

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL KENNEL COUNCIL



Extended Breed Standard of **THE HUNGARIAN VIZSLA**

Compiled by

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Reviewed by

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BRIEF HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

The ancestors of the Hungarian Vizsla came into the Carpathian Basin with the nomadic Hungarian tribes. Written descriptions and graphic illustrations are found in documents of the 14th Century. From the 18th Century, his importance as a hunting dog has been increasing steadily. As early as the end of the 19th Century, competitions for pointing dogs were organised in Hungary, in which Hungarian Vizslas participated with great success. In those days, other Gundog breeds most likely played an important part in the development of the breed.

The specific modern breeding started in 1920, as a result of which, the Hungarian Vizsla received recognition by the FCI in 1936.

The Hungarian Vizsla is the national breed of Hungary. Its early origins are very hard to trace, but its history probably began in the ninth century, when the warring Magyar tribes migrated from the Steppes of Asia and eventually settled in the Carpathian basin, known today as Hungary. It is believed that, through the centuries, the Vizsla we know today was fashioned from the hunting/herding dogs which the Magyar people brought with them.

For centuries the Vizsla was owned by the sporting nobility of Hungary and before firearms were introduced in the 1700's, was used to scent and search for birds which were then either caught by falcons or netted. Subsequently a gundog with all-round ability, who could work on fur or feather was required by the nobility of the day to work the plains of Hungary with their varying vegetation of thick crop cover, tall grasslands and cornfields. The dog needed to be fast and in possession of a good nose which would enable it to work the giant hare and to point the various gamebirds and wildfowl. The Vizsla was also used to hunt deer, wild boar and wolf, all of which it was expected to hold at bay. This was usually done using several dogs working together. In short, a dog of above average ability was necessary and, in the Vizsla, the Hungarians had such a dog.

In the 20th century, two world wars and the Russian invasion of Hungary almost spelled disaster for the Vizsla. After the First World War, there were only about a dozen dogs which became the basis of all registered Vizslas in Hungary. During the Russian occupation, many nationals fled taking their dogs with them, and thus the breed became established in Europe and the West. The first Vizsla was imported into the USA in the 1930's and into the UK in 1973. The first Vizsla came to Australia from the UK in 1973.

The Hungarian Vizsla is a splendid companion and alert watchdog. It responds well to obedience training because of its great desire to please. Being a bird dog, it loves retrieving and will of its own accord carry objects around in its mouth. The Vizsla is a natural swimmer, and is enthusiastic about being part of family activities.

It is said that the Hungarians held this dog in high regard as a companion as well as a hunter. It has not changed to this day.

The Breed Standard for the HUNGARIAN VIZSLA

*FCI STANDARD No. 57 Dated June 1966
Adopted in Australia from 1st January, 1998*

Revised May 2001

Country of Origin : Hungary

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW – The ancestors of the Hungarian Vizsla came into the Carpathian Basin with the nomadic Hungarian tribes. Written descriptions and graphic illustrations are found in documents on the 14th Century. From the 18th Century, his importance as a hunting dog has been increasing steadily. As early as the end of the 19th Century, competitions for pointing dogs were organised in Hungary, in which Hungarian Vizslas participated with great success. In those days, other Gundog breeds most likely played an important part in the development of the breed.

The specific modern breeding started in 1920, as a result of which the Hungarian Vizsla received recognition by the FCI in 1936.

GENERAL APPEARANCE – He is a medium sized, elegant gun dog of noble appearance with a short russet gold coat. His rather light, dry, lean structure embodies the harmony of beauty and strength.

CHARACTERISTICS – The Hungarian Vizsla is a versatile gun dog that must be able to work in field, forest and water and have the following qualities. He must have an excellent nose, firmness on the point, be excellent at retrieving and have the determination to remain on the scent even when swimming, which he manifestly enjoys. He copes with difficult terrain as well as extreme weather conditions. As he is intended to be an efficient hunting dog then gun and game shyness, unwillingness to point and retrieve, as well as a dislike of water are undesirable. Because of his easy going nature and his adaptability, he can easily be kept as a companion dog in the house.

TEMPERAMENT – Lively, friendly, evenly tempered and easily trained. His outstanding willingness to keep contact with his master while working is one of his essential qualities. He cannot bear rough treatment and must be neither aggressive or shy.

