



KOOLIE

ORIGIN: Australia

ACW CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Koolie's ancestors were the smooth coated blue merle Collie (imported from Britain in the 19th century) and

the Black and Tan Collie from the Highlands of Scotland; these were the same type imported by Thomas Hall for the creation of his Heelers. The Koolie is believed to be descended from the same Collie types that were brought to Australia for the kennels of Thomas S. Hall (an originator of the Australian Cattle Dog breed); some believe that they could be direct descendants of Hall's dogs. While some believe the 'German Coolie' to be descended from the 'German Tiger', a European herding dog, there is no genetic or even anecdotal evidence to support this claim. A more plausible theory is that these dogs were used by German immigrants in South Australia who, unable to correctly pronounce 'collie', referred to the dogs as 'coolies'. Others have noted strong similarities with the Australian Koolie and the Welsh Collie, another British herding subtype. According to older Koolie breeders personal records, from diaries and photo albums the Koolie has been around for over 160 years During the industrial era some bloodlines were influenced by Kelpie and Border Collie, as explained by one grazier in Western Australia, "You bred from the good workers which were around and Koolies were not always to be found, so you bred to the next best worker that was and this was either the Kelpie or Border depending on the region you lived and the stock you worked".

In 2000, the Koolie Club of Australia was formed to preserve, protect and ethically promote the Koolie breed. The Koolie Club does not actively work towards bench standard recognition, feeling this would only be detrimental to the breeds working future.

COAT Solid Red & Red Merle short coat musteringcattle. The Koolie coat ranges from short/smooth (like that of the original blue merle Collies from Scotland) short (like a working Kelpie) medium and not common long (like the show Border Collie). Koolies are typically slightly longer than tall. The majority of owners prefer the short/smooth coats as they do not pick up grass seed, and are very easy to maintain, with the occasional swim to keep the coat glossy and free of parasites.

COLOURING Koolie colours can be solid (all one colour black or red/chocolate this includes Koolie who are cryptic merle: carry the merle gene but do not display it obviously) "bi" (black & white or red & white) "tri" (solid red or black, with white markings, normally with brown points), or "tri merle" (same description but merle) "merle" (grey, black,red/chocolate or white undercoat with large splashes of darker colourings of red/chocolate for red merles or black, grey for blue merles). Black Koolies will commonly have a black nose with black eyes, or tones of black including blue. Red or chocolate Koolies will commonly have a red or chocolate nose with brown eyes, or tones of brown, including yellow, and there can be combinations of both black or brown with the added



blue eye/s. There are also dilute colours of slate or gun metal grey for black Koolies and fawn for Red Koolies. Also there is a yellow or cream colour created by the E,loci which is a masking gene and covers a red/chocolate Koolie to make it appear yellow/cream, this gene will also cover any merle, so it's advised that great care be taken and DNA done to discover if the E,loci is present before breeding. The same advice is given with relations to the dilute gene.

TEMPERAMENT Graziers, stockmen and dairy farmers across Australia since days long past have typically selected breeds which display the abilities required to meet their working needs. The temperament found in a Koolie is a culmination of these much sought-after abilities. The optimal worker possesses a combination of working skills and bonding temperament.

There are times when an uninitiated dog owner or a new enthusiast mistakes the Koolie as a shy, reserved or even a timid animal. The Koolie's temperament needs to be understood in proper context when one seeks an optimal match of skills and demeanour. Koolies are intelligent animals, and the most experienced handlers know well that they need guidance in training. A steady and supportive approach will be productive, proving the Koolie's adaptability in diverse situations when given time. Owners will be rewarded through the Koolie's diligence in varied roles such as in work situations, sporting activities, loyal service or the time honoured role of companionship. Known to be patient, temperate, dedicated, with a strong sense of willingness and devotion; the Koolie is not naturally aggressive but can demonstrate dominance. They show an untiring enthusiasm for work and an admirable hardiness when the job or circumstance requires.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT: Height: Male: 38-47 cm, Male: 45-58 cm, weight: Female: 12-20 kg, Male: 15-25 kg

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness of it is considered the degree of deviation from the standard and its consequences on the health and welfare of the dog. • Pincer bite. Incomplete dentition. • Lips hanging. • Placing asymmetrical ears. • flat and shallow chest. • Cola turned sideways.

• Bear Paws. • Rams. • bushy hair, forming tufts or completely waved. • sparse hair on belly, flank and genitals. • Consequences because of rickets or distemper. • nervous and inside temperament, unstable dogs.

Disqualifying FAULTS: • Aggressive or overly shy. • Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified. • pink spots on nose, lips and eyelids. • Light eyes. • Coat with yellow spots

NOTE .: • Males should have two testicles fully descended into the scrotum appear normal. • Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.