FCI STANDARD 2001

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Second version of the FCI Standard (March 13, 2001 release)

***In 1995****, after a long period of conflict with the U.S. R.S.S., the F.C.I. establishes a partnership contract with the Russian Canine Federation (R.K.F.), Russia having agreed to make a major effort to return to its fold. This partnership contract was signed on 21 December 1995 in Vienna (Austria). These new provisions allow Russia to finally be sovereign of the Barzoi standard, since, by definition, the country of origin of the breed has its standard (which is then endorsed and published by the F.C.I.).*

***On June 9, 2000****, the F.C.I. therefore endorsed another version of the standard drafted by the Russian Canine Federation. However, this version quickly provoked a number of disputes in various European countries. Some modifications and corrections were made and a new version which can be described as the "bis" version was published on 13 March 2001. It is set up for a minimum period of five years.*

**– BARZOI STANDARD –**

ORIGIN: Russia  
DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL STANDARD IN FORCE: 13.03.2001.  
USE: Hunting greyhound, racing and running dog.

BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: The Russkaya Psovaya Borzaya has been an integral part of Russian national culture and history for 9 centuries. Thus, the French Chronicle of the eleventh century testifies that three barzois followed the daughter of the Grand Duke of Kiev Anna Yaroslavna when she arrived in France to become the wife of Henry I. Among the owners and breeders there were many famous people including the Tsars and poets: Ivan the Terrible, Peter the Great, Nicholas II, Pushkin, Turgenev. The creation of the famous breeding "Pershinskaya okhota" by the illustrious breeders Grand Duke Nikolai Nicolaievich and Dmitry Valtsev was of great importance. From the end of the nineteenth century, we see the barzoï in the largest farms in Europe and America.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Dog of aristocratic appearance, large size, of constitution both dry and robust, of very slightly elongated construction. Females are usually longer than males. Strong frame, but not massive. The bones are quite flat. Dry musculature, well developed, especially on the thighs, but not in relief. The harmony of forms and movement is paramount.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:  
– In males the height at the withers is equal to or barely higher than that of the top of the rump on the ground.  
– In females these heights are equal.  
– The height at the withers should be a little less than the length of the body.  
– The height of the chest is approximately half the height at the withers.  
– The length of the muzzle, from the stop to the end of the truffle, is equal to or slightly greater than that of the skull, from the occiput to the stop.

BEHAVIOR / CHARACTER: In his everyday life the barzoi has the quiet and balanced character. At the sight of the game he gets excited suddenly. He has piercing eyesight, able to see very far. His reaction is impetuous.

TETE: Dry, long, narrow, aristocratic. Seen in profile, the lines of the skull and chamfer form a long, slightly convex line, with the line of the sincipital region (sagittal crest) being straight or slightly oblique towards the occipital protrusion well marked. The head is so elegant and dry that the large veins shine through under the skin.

CRANIAL REGION:  
Skull: narrow skull, seen from above: elongated in oval, seen in profile: almost flat.  
Stop: Very little marked.

FACIAL REGION:  
Truffle: Large, mobile, considerably protruding from the lower jaw.  
Chamfer: Long, filled in all its length, busqué near the truffle.  
Muzzle: The length of the muzzle of the stop at the end of the truffle is equal to or slightly longer than that of the skull, from the occiput to the stop.  
Lips: Thin, dry, fitting the jaws well. The periphery of the eyes, lips and truffle are black, regardless of the color of the dress.  
Teeth: White, strong, articulated in scissors or pliers.  
Eyes: Large, expressive, dark hazelnut or dark brown, a little on the head, almond-shaped but not bridled, placed obliquely.  
Ears: Small, flexible, mobile, attached above the line of the eye and back, almost towards the nape of the neck, the ends of the ears located close to each other or directed downwards along the neck and tightly pressed against it. When the dog is awake the ears are worn higher and to the sides or forward; sometimes one or both ears are erected in horse ears.

NECK: Long, dry, flattened laterally, muscular, slightly curved. Worn quite low.