HEAD AND SKULL – The head should be dry, noble and well proportioned. The skull moderately wide and slightly domed. A slightly pronounced groove runs from the moderately developed occiput towards the stop. The superciliary ridges are moderately developed. The stop is moderate.

His nose should be well developed and broad with nostrils as wide as possible. The colour of the nose harmonises in a dark shading with the coat colour. The muzzle is blunt, not pointed, with strong jaws that are strongly muscled. The bridge of the nose is straight. The lips are tight fitting with no pendulous flews. The jaws are powerful and the cheeks are strong and well muscled.

EYES – The eyes are slightly oval and of medium size with well fitting eyelids. He has an intelligent and lively expression. The brown eyes harmonise with the coat colour, as dark as possible preferred.

EARS – The ears are set on at medium height, a little backwards. He has fine leathers, which hang closely to the cheeks and end in a rounded V shape. The length is about three-quarters of the length of the head.

MOUTH – He has a regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws with 42 healthy teeth according to the dentition formula.

NECK – Of medium length, harmonising with the overall appearance. The nape very muscular and slightly arched. Tightly fitting skin (no dewlap) at the front.

FOREQUARTERS – Viewed from the front, they should be straight and parallel. Viewed from the side the legs are vertical and placed well under the body. Good bones and strongly muscled. The shoulders are long, sloping and flat with well attached shoulder blades. Flexible with strong dry muscles. Well angulated between the shoulder blade and upper arm. The upper arm is as long as possible and well muscled. The elbows fit close to the body, not tied in and turning neither in nor out and are well angulated between the upper arm and forearm. The forearm is long, straight and sufficiently muscled with strong but not coarse bone. The pastern joint is short and tight. The pastern is short and only very slightly sloping.

BODY – The withers are pronounced and muscular. The back is solid, strong, well muscled, taut and straight. The muscles should hide the vertebral spines. The loin is short, broad, tight muscular, straight or slightly arched. The portion from back to loin is well coupled. The croup is broad and of sufficient length, not to cut off short. It slopes slightly to the tail and is well muscled. The chest is deep and broad with a well developed, well muscled, moderately arched forechest. The sternum should extend as far back as possible. The sternum and the elbow should be the same level. The ribs are moderately arched with the last ribs carried well back. The underline is elegant, tight, arching towards the rear and slightly tucked up.

HINDQUARTERS – Viewed from behind they should be straight and parallel. Well angulated and with strong bone. The upper thigh is long and muscular with good angulation between the pelvis and upper thigh. The stifle is well angulated. The lower thigh is long, well muscled and sinewy. Its length is almost equal to that of the upper thigh. Good angulation between the lower thigh and the metatarsus. The hock joint is strong, dry and sinewy and rather well let down. The metatarsus is vertical, short and dry.

FEET – The forefeet are slightly oval, with well knit, sufficiently arched, strong toes. The nails are strong and brown in colour. He has tough, resistant, slate grey pads. The feet are parallel when standing or moving. The hind feet are similar to the forefeet.

TAIL – Set on slightly low, strong at the base, then tapering. In countries where tail docking is not prohibited by law, the tail may be shortened by one quarter to avoid hunting hazards. If tail docking is prohibited, the tail reaches down to the hock joint and carried straight or slightly sabre like. On the move, it is raised up to the horizontal. It is well covered by dense coat.

GAIT/MOVEMENT – The typical gait is an animated, light-footed trot, elegant and far-reaching, with much drive and corresponding reach. Not exhausting gallop when working in the field. The back is firm and the topline remains level. Good upright carriage. Pacing undesirable.

COAT – Short and dense, should be coarse and hard at the touch. On the head and the ear leathers, it should be thinner, silkier and shorter. The hair underneath the tail should be slightly, but not noticeably longer. The coat should cover all of the body with the underside of the belly being a little lighter coated. No undercoat.

COLOUR – Various shades of russet gold and dark sandy gold. The ear leathers may be a little darker, otherwise uniform in colour. Red, brownish or lightened colour is undesirable. A little white patch on the chest or at the throat, not more than 5 cms in diameter, as well as white markings on the toes are not considered faulty. The colour of the lips and eye rims corresponds to the colour of the nose. The skin is tight fitting, without folds and well pigmented.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

He is a medium sized, elegant gundog of noble appearance with a short russet gold coat. His rather light, dry, lean structure embodies the harmony of beauty and strength.



