

CKC Standards Barbet

Origin & Purpose

This is an ancient breed seen all over France, used for hunting water game. It is already mentioned and described in the 16th century scripts. Waterdog used for hunting game birds. The waterdog is not just a retriever; he must search for game hidden in water vegetation, must locate it and flush it out. He then retrieves the shot game to his master. He withstands cold and will go into water in any weather. The barbet was also used as a retriever by the navy.

General Appearance

A dog of medium size and proportions with characteristic thick woolly fleece which protects him from cold and damp. The coat forms a beard on the chin to which the breed owes its name.

Temperament

Even temperament, neither aggressive nor nervous, tractable. Very devoted to his master. Good mixer. Loves water.

Size

Dogs 58 cm and Bitches 53 cm (minimum height at withers).

Coat & Colour

Skin: thick.

Coat: long, woolly and curly, forming cords. The coat is profuse and, in its natural state, covers the entire body. That is a particular breed characteristic. Since time immemorial, the barbet has been clipped in order to ease his work and lifestyle. According to how he is used, the barbet can present different appearances.

Colour: solid black, grey, chestnut brown, red fawn, sandy, white or pied. All shades from red fawn to sandy are permitted. Preferably the whole body should be in even shade.

Head

The coat on the head must fall to the bridge of the nose. The beard is long and ample; the profuse moustache covers the whole muzzle. Skull: round and broad. Stop: pronounced. Muzzle: quite square. The bridge of nose is broad and short. Lips: thick, pigmented, completely covered

by long hair. The pigmentation of the mucous membranes may be black or brown. Eyes: round, preferably dark brown. Ears: set on low (in line with eyes or slightly lower), long, flat, broad, covered by long hair which forms cords. If the ears are held together across the noseleather, they reach (with the hair) at least 5 cm beyond it. The ear cartilage reaches beyond the corner of the mouth.

Jaws/Teeth: Jaws of equal length, scissor bite, strong teeth, incisors well developed and well aligned.

Neck

Short and strong

Forequarters

Shoulders: sloping. The scapulo-humeral angle varies from 110 to 115°. Upper arm: strong and muscular. Lower arm: straight, strong, perpendicular, completely covered by long hair. Strong bone structure.

Body

Back: very slightly convex. Loin: arched, short and strong. Croup: rounded in profile. Chest: broad, developed, quite deep, rounded ribcage.

Hindquarters

Upper thigh: slight slope, well muscled. Hocks: set low. Well angulated. Metatarsus: well upright. Feet: round, broad, covered with hair.

Tail

Somewhat raised, yet not above a horizontal line. Set on low, forming a slight hook at the end.

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.

- Head fine and narrow; bridge of nose thin and long; lips thin.
- Light eyes.
- Ears high set (higher than eye level), thin, short and narrow.
- Neck long and thin
- Top line hollow.

- Loin long and weak.
- Croup straight.
- Chest narrow.
- Tail high set on, curled over back.
- Lack of tail; stumpy tail
- Shoulders upright.
- Upper arm thin.
- Lower arm fine boned. Forelegs fringed.
- Upper thigh flat; hocks straight; hindlegs fringed. Dewclaws.
- Feet thin and narrow, lacking hair.
- Skin thin.
- Overshot or Undershot wry jaw
- Coat short, harsh, not woolly, not curly.
- All colours other than those mentioned in the standard. Coat with markings (parti or tricolour), black overlay, brindle, spotted, mottled. Solid colour not in even shade.

Note:

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.