BODY:  
Withers: Not marked.  
Back: wide, muscular, elastic. The back forms with the kidney and rump an arcure that is more pronounced in males. The highest point of this arcure is in the region of the first or second lumbar vertebra.  
Kidney: Long, prominent, muscular, moderately wide.  
Croup: Long, wide, slightly inclined. The width of the rump measured between the protrusions of the iliac bones should not be less than 8 cm.  
Chest: Oval in cross-section, not narrow, yet no wider than the rump, high, well developed in length, voluminous, descended almost to the level of the elbows. Since the shoulder blade area is flatter, the chest gradually widens towards the false ribs, which are short, which, seen in profile, forms a change in slope. The ribs are long, slightly prominent. The chest stands out slightly in relation to the scapulohumeral joint.  
Belly: Well rolled up. The bottom line rises steeply towards the belly.

TAIL: Sickle or sword shaped, attached low, thin, long. Passed between the hind limbs, it must reach the protrusion of the iliac bone; it is garnished with an abundant plume. When the dog is in the station, the tail falls down. In action, it is raised, but without exceeding the level of the back.

LIMBS:  
Forelimbs: Dry, muscular, seen from the front perfectly straight and parallel. The height of the forelimbs from the elbow to the ground is equal to or slightly more than half the height at the withers.  
Shoulders: The shoulder blades are long and oblique.  
Arms: Moderately oblique, its length is barely greater than the length of the shoulder blades. Angle of the scapulohumeral joint well pronounced.  
Elbows: They are located in planes parallel to the median plane of the body.  
Forearm: Dry, long, oval cross-section, seen narrowly, seen wide in profile.  
Metacarpus: Slightly oblique to the ground.  
Hind limbs: Seen from behind, straight, parallel, a little more widely separated than the forelimbs. When the dog is in free station, the lowered vertical of the ischial tuberosity must pass in front of the center of the hock and metatarsus.  
Thighs: Well muscled, long, placed obliquely.  
Leg: Long, muscular, placed obliquely. Well-developed, wide, dry femoro-tibial and tibio-tarsal joints; the angles must be well accused.  
Metatarsal: Not long, placed almost vertically.  
All joints are well angulated.

PIEDS : Secs, étroits, d’un ovale allongé, dit pieds de lièvre, cambrés, les doigts bien serrés. Ongles longs, forts, touchant le sol.

ALLURES : En dehors de la chasse, l’allure typique du Barzoï est le trot allongé, facile très souple et aérien; pendant la chasse, galop de charge extrêmement rapide, avec des foulées de grande amplitude.

PEAU : Souple, élastique.

ROBE :  
Poil : Soyeux, doux et souple, ondulé ou formant des boucles courtes. Sur la tête, les oreilles et les membres, le poil est satiné (soyeux mais plus lourd), court, bien couché contre le corps. Sur le corps, le poil est assez long, ondulé; sur les régions des omoplates et de la croupe il forme des boucles plus fines; sur les côtés et les cuisses le poil est plus court; le poil formant les franges, les culottes et le panache de la queue est plus long.  
Couleur : Combinaison de toutes les couleurs, sauf combinaison avec le bleu, le marron (chocolat) et tous les dérivés de ces couleurs. Toutes les couleurs peuvent être uniformes ou pie. Les franges, les culottes, le panache de la queue sont considérablement plus clairs que la couleur de fond. Pour les couleurs charbonnées, le masque noir est typique.

TAILLE :  
Hauteur au garrot recherchée : 75 à 85 cm pour les mâles, 68 à 78 cm pour les femelles. Chez les mâles, la hauteur au garrot est égale ou à peine supérieure à celle du sommet de la croupe au sol. Chez les femelles ces hauteurs sont égales.  
Les sujets dépassant la taille maximale sont admis à condition que la morphologie typique soit sauvegardée.

DEFAUTS :

Tout écart par rapport à ce qui précède doit être considéré comme un défaut qui sera pénalisé en fonction de sa gravité.