Above all, this dog should be medium sized, moderate in all respects and elegant, with no hint of coarseness. It should be sleek and well muscled.

CHARACTERISTICS:

The Hungarian Vizsla is a versatile gun dog that must be able to work in the field, forest and water and have the following qualities. He must have an excellent nose, firmness on the point, be excellent at retrieving and have the determination to remain on the scent even when swimming, which he manifestly enjoys. He copes with difficult terrain as well as extreme weather conditions. As he is intended to be an efficient hunting dog then gun and game shyness, unwillingness to point and retrieve, as well as a dislike of water are undesirable. Because of his easy going nature and his adaptability, he can easily be kept as a companion dog in the house.

The characteristics mentioned here are not capable of being assessed in the showing. However, it should be remembered that this is a breed bred to work in all conditions as a utility gundog, and therefore should have both the body and the temperament to work all day in the field.

TEMPERAMENT:

Lively friendly evenly tempered and easily trained. His outstanding willingness to keep contact with his master while working is one of his essential qualities. He cannot bear rough treatment and must be neither aggressive or shy.

Previous standards used the words “fearless” and “demonstratively affectionate”, and this certainly described this breed. Vizslas are very busy dogs and want to be involved with everything the owner is doing. This is the characteristic which makes the breed so appealing to many, but also so wearing for others. The Vizsla in the ring should never look timid, wary, or aggressive with dog or human. It should never have tail between legs, nor back away from a judge. It is more likely to jump all over a judge with joy, especially as a youngster.

HEAD AND SKULL:

The head should be dry noble and well proportioned. The skull moderately wide and slightly domed. A slightly pronounced groove runs from the moderately developed occiput towards the stop. The superciliary ridges are moderately developed. The stop is moderate.

His nose should be well developed and broad with nostrils as wide as possible. The colour of the nose harmonises in a dark shading with the coat colour. The muzzle is blunt, not pointed, with strong jaws that are strongly muscled. The bridge of the nose is straight. The lips are tight fitting with no pendulous flews. The jaws are powerful and the cheeks are strong and well muscled.



Typical Puppy Head



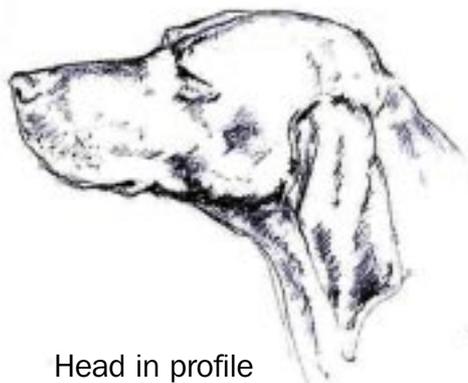
Typical Adult Head

The correct Vizsla head should be noble, aristocratic, lean and moderate. There should be no excesses, no hint of houndiness. If there is coarseness or houndiness in the head, it will generally follow through to a coarser, heavier body than required.

The skin should fit snugly with chiselling under the eyes. The median line should be slight, but clearly seen from almost the back of the skull down the forehead to the moderate stop. The eye arches may make the stop appear more prominent than it is.

The muzzle should be straight and well squared at the end. Lips should not be pendulous, neither should they be too tight. The muzzle should be slightly shorter than the skull. Nose should be well developed and broad, with wide nostrils – remember this breed is a hunting dog which should have excellent scenting powers.

This breed can have an excess of skin when very young. Youngsters right up until one year of age can have wrinkles, not unlike a Basenji, when they are puzzled or trying to see something in the distance. When fully grown, their skin fits them and the wrinkles should not be evident in an adult dog.



Head in profile

EYES:

The eyes are slightly oval and of medium size with well fitting eyelids. He has an intelligent and lively expression. The brown eyes harmonise with the coat colour, as dark as possible preferred.

The eye should give the impression of a good-natured dog, lively and interested. The eye should be slightly oval with the eyelids tight fitting. This is an important point in a gundog. Dust, grass, seeds, any type of foreign matter should be kept out and looseness of eyelid should not be tolerated.

