

SCC Standard (2003)

BRUNO SAINT HUBERT FRANCAIS
(FRENCH SAINT HUBERT HOUND)

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 2003

UTILISATION: Small game hunting dog capable of hunting on all terrains and in any weather, alone or in a pack. Powerful howl. Can be used for hunting hare, deer and fox. Particularly suited to hunting boar and tracking wounded game.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scent hounds and related breeds
Section 1.2 Medium-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: This French dog has certain morphological similarities with the old Saint Hubert type Jura Hound, which has now disappeared. It is nevertheless quite different from that breed, coming from French kennels. Above all, its conformation and its aptitudes are evolving in line with the wishes and needs of hunters today.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium sized, muscular, strong bone structure, body not too long, relatively massive head but not heavy. A harmonious build gives it a powerful and noble appearance.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Length from point of shoulder to point of buttock / size: 1.3/1.0

Length of skull / length of muzzle: 1.0/1.1

Size / depth of chest: 1.0/0.5.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Alert, persistent, courageous, very attached to its master, obedient and gentle. A passionate hunter, its stable nature makes it a reliable dog.

HEAD: The head is braccoid in type, with moderately pronounced Saint Hubert type traits. As a whole, it should express great nobility. Its massive, powerful appearance should not give the impression of excessive heaviness. It should always be in harmony with the body.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Elongated, broad, very domed with basket arch shape. Clearly pronounced occipital protuberance. Lines of skull and muzzle slightly divergent. Skin on forehead only slightly wrinkled, but pronounced folds over eyes.

Stop: Very pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Always black. Very developed, supple. Well opened nostrils.

Muzzle: Noticeably longer than the skull. Broad, square, straight or very slightly arched at the front.

Lips: Well developed, never pendulous, reaching well below the lower jaw. Corner of mouth well defined.

Cheeks: Moderately pronounced zygomatic arches. Loose, thick skin forming distinct folds starting from a line below and behind the eye and reaching to the top of the dewlap.

Jaws/teeth: Jaws powerful and tightly closed. A complete set of strong, regular teeth. A scissor bite is preferred, but a pincer bite is tolerated. All incisors must be set square to the jaws. The absence of one or two premolars (PM1 or PM2) is tolerated. The molars (M3) are

not taken into consideration.

Eyes: Relatively dark brown. The darker the coat, the darker the eye colour. Medium size, slightly oval. The eye rims are strongly pigmented. The lower lids are a little slack, leaving a small amount of haw visible. The expression is gentle, frank and melancholic.

Ears: Set on towards the back of the skull, below the eye level, never in their greatest width. Always very long, reaching well beyond the end of the muzzle. Heavy, widening towards the middle, narrower below and preferably distinctly corkscrewed and slightly curled in shape. Rounded tips are preferred.

NECK: Long, broad, powerful, in harmony with body length. At rest, carried at approximately 45° to the horizontal. Well set on, rising cleanly from the forequarters. Skin loose at the throat, forming a noticeable dewlap.

BODY:

Topline: The neck, back, loin, croup and tail form a line that is harmonious, compact and strong.

Withers: Normally pronounced, must not affect the harmony of the topline.

Back: Not too long, in harmony with the height at the withers. Broad, powerful, compact, straight, supple but not slack.

Loin: Strong, broad and sinewy.

Croup: Falling away slightly and harmoniously rounded, well integrated into the topline. Never higher than the withers.

Forechest: Must be well developed and in direct proportion to the breadth of the chest.

Chest: Must be well let down (depth), the lower part reaching the point of the elbow. The ribs are well sprung, without exaggeration, and along with the broad chest, give a more developed barrel aspect than seen in Briquet type scent hounds. In depth (length) it is roughly equal to 2/3 of the total body length. In short, the chest must be deep, broad, slightly convex and long, without altering the general harmony of the animal.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked up, reaching from the sternum to the hindquarters in a graceful, harmonious curve, without rupture. Full flanks. The belly must be neither drooping nor whippety.

TAIL: Set on in the line of the croup, strong and of medium length. The tip does not reach below the hock joint. Never curving to the left or the right. Well furnished but without any coarser offstanding hairs, tapering to its tip. At rest or standing still, it is carried hanging or up to horizontal, slightly curved in sabre fashion. Never carried over the back. When the dog is in action (moving), it is visibly raised. It is then carried between horizontally and vertically, but never falling over the back or curled up.

LIMBS:

FOREQUARTERS: The forelegs are very muscular and sturdy with strong bone structure. Upright and parallel, well set in the axis of the body, with straight bones.

Shoulder: Shoulder blade long, oblique, muscular and lying tight against the chest. The scapulo-humeral angle is almost 90°.

Upper arm: Slightly longer than the shoulder. Strong bone structure, muscular, not heavy. Maximum slope to the horizontal of 50°.

Forearm: Seen from the side, vertical, strong bone structure, muscular.

Carpus: Broad, sturdy, tendons well attached.

Metacarpus: Short in relation to other parts of the forequarters. Slightly oblique in relation to the ground.

Forefeet: Round and compact. Toes tight and well arched. Pads slightly rounded, tough and hard. Nails solid, brown to dark brown pigmentation, in accordance with the coat colour.

HINDQUARTERS: Very muscular and sturdy with strong bone structure. More powerful than the forelegs, but in harmony with them. Well set in the axis of the body, neither close nor wide apart.

Thigh: Long, oblique, very muscular, strong bones. Not fleshy. Coxo-femoral angle of approximately 110°.

Stifle: Turning neither in nor out. Femoro-tibial angle of approximately 120°.

Lower thigh: Relatively long in relation to the thigh. Very muscular towards the top and tendons lean and visible towards the bottom.

Hock joint: The hock joint is clearly visible. The angle should be open such that the metatarsus is vertical from the hock joint to the ground. The hamstring should form a moderate arch, neither taught nor accentuated.

Hind feet: Round and compact. Toes tight and well arched. Pads slightly rounded, tough and hard. Nails solid, brown to dark brown pigmentation, in accordance with the coat colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Long-reaching stride. Regular, harmonious movement, not jerky. Powerful drive given by the hindquarters. Limbs move on a diagonal, parallel to the median plane of the body. Moderate movement of the withers. No vertical movement of the topline. Moderate lateral oscillation of the head and neck. Should not amble.

SKIN: Firm, supple, close fitting. Well pigmented. Loose, thicker and more abundant on the neck and head.

COAT

HAIR: Short, smooth and well furnished. Very fine on the head and ears.

COLOUR: Basic colour dark fawn, not too light. Black mantle or saddle. Quatre-œillé (tan markings above eyes giving four-eyed impression) depending on the extent of the black, especially on the head. No white markings on the chest.

SIZE:

Height at the withers:

Males: 0.49 to 0.59 m

Females: 0.47 to 0.57 m

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.

Head:

- Too short, too broad.
- Flat skull.
- Short muzzle.
- Depigmentation of the nose, lips or eyelids.
- Light eyes.
- Ears set on high, insufficiently turned in.
- Excessive folds on the head.

Body:

- Too long or short, lack of harmony.
- Topline not firm enough.
- Croup falling away.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Lack of type meaning the dog does not resemble other samples of the breed.
- Prognathism.
- Eyes too light, too dark, or of different colours.
- Malformation of ribs.
- Tail kinked or carried too far over the back.
- Significant depigmentation.
- Size outside the standard.
- Noticeable invalidating defect. Anatomical malformation
- Coat colours not included in the standard or coats with patches.

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.