

decides and notes that the Basset Artésien-Normand should not be but one stage of transition towards a Norman type, without any trace of Artois.”

GENERAL APPEARANCE : Long dog in relation to its size, well balanced, compact, recalling in his head the nobility of the big Norman hound.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS :

Height at withers : length of body	= about	5 : 8
Depth of chest : height at the withers	= about	2 : 3
Width of skull : length of head	= about	1 : 2
Length of muzzle : length of skull	= about	10 : 10

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT : Gifted with an excellent nose and a melodious voice, persevere but not too fast on the line, he permits his master to fully enjoy the hunting work. Outgoing and of very affectionate nature.

HEAD

CRANIAL REGION :

Skull : Dome shaped, medium width; occipital bone apparent. On the whole the head must have a dry look.

Stop : Marked without exaggeration.

FACIAL REGION :

Nose : Black and large, slightly protruding over the lips; nostrils well open.

Muzzle : Approximately the same length as that of the skull and slightly aquiline.

Lips : Upper lip covering considerably the lower lip, without, however, being too pendulous nor too tight-lipped.

Jaws/Teeth : Scissor bite, i.e. upper incisors covering the lower ones in close contact are squarely set in relation to the jaws.

Cheeks : Formed by one or two folds of skin.

Eye : Oval shaped, large, dark (in harmony with the coat), expression calm and serious; the haw (= conjunctival lining) of the lower lid may sometimes show without excess.

Leathers : Set as low as possible, never above the line of the eye, narrow at the base, well curled inwards corkscrew fashion, supple, fine, very long, reaching at least the length of the muzzle and preferably ending in a point.

NECK : Rather long, with some dewlap but without exaggeration.

BODY :

Back : Wide and well supported.

Loin : Slightly tucked up.

Croup : Hips a little oblique, giving a slight slant to the rump.

Chest : Of ovalized section, long, sternum well prolonged backward and prominent in front, with developed brisket. Full flanks. The

brisket sternal line is distinctly below the elbows. Ribs long, carried well back.

TAIL : Quite long, thick at base and thinning down progressively. At rest the tip of the tail must just touch the ground. Carried sabre fashion but never falling on the back; its extremity must not be like a plume. On that subject it is absolutely forbidden to modify the look of the stern of show dogs.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS :

Seen on the whole : Forelegs are short and well-boned; they are half-crooked or a little less than half-crooked, provided there is a sufficient principle of crook visible. Some folds of skin, without excess, on the pasterns, must be considered as a quality.

Correct half-crooked forelegs

Shoulders : Muscular, oblique.

Elbows : Close to the body.

HINDQUARTERS :

On the whole and seen from the back, a vertical line going from the point of the high (buttock) goes through the middle of the leg, the hock, the metatarsal and the foot.

Thighs : Fleshy and muscular.

Correct hindlegs, thighs rounded and well muscled

Hocks : Strong, quite low, relatively bent, which places the hind foot slightly under the dog when he is at rest. A small pouch of skin at the point of the hock (calcaneum) is not a fault.

Metatarsal : Short and strong.

FEET : Oval shaped, a little elongated, toes rather close and placed firmly on the ground giving maximum support.

BODY :

- Topline soft or swayback.
- Xiphoid process either too short or absent.
- Ribs flat or deformed.

TAIL :

- Too long, deviated or coarse.

FOREQUARTERS :

- Shoulder straight, short, insufficiently muscled.
- Out at elbows.
- Pasterns touching each other, knuckling over.
- Exaggerated crook with feet turning out excessively.
- Flat feet.
- Splay-feet.

HINDQUARTERS :

- Thighs flat.
- Hocks close, too wide apart.

COAT :

- Hair soft, distinctly long or fringed.
- Colour : black shading on the head.

BEHAVIOUR :

- Timid subjects.

ELIMINATING FAULTS :

- Timid or aggressive subject.
- Serious anatomical anomaly.
- Hereditary identifiable and disabling defect.
- Lack of type.
- Undershot or overshot mouth.
- Eye very light.
- Rear end of sternum too short with absence of xiphoid process.

- Ribs very much deformed.
- Forelegs completely straight.
- Legs too weak.
- Too much dark shading on the head.
- Too much black-mottled giving the white a bluish tint.
- Height at withers other than that of the standard.

N.B. : Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.