Colour can be a difficult part of the eye to assess. The finished colour should be a shade darker than the coat, but puppies will generally have a lighter eye colour, which can take months or even a few years to darken. When assessing young stock, look for a darker edge to the iris. If it is there, the eye will normally darken. A clear yellow eye is a definite worry. The eye should blend with the head. If the eyes stand out, there is something amiss, either colour or shape.

EARS:

The ears are set on at medium height, a little backwards. He has fine leathers, which hang closely to the cheeks and end in a rounded V shape. The length is about three-quarters of the length of the head.

The ears of the Vizsla can vary greatly depending upon the attitude. When bored, they can appear to hang quite low, but if alerted, the same ears can be lifted and turned rather like elephant ears and then appear to be set much higher. However, they should never stand out from the head, but hang close to the cheeks whether relaxed or alert. When alert, they should blend with the skull when viewed from any direction. They should feel quite thin and soft, and reach to the corner of the mouth when brought forward (around 75% of the length of the head). Baby puppies can have quite long ears into which they grow.

MOUTH:

He has a regular and complete scissor bite with the upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and set square to the jaws with 42 healthy teeth according to the dentition formula.

Bad mouths are not common in this breed and should not be tolerated.

NECK:

Of medium length, harmonising with the overall appearance. The nape very muscular and slightly arched. Tightly fitting skin (no dewlap) at the front.

This standard does not call for a long neck. It should be long and strong enough to allow the dog to collect and carry game. Short, thick stuffy necks do not go with lean, fine boned frames with sloping shoulders. The neck must also broaden into the shoulders if it is to flow into high withers. There should be no loose skin hanging under the neck. This can sometimes be found under the throat in heavy set dogs with a tendency to houndiness.

FOREQUARTERS:

Viewed from the front, they should be straight and parallel. Viewed from the side the legs are vertical and placed well under the body. Good bones and strongly muscled. The shoulders are long, sloping and flat with well attached shoulder blades. Flexible with strong dry muscles. Well angulated between the shoulder blade and upper arm. The upper arm is as long as possible and well muscled. The elbows fit close to the body, not tied in and turning neither in nor out and are well angulated between the upper arm and forearm. The forearm is long, straight and sufficiently muscled with strong but not coarse bone. The pastern joint is short and tight. The pastern is short and only very slightly sloping.

This has been one of the biggest problem areas in Vizslas over the years, worldwide. Early Vizslas in this country were very wide in front, out at elbow and often had loaded shoulders. With the help of a few imports, fronts became narrower with tighter elbows, short upper arms and no angulation. Today the fronts seen in the ring are vastly improved. To have a strong, muscular but elegant neck, the dog must have shoulders well laid. The upper arm needs to balance with the shoulder blade to bring the elbow back under the body. The pasterns need to be strong as well as short, and not so upright that they have no give in them to absorb shock when the foot hits the ground. This does not mean that they should be slack or sloping.

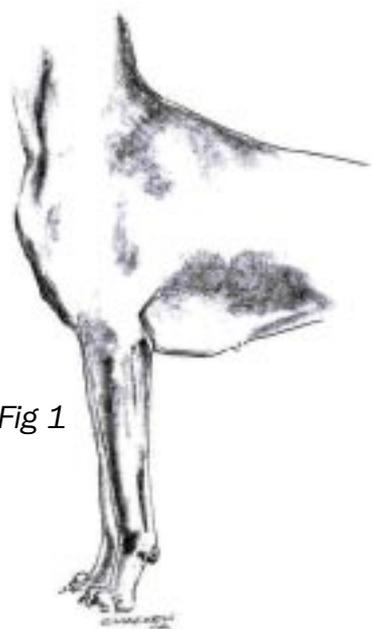


Fig 1

Fig 1. Correct forequarters with well laid shoulder, high withers and well developed prosternum. The chest is deep to elbows and long. The elbows are placed well under the body.

