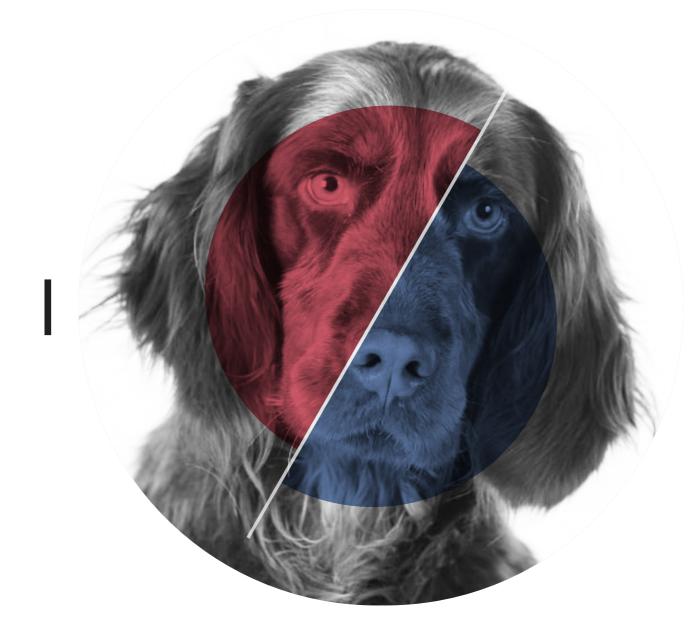
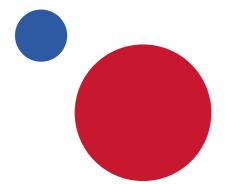
EPAGNEUL PICARD

. Standard and comments .









SUMMARY

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Brief Historical Summary

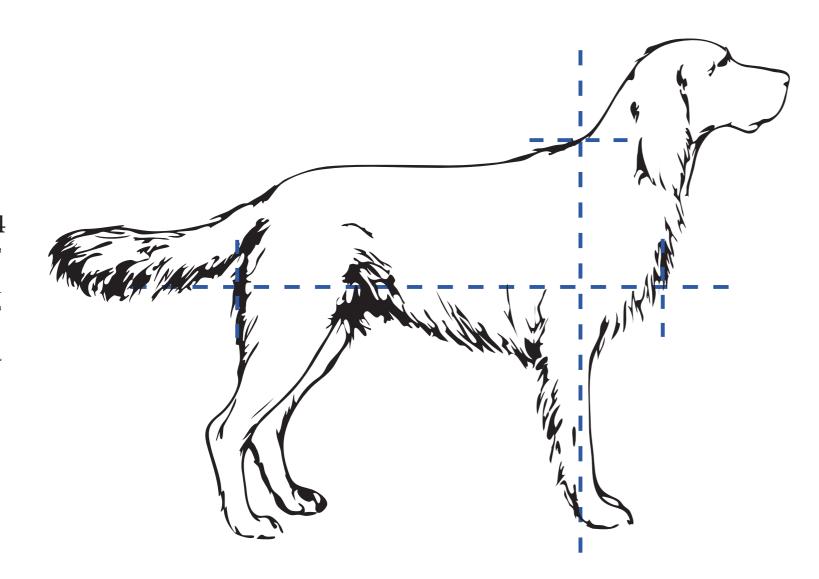
This spaniel from northern France, developed in a region housing ecosystems conducive to the use of a pointing dog particularly suited for hunting aquatic game, emerged in the cynophilist selection in the 1890s.

First considered as a sub-variety of the French spaniel, with its roan coat with brown patches, the Picardy spaniel reached breed status in 1908. The club was founded in 1921 by the breeder Léon Flandre.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

- A strong, broadbacked dog
- Well boned with strong limbs
- Very well constructed forequarters

S. Guilbert: it is a descriptive element linked to the movement of the dog in hunting action; a powerful forehand allows it to have a good extension, to seek his foothold far in front.

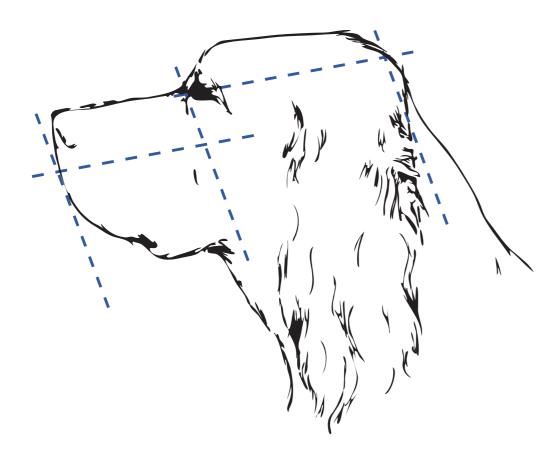


S. Guilbert: the Picardy spaniel has evolved. At one time, about 45 years ago, it was more powerful than today, tall and heavy, with subjects that could reach 64 to 67 cm at the withers despite the prescriptions of the standard, a head and a chest rather massive.

