



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

04.07.2022/ EN

FCI-Standard N°358

THAI BANGKAEW DOG



TRANSLATION: Revised by Renée Sporre-Willes and Paul Stanton. Official language (EN).

ORIGIN: Thailand.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 14.04.2011.

UTILIZATION: Companion dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 5 Spitz and primitive type.
Section 5 Asian Spitzes and related breeds.
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Bangkaew Dog is an old breed that originated from the Bangkaew village, in Thanang-ngam area in the Bang-rakam district of Phitsanulok province in Thailand. The breed traces its ancestry back to a cross between a Buddhist abbot's local black & white female dog and a now extinct wild dog producing today's breed.

In 1957, selective breeding from single litters produced the generations seen today. The Thai Bangkaew Dog is regarded as a precious heritage of Phitsanulok province. The dogs are bred widely in the province and have become so famous nationwide that they now are bred in every part of Thailand.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The Thai Bangkaew Dog is a square built, well proportioned dog, never low on legs, with fairly wide and deep chest. It has a double-coat that should form a ruff around the neck and shoulders and a pluming tail, more pronounced in males than females. Males have larger bone than females.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Length of body / Height at withers is 1 : 1. Length of legs slightly superior to depth of chest.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Alert, intelligent, loyal, watchful and obedient. The breed is easy to train. It could be slightly aloof towards strangers.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: The skull is wedge-shaped and should be strong, fairly broad but not coarse, and in proportion to the body.

Stop: Clearly defined, but moderate.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black and in proportion to muzzle.

Muzzle: Of medium length, broad at base and tapering toward tip. Nasal bridge should be straight.

Lips: Tight with dark and full pigmentation.

Jaws/Teeth: Upper and lower jaws are strong and with full dentition. Scissors bite. A pincer bite is tolerated.

EYES: Medium sized, almond shaped. Colour should be black or dark brown.

EARS: Small, in proportion to head, set on rather high but not too close together, triangular with tips slightly pointed, erect and pointing forward, only slightly hooded.

NECK: Strong, muscular, blending smoothly into shoulders, proud carriage.

BODY:

Back: Viewed in profile, straight and level.

Loin: Strong and broad.

Croup: Moderately sloping.

Chest: Fairly wide, deep, well let down between forelegs and extending to the elbows, ribs well sprung but never barrel shaped.

Underline and belly: The belly is only slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Moderately long, well feathered, thick towards the base, well set on and carried with moderate upward curve over back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

Shoulder: Moderately laid back and well muscled.

Upperarm: In balance with shoulder angulation.

Forearm: Straight and strong, parallel when viewed from front.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Short with only a slight slope.

Forefeet: Rounded, arched and tightly knit.

HINDQUARTERS:

Thigh: Angulation in balance with that of forequarters and strongly muscled.

Stifle (Knee): Well angulated.

Hock joint: Well let down.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Viewed from behind, perpendicular to the ground.

Hind feet: As forefeet.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Flexible and strong movement with good reach and drive, but never with exaggerated reach, drive and speed, keeping level topline and proud carriage of head and tail. Front- and hind legs parallel. Front- and rear movement tend to single-tracking when speed is increased.

COAT

Hair: Double coat. Guard coat straight and coarse, undercoat soft and dense. Moderately long on body, longer around neck and shoulders forming a ruff that is more pronounced in males than in females. Back of forelegs covered with feathering diminishing to pasterns. Backside of hindlegs covered with long hair to the hocks. Coat length never to be so exaggerated as to obscure the body shape. The coat is short on head and front of legs.

Colour: White with well defined patches. Often in any shade of 'lemon', red, fawn, tan, or grey, with or without more or less blackened hair tips, even to the extent of looking tri-coloured, also white with solid black patches.

Any shape or distribution of patches accepted, but symmetrical markings on head, covering eyes and ears, preferred, with or without a dark mask and preferably with a white marking around the muzzle. Slight ticking in the white is permissible in an otherwise excellent specimen.

SIZE:

Ideal height at the withers:

Males: Minimum 46 cm, maximum 55 cm.

Females: Minimum 41 cm, maximum 50 cm.

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 and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

- Muzzle too broad.
- Light coloured nose.
- Large round eyes.
- Light eyes.
- Large ears.
- Roach back.
- Swayback.
- Tail carried close on back.
- Tail that falls to either side.
- Lack of ruff and feathering on back of forelegs.
- Movement paddling or waving.
- Oversized or undersized.

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Missing more than 3 teeth.
- All white coat colour or with just some ticking.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities.
- Overshot or undershot bite.
- Drop ears.
- Natural stubbed tail.
- Curled or kinked tail.
- Short or smooth coat.
- Solid coat colour with only slight white markings.

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.

SURFACE ANATOMY

