long pendant flakes (When pointing game, the higher and straighter the better. This is referred to as “good style.” When on point, the tail should be higher than the level of the back, nearly at a 12:00 angle); should have a cracking action like a buggy whip when running and searching for game. The tail placement is judged in relationship its balance with the structure of the croup.

MOVEMENT:

Free and graceful, suggesting speed and endurance; free movement of the hock showing powerful drive from the hindquarters. Viewed from rear, hip, stifle, and hock joints in line. When moving at a trot, the properly balanced dog will have a tendency to converge toward a line representing the center of gravity of the dog; head naturally high.

TEMPERAMENT:

Very active; intensely friendly and good-natured.

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:

Either or both testicles not being present or of normal and equal size in an unaltered male.

Viciousness or extreme shyness.

Albinism