



EASTERN EUROPEAN SHEPHERD

ORIGIN: USSR

ACW CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 Sheepdogs and Cattle Dogs

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The shepherd-also in Eastern Europe called Byelorussian Ovcharka, Owczarek

Wschodnioeuropejski and Vostochnoevropejskaya Ovcharka (EEA) -is a breed of dog that was created by original German cross sheepdogs with burly types of Russian origin in the 1930 to allow the resulting waste to be resistant to extreme cold. These dogs were originally bred for military use; dogs were bred specifically for their intelligence. DNA Ovcharka modern Belarus bears traces of both German shepherds and Siberian dogs that had been inherited by the Russian army from the territory of Germany at the end of World War II. This is a rare breed and is not as popular in Western countries.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The East-European Shepherd is larger than a German shepherd. It gives the impression of a thick, proud, agile, strong dog.

BEHAVIOUR / CHARACTER: Shepherds of Eastern Europe are very agile, sensitive, loyal and devoted to their owners. The East-European Shepherd is balanced, safe, intelligent and playful; however, it is known to be unsure of strangers. It is a tough race, and can be aggressive, so it's a good guard dog. Pastores-Eastern Europe are working dogs and need to be exercised regularly. They were raised by their intelligence and learning fast. Its ability to withstand many extreme weather allows them to live outside as well as inside. They perform as well as hunting dogs and can work as projects dogs in a group of the same.

HEAD: The head of a pastor-Eastern Europe is a 'wolf' appearance The shape of the head like a truncated wedge. The lines of the skull and muzzle are parallel.

FACIAL REGION The muzzle is equal in length to the skull and lower jaw is well developed. With big teeth in the muscles of the whole complex and powerful jaw, the dog is capable of a very strong influence and cutting scissors bite. His ears are medium sized and click. His eyes are medium sized, oval and dark, with well-fitting lids colored.

NECK: Medium, muscular length, tapering to the head, well connected to the body. Upper and lower lines are straight. It is done at an angle of 45 degrees to the horizontal line and has to be unwrinkled.

BODY: Strong, elegant yet harmonically developed. The body contour is rectangular in shape, which means that the length of the body is slightly above the height at withers. Withers: slightly prominent with a gradual transition to the neck. Back: Straight, horizontal, well muscled. When the back moves should be firm. Loin: Short, muscular, well connected with the back and croup, the transition to the top line is barely visible. Croup: Well muscled, strong, broad, slightly rounded and slightly oblique. Chest: Deep, broad, large capacity, but canyon. Ribcage to reach the elbow. The



ribs are well sprung. Underline and belly: Underline has a slight increase from the sternum to the belly, which has a slight withdrawn.

FOREQUARTERS: General appearance: In good proportion to the body. Forearms height from the ground to the elbow is about 50% of the height at the withers. The bone is strong, but not coarse and muscular. Imagine the line that goes through the shoulders, elbows, forearm shaft and the foot is parallel to the central axis of the dog's body and vertical to the ground. Shoulder: Medium length, rounded at the top and mounted on the body, forming an angle of 90-110 degrees with the upper arm, allowing normal movements of the elbow. Muscle tone is strongly developed. Arm: Well connected to the body, well muscled and strong, inclined at an angle of 50 degrees to the horizontal line. Parallel seen from the front. Elbows: appropriate for the body. Forearm: Vertical and muscular. The elbow is placed in a line parallel with the center axis of the body. Parallel seen from the front. The bone is strong and must be in proportion to the body. Carpus (wrist): In line extension of vertical, elastic forearm; the pisiform bone must be well pronounced. Pastern (carpus): Short and elastic. Seen from the front, which should be on the same line as the axis of the forearm. Profile that is slightly tilted. Feet: oval and fingers together and well arched. The pads are firm, elastic and black pigmented. The nails are strong, curved and pigmented black.

HINDQUARTERS: General appearance: Strong, but not too heavy, elastic in action, with average angulation. Thighs: Long, broad, well muscled. The back is slightly rounded. Leg: muscular. an angle of 55-60 degrees to the horizontal line is formed. Hock: Strong, stable and comprehensive. The imaginary vertical lines passing through the hock, must be parallel. Hocks (metatarsus): Strong and elastic. At an angle of 80-90 degrees to the ground. Feet: Oval, but slightly longer than the previous ones. The pads are firm, elastic and black pigmented. The nails are strong, curved and pigmented black. There may be the presence of single or double spurs. With or without none is allowed and the same value.

MOVEMENT: The range is considerable and with strong momentum. The movement has to be harmonious; there should be spasms. The extremities or to cross over or be lifted high. The trot is the preferred movement.

COAT: Acceptable colors for these dogs include saddled (which may be saturated to give an almost black and brown or black and red appearance), manta-back black and tan, solid black and solid liver. Some rare colors include: blue (saddle, blanket-back, and solids), silver and solid white. Agouti-gray and red is allowed for breeding, but unwanted ..

SIZE AND WEIGHT: Height at the withers: males are 66 to 71 centimeters (26 to 28 inches) at the withers, while females are 58-66 centimeters (23-26 inches).

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 proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog and its ability to perform its traditional work.

DISQUALIFICATION FAULTS: • Aggressive or overly shy dogs. • Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified. • muzzle shorter than the skull. • unusually short snout. • Nose-bridge very concave or convex. • In closed or short mouth. Lips is not covering the teeth when the mouth is closed. • unpigmented nose (over 20%) except in case of temporary or permanent loss due to injury during work. • Overshot or exceeded mouth, his mouth twisted. • Any form of strabismus. Blue eyes. • unpigmented eyelids (even if only slightly unpigmented) • Fully fell ears or signs of corrections ear. • The length shorter than the height at the withers body. • Low acondroplásico type dog legs. • unpigmented skin completely. • White markings or threads on any other body part chest. • Withers outside the norm.

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