



SHILOH SHEPHERD DOG

ORIGIN: United States

ACW CLASSIFICATION: Group 1 sheepdogs, dogs Cattle

HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Shiloh Shepherd is from United States, was created by a lady who used to breed German Shepherds since 1960. They are very similar physically, but have differences in their physical appearance and temperament. The races were separated in 1990. The Shiloh Shepherd is not a very common dog but has followers are increasing. The Shiloh Shepherd is very similar to German Shepherd dog, and is bigger and stronger.

BEHAVIOR: smooth, calm and outgoing personality. The Shiloh Shepherd is a dog that gives the impression of nobility and an aura of intelligence. It is powerful, beautiful and elegant. The Shiloh Shepherd is an agile, muscular, alert and lively dog. Do well on tests of agility and obedience.

HEAD: Wedge-shaped, and provided with the rest of the body (ie, its length is about 40% of the height at withers) without appearing coarse or too elongated.

FACIAL REGION: Nose: Black, Muzzle wedge-shaped, Lips: Well pigmented and firm. Jaws / Teeth: Strong and scissor bite with all teeth, Eyes: Medium, almond shaped, obliquely set and never outstanding size. Your Colour must be as darkest as possible. piercing light eyes are undesirable because they affect the expression of the dog; so there is usually no dogs with this type of eyes Ears: medium size straight high position.

NECK: Strong and muscular, is not very large.

BODY: Muscular and compact.

BACK: Straight and end curves slightly to the rear legs

CHEST: wide, muscular and strong

TAIL: reaches at least the hock without exceeding the metatarsal.

FOREQUARTERS: they are straight; Seen from the front, absolutely parallel. The shoulder blade and upper arm are of equal length, firmly attached to the body through a well muscled. The ideal angle between the shoulder blade and the arm is 90 °, but generally 110 °. Elbows should not be turned neither in nor out, the dog at rest or in motion. Forearms, seen on either side, are straight and parallel to each other, dry and well muscled

HINDQUARTERS: The position of the hindlimbs, viewed from behind parallel to each other, should be slightly tucked. The thigh and leg are almost of the same length and form an angle of about 120 °. The thighs are strong and well muscled. The hocks are strong and firm; metatarsus stands



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vertically under the hock. The hind legs are compact, slightly arched; hard pads dark; strong, arched and also dark colored nails. Online job hindlimb should have no angulation.

FEET: Strong and rounded, with strong black nails and pads and black

MOVEMENT: Agile, fast and at the same time has a trot and canter happy and lively.

HAIR: Short, stuck to the straight and rough body

COLOR: gray and black, black and dark brown

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Males: 71-76 cm, 45 and 72 kg

Females: 64-70 cm, 40-68 kg

FAULTS: • Serious Faults in the general constitution. • square body silhouette. • Head too light or narrow, too coarse. • naso-frontal Depression very marked. • very sharp or very long snout. • Teeth: pincer bite shaped, uneven alignment of incisors, lower canines that appear in front of superiors. • clear eye. • Back sunken, visibly very raised rump. • Cola corkscrew or kinked. • The hind legs are visibly separated when the dog walks • clear pigmentation of the mucous membranes of the nose and eyelids.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS: • Aggressive or overly shy. • Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities shall be disqualified. • Exaggerated disproportion between the different parts of the body. • Size below the minimum authorized by the standard. • Head too big in relation to the body. • incomplete teeth. Undershot or overshot. • Position visibly narrow or wide foot (barrel-shaped). • Very short or stump Cola. • depigmentation of the mucous membranes of the nose or eyelids.

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.