Aspect général :  
– Construction légère ou massive.  
– Aspect ramassé ou haut sur pattes.  
– Ossature légère.  
– Musculature insuffisamment développée.  
Tête :  
– Stop abrupt.  
– Profil cunéiforme de la tête marqué en raison de la hauteur exagérée du crâne.  
– Front large.  
– Zygomatiques développés.  
– Chanfrein trop étroit. Chanfrein court.  
– Arcades sourcilières saillantes.  
Dents :  
– Petites, usées anormalement. Manque d’une PM2.  
– Le manque de prémolaires 1 ou de molaires 3 n’est pas pris en considération.  
Yeux :  
– Petits, ronds, noisette clair; yeux bridés (ouverture palpébrale trop étroite).  
– Repli semi-lunaire trop développé.  
Oreilles : Placées bas, pas attachées en arrière.  
Cou : Court, porté haut.  
Corps :  
– Dos : Etroit, avec un creux dans la région de la vertèbre anticlinale (11ème vertèbre), trop arqué.  
– Rein : Court, droit, étroit.  
– Croupe : Etroite, courte, en pupitre.  
– Poitrine : Etroite, plate, pas haute – sa ligne inférieure beaucoup plus haute que le niveau des coudes.  
– Ventre : Peu retroussé.  
Queue : Attachée haut ou trop bas, relevée haut, extrémité de la queue en forme d’anneau; tombante de côté; panache peu développé; queue courte.  
Membres antérieurs :  
– Angle scapulo-huméral trop ouvert.  
– Coudes en dehors ou en dedans.  
– Avant-bras légèrement tors.  
– Métacarpes trop courts, trop obliques ou trop droits.  
– Pieds légèrement panards ou cagneux.  
Membres postérieurs :  
– Angles des articulations insuffisamment fermés, angles trop fermés.  
– Jarrets trop fermés ou trop ouvert.  
– Pieds cagneux.  
Pieds : Tendance à être un peu larges, un peu ronds, charnus (gros) ou plats, doigts écartés.  
Peau : Insuffisamment souple.  
Poil : Terne, ébouriffé; franges, culottes, panache de la queue peu développés. Poil droit. Boucles fines sur tout le corps.  
Couleur : Mouchetures de même ton que la couleur de fond.

DEFAUTS GRAVES :

General appearance:  
– Soft constitution, coarse construction.  
– Short trunk.  
– Heavy, coarse frame.  
– Round bones.  
Head:  
– Soft tissues.  
– Truncated muzzle.  
Teeth: Lack of PM3, PM4 (lower jaw), M1 (upper jaw), M2.  
Eyes: Sunken, yellow.  
Ears: Thick, coarse, with rounded ends.  
Neck: With baleen or loose skin at the throat, neck of round section.  
Back: Sagging, straight back for males.  
Croup: Very narrow, very short, very desk.  
Chest: Hollow in its anterior part, barrel chest.  
Belly: Swallowed.  
Tail: Coarse, in action falling downwards.  
Forelimbs: Significant deviations from description; curl, forearm of round section.  
Hind limbs: Significant deviations from the description  
Feet: Wide, round – cat's feet, flat and fingers apart.  
Skin: Soft  
Hair: Stiff, bristly.  
Color: Speckles of a tone other than the background color.

ELIMINATORY DEFECTS:

Behavior / Character: aggressiveness towards people.  
Presence of ergots.  
Eye: Vairon.  
Teeth:  
– Upper or lower prognathism. Asymmetrical articulated.  
– Lack of an incisor, a canine, a carnivore (PM4 of the upper jaw, M1 of the lower jaw). Absence of more than 4 teeth of any kind.  
– Malposition of one or both canines of the lower jaw that can cause injuries to the gums of the upper jaw or palate when closing the jaws.  
Tail: Corkscrew-shaped, broken (fused vertebrae), cut, even partially.  
Color: Brown (chocolate), blue.

N.B.: Males must have two testicles of normal appearance and completely descended into the scrotum.

*Translation:  
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