It was then lightened, to become a real sports dog, while remaining rustic. During this period, the Club commissioned a study on the two spaniels of Picardy according to the standards of FCI classification n° 106 and n° 108.

HEAD - CRANIAL REGION

- Skull: wide and rounded.
- Prominent occiput.
- Stop: sloping to the muzzle, not at right angle.



FACIAL REGION

- Nose: brown, medium sized, nicely rounded.
- Muzzle: Long, sufficiently wide, tapering from the set on at the skull to the nose; very slightly arched in the middle part.

S. Guilbert: this means that the muzzle is very slightly convex; this is an important criterion, which ensures that there is no previous residual trait.

- Lips: of medium thickness, slightly let down, not hanging
- Dark amber in colour, well opened; expression frank and friendly.

S. Guilbert: the Picardy spaniel has a little clearer eyes than the Blue Picardy spaniel, given its coat color. This is also why the truffle is brown, and not black.





FACIAL REGION

- Ears: set on rather low, framing the skull with beautiful wavy, silky hair.
- S. Guilbert: there is very little difference between the two breeds regarding the head. The attachment of the ear is approximately at the eye level in Picardy spaniel as in the Picardy Blue, which does not modify the expression. With the ears pulled simultaneously, without force, forward, the ends of the ear flaps should touch the tip of the nose.

NECK

• Well let into the shoulders, muscular.

BODY

- Haunch bones slightly lower than the withers
- Loin: straight, not too long, wide and full.
- Croup: very slightly sloping, rounded.
- Chest: deep, sufficiently wide, reaching well down to elbow level.

S. Guilbert: it is a robust dog, built to express all its versatility on the ground, and thus evolves at his ease in all environments, swamp, plain, woods.

TAIL

- Set-on not too high.
- Hanging down in two slight curves, convex and concave.
 Not too long.
- Furnished with lovely silky feathering.



LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

- Forelegs straight, well muscled, feathered.
- Shoulder: Shoulder-blade rather long, somewhat upright, sufficiently muscled.
- Upper arm: well muscled.
- Elbow: well set
- Feet: round, large, tight, with a little feathering between the toes.

HINDQUARTERS

- Hindlegs well feathered down to the hock.
- Upper thighs: Straight, long, broad, well muscled.
- Hocks: Slightly bent.
- Feet: round, large, tight, with a little feathering between the toes.

SIZE

- Male: 57 to 62 cm. Female: 55 to 60 cm.
 A tolerance +/- 2cm is accepted.
- S. Guilbert: about ten years ago, on the initiative of club president Jean-Pierre Goubet, a study was carried out during the National Specialty, over five consecutive years: all the dogs present were measured

Compared to FCI standards n° 106 and 108, divergences were noted on the reports of the show judges or on the confirmation documents, which led to proposing an evolution of these standards taking into account the potential that we encounter today, to reflect the reality of the stock; and this is the same standard as that established for the Picardy Blue spaniel.

COAT

- Hair: dense and not too silky; fine on head, slightly wavy on the body.
- Colour: Grey mottling with brown patches on different pads of the body and root of tail. Most often marked with tan on head and limbs.

S. Guilbert: The absence of tan is not a fault, but almost all the stock is endowed with tan; when there is none, it may be a remainder of a very distant crossing.



FAULTS:

A FEW IMPORTANT POINTS

- Head pear-shaped, too narrow.
- Skull too square, too narrow, too short.
- Stop at right angle.
- Nose black, pointed, pinched.
- Muzzle too short, too curved.
- Eyes too light, too deep set, level with the skull; slit eyes.
- Ears narrow, short, set on too high, too curly or lack of silky hair.
- Chest too narrow, not deep enough.
- Tail carried in sabre-fashion, too long, too curled, set-on too high or too low.
- Forelegs without feathering, fine, tied at elbows or out at elbows.
- Feet narrow, flat or splayed.
- Hair fine, silky, curly, or too short.
- Too much brown colour, patched with white or black.



FAULTS

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

Aggressive or overly shy dogs.

S. Guilbert: the lack of teeth is a problem. The club has implemented a new restriction: absence of a canine or absence of two incisors, or lack of more than 2 other teeth (PM or M) without taking into account PM1 and M3.



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