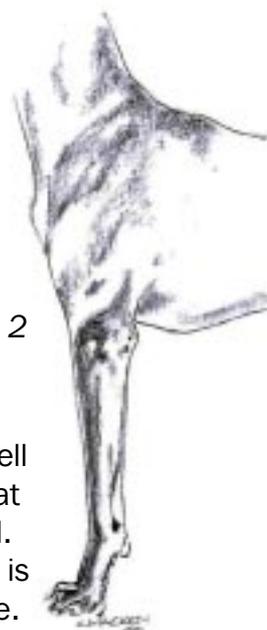


Fig 2

Fig 2. This dog has high withers, shoulders reasonably well laid, prosternum is evident, but there is little angulation at point of shoulder and the forechest is not well developed. The undercarriage sweeps up too quickly as the sternum is too short with insufficient depth and length to the ribcage.

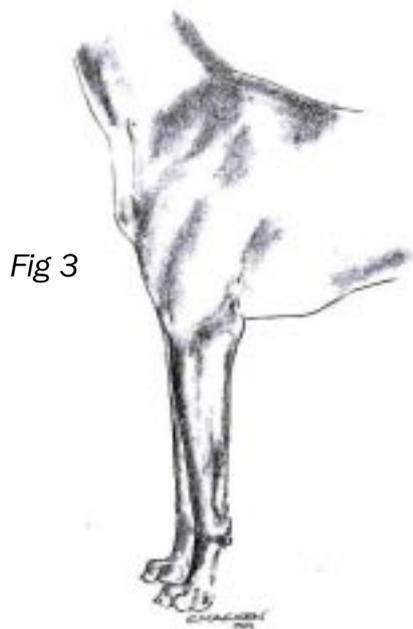


Fig 3

Fig 3. The chest on this dog is similar to that in Fig 2. However the upper arm is shorter, straighter and there would appear to be little between the front legs. The sternum is very short and is not on the same level as the elbows and the legs are not placed well under the body.

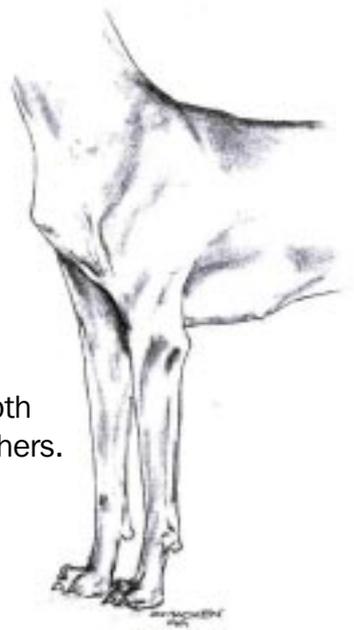


Fig 4

Fig 4. This dog is also lacking in depth of chest and does not have high withers.

BODY:

The withers are pronounced and muscular. The back is solid, strong, well muscled, taut and straight. The muscles should hide the vertebral spines. The loin is short, broad, tight muscular, straight or slightly arched. The portion from back to loin is well coupled. The croup is broad and of sufficient length, not to cut off short. It slopes slightly to the tail and is well muscled. The chest is deep and broad with a well developed, well muscled, moderately arched forechest. The sternum should extend as far back as possible. The sternum and the elbow should be the same level. The ribs are moderately arched with the last ribs carried well back. The underline is elegant, tight, arching towards the rear and slightly tucked up.

The withers should be quite obvious in this breed as should the prosternum. Both should also be obvious at any age. If not there as a youngster, they will never be there. Depth of chest on the other hand can be there as a baby, disappear during rapid growth and reappear as the youngster stops growing upwards and begins to fill out. Baby puppies may often have a skirt or flank which also disappears as they grow. As they lose this excess skin, they may also appear to have too much tuck-up. This also can disappear as they stop growing and mature to end with only a slight tuck up.

The chest should be deep ie. down to the elbows and long with moderately arched ribs. The ribs should extend well back. The working dog needs plenty of ribcage with space for heart and lungs if it is to do a day's work.

There should be a very slight slope in the croup to allow for the slightly low set tail. There should though be no sign of a goose-rump. There should also be a waist.

If the shoulder placement with high withers is correct, the topline from the top of the neck to the tip of the tail will be a smooth elegant line. If incorrect, this line will be broken.



Fig 5

Fig 5. Correct topline showing high withers, straight back, tail set slightly low. Ribcage is deep and long. There could be less tuck-up.

HINDQUARTERS:

Viewed from behind they should be straight and parallel. Well angulated and with strong bone. The upper thigh is long and muscular with good angulation between the pelvis and upper thigh. The stifle is well angulated. The lower thigh is long, well muscled and sinewy. Its length is almost equal to that of the upper thigh. Good angulation between the lower thigh and the metatarsus. The hock joint is strong, dry and sinewy and rather well let down. The metatarsus is vertical, short and dry.

The well angulated hind legs, well muscled and with hocks well let down will provide the power and the drive over long periods for working. The hindquarters, especially the second thigh, should be well and firmly muscled. This muscle should be visible. Touch will also give the assessor the degree of firmness of the muscle.

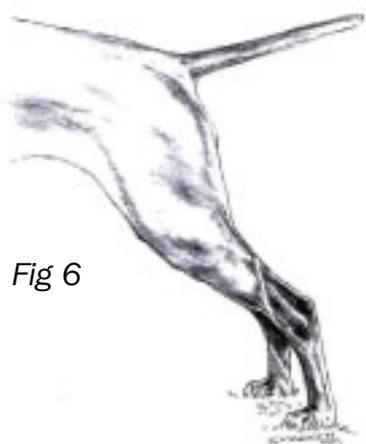


Fig 6

Fig 6. Correct hindquarters with good strength in thighs with no sign of coarseness. It is easy to imagine these hindquarters covering plenty of ground on the move.

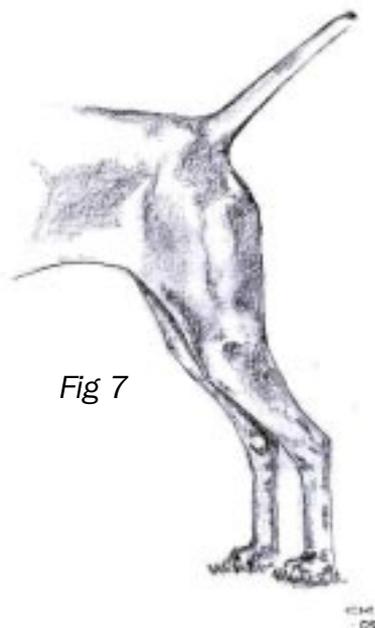


Fig 7

Fig 7. This tail is set too high, coming off the topline. There is also insufficient angulation for good drive from the rear. This dog is also lacking second thigh.

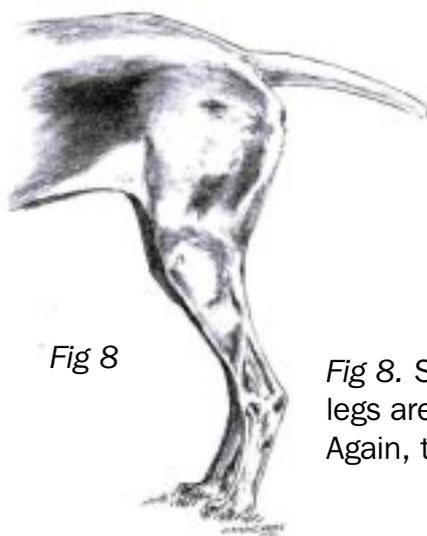


Fig 8

Fig 8. Sloping croup, tail set too low, hind legs are therefore naturally under the dog. Again, this dog lacks in second thigh.

FEET:

The forefeet are slightly oval, with well knit, sufficiently arched, strong toes. The nails are strong and brown in colour. He has tough, resistant, slate grey pads. The feet are parallel when standing or moving. The hind feet are similar to the forefeet.

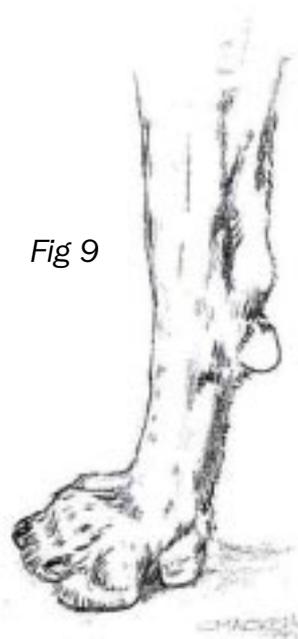


Fig 9

Fig 9. Foot slightly oval with toes closed and well arched.

Fig 10. Toes spread with middle toes too long. Note also that the bone in the pasterns is not strong compared with the bone in the upper leg.

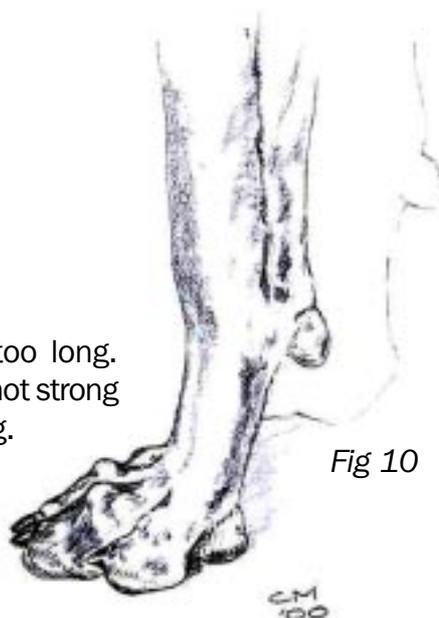


Fig 10

Good feet are a must in gundogs which are expected to do a day's work over rough terrain. The toes should be tight, well arched and have thick pads to cope with any ground cover. Flat feet with open, spread toes are unacceptable. The nails should also be short, but not too short, so that they can be used in climbing banks and keeping footing in slippery, wet ground.

TAIL:

Set on slightly low, strong at the base, then tapering. In countries where tail docking is not prohibited by law, the tail may be shortened by one quarter to avoid hunting hazards. If tail docking is prohibited, the tail reaches down to the hock joint and carried straight or slightly sabre like. On the move, it is raised up to the horizontal. It is well covered by dense coat.

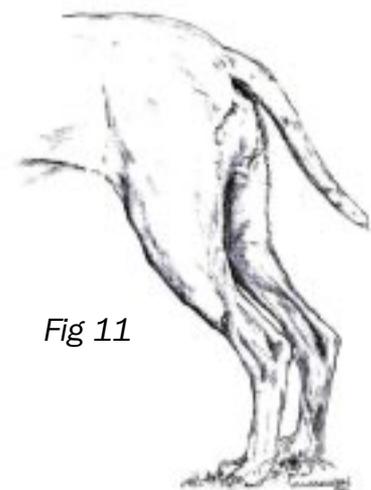


Fig 11. Tail hanging naturally.



Fig 12. This was drawn as the dog was starting to walk away. The tail is starting to come up. Muscling in the hindquarters can be clearly seen. Vizslas should not be soft with little shape.

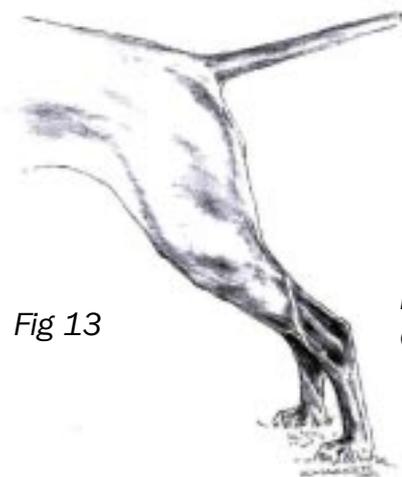


Fig 13

Fig 13. Shows correct tail set and carriage.

The tail should not come straight off the topline, but be set a little lower. The undocked tail can be incredibly long with a very thin 'whip' end, which can suffer greatly if not docked.

The tail is a barometer of the temperament. Whilst the standard calls for a tail to be carried horizontally, and tails are frequently horizontal at home, in the showing they tend to be higher. Being with others of the same breed can change the Vizsla dramatically. The head and tail can both come up especially in males! This does not mean that a gay tail is acceptable, but that the tail set as well as tail carriage should be considered. When the dog is inactive and relaxed, the tail will hang naturally downwards.

GAIT/MOVEMENT:

The typical gait is an animated, light-footed trot, elegant and far-reaching, with much drive and corresponding reach. Not exhausting gallop when working in the field. The back is firm and the topline remains level. Good upright carriage. Pacing undesirable.

The Vizsla should have an effortless, smooth, ground-covering trot. It should be full of energy, yet losing none of the elegance viewed on the stack. There should be plenty of reach and drive. Short, busy steps are not correct. Neither is the lifting of the front feet. Coming and going, the dog should move straight with no sign of elbows. Distance between legs will decrease as the dog picks up speed as this breed does tend to single track.

This does not mean that the hind legs should be close the moment the dog begins to move, but rather that, as speed increases, the legs converge under the dog for balance. In profile, the dog should show reach and drive, keeping a firm, level topline. Good upright carriage does not mean that the dog holds its head high on the move as the head must come forward if the dog is to reach with the forelegs. The Vizsla should however move with proud and noble carriage.

COAT:

Short and dense, should be coarse and hard at the touch. On the head and the ear leathers, it should be thinner, silkier and shorter. The hair underneath the tail should be slightly, but not noticeably longer. The coat should cover all of the body with the underside of the belly being a little lighter coated. No undercoat.

This is straightforward. Vizslas who live inside generally have softer, smoother coats which can feel very smooth, almost like velvet, whilst outdoor and working dogs may tend to have a coarser feel to the coat. Bathing before a show can leave a dog shinier, but also softer.

COLOUR:

Various shades of russet gold and dark sandy gold. The ear leathers may be a little darker, otherwise uniform in colour. Red, brownish or lightened colour is undesirable. A little white patch on the chest or at the throat, not more than 5 cms in diameter, as well as white markings on the toes are not considered faulty. The colour of the lips and eye rims corresponds to the colour of the nose. The skin is tight fitting, without folds and well pigmented.

The Vizsla colour is unique. This breed can vary from light to dark, but should always have a golden-red tinge. When seen in sunlight, the coat has a reddish metallic gleam not seen in any other breed.

The coat should look the same colour all over if healthy, except for slightly darker ears and muzzle and the darker stripe down the back (known as the 'Esterhazy saddle' or King stripe). These, together with light areas behind the shoulder are common.

Youngsters can take some time for the colour to come through and should not be penalized for a pale coat. In fact, the coat can become paler, even up to ten months of age, before finally changing to the adult colour. In these cases the colour can be seen on the lower legs.

Very small areas of white on the chest are permissible, over 5 cms is a disqualification. Sometimes there can be white on the toes (just around the nails) but this should not extend onto the foot. Roaning on the chest occurs in this breed, but the number of white hairs do not predominate and the roaning can scarcely be noticed. As with the eyes, if the amount of white is noticeable, it is probably too much. The pigmentation of the skin should also be checked.

SIZE/WEIGHT:

Height at the withers:

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| <i>Dogs</i> | <i>58 - 64 cms</i> |
| <i>Females</i> | <i>54 - 60 cms</i> |

Important Proportions

- The body length slightly exceeds the height at the withers.*
- The depth of the brisket is slightly less than half the height at the withers.*
- The muzzle is slightly shorter than half the length of head.*

It is ineffective to increase the height at the withers. A medium size should be aimed at. Overall balance and symmetry are much more important than the mere measurable size.

It is interesting to note here that a medium size should be aimed for. Somehow judges seem to accept overly tall dogs whilst dismissing smaller but within-the-standard animals.

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.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- *Distinct deviations from the characteristics of the breed*
- *Strong deviation from the sexual characteristics*
- *Atypical head*
- *Spotted (butterfly) nose*
- *Pendulous or dribbling flews*
- *Under or overshot mouth. Wry mouth, including all intermediate forms*
- *One or more missing incisors, and/or canine, and/or premolars 2-4, and/or molars 1-2. More than two missing PM1. The M3 are disregarded. Not visible teeth are assessed as missing ones. Supernumerary teeth not in line with others*
- *Cleft palate, hare lip*
- *Light yellow eyes. Very loose eyelids. Ectropian. Entropion. Distichiasis (double row of eyelashes)*
- *Pronounced dewlap*
- *Dewclaws*
- *Very faulty movement*
- *Atypical coat*
- *Dark brown or pale yellow colour. Parti-coloured. Not uniformly coloured. White chest patch larger than 5 cms*
- *White feet*
- *Lacking pigmentation either on the skin or on the lips and eye rims*
- *Any type of weakness in temperament*
- *Deviation of more than 2 cms from the above mentioned heights at withers.*

NOTE: Males must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

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