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FCI Standard N° XXX

BRIQUET DE PROVENCE

Photo



TRANSLATION: Anna Kiff/FR. Revised by Claude Guintard.

ORIGIN: France.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: xx/xx/xxxx

UTILIZATION: Small game hunting dog.

FCI CLASSIFICATION: Group 6,
Section 1.2: Medium-sized hounds.
With working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The word “Briquet”, meaning a small hunting dog, appeared in the French literature in 1440. Briquets, which are the result of crossbreeding, were described by Count Le Couteulx de Canteleu (*Manuel de Venerie Française*) in 1890. The Briquet de Provence has long been established in the south east of France. It was widespread in the early 20th century and was the subject of a first standard in 1934 in the book by HEUILLET, a veterinarian, *Tous les chiens*, prefaced by Paul DECHAMBRE, Professor of Zootechnics at the French National Veterinary School in Alfort. It was mentioned by Burnand (*La Chasse*) in 1967. The breed was revived in the 1980s under the impetus of Jacques BOLLA. The Briquet de Provence Club was created in 2003. A breed appraisal was conducted by Professor DENIS, Mr. THONNAT and Mrs METANS in 2006. A second standard was produced in 2008 by Mrs. METANS, Mr. BOLLA, Mr. GOUBIE and Mr. TRIQUET.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog, not too long, solid, and well boned.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Rectangular in shape, the body length (point of shoulder to point of buttocks) is slightly greater than the height at the shoulder. Muzzle of equal length to that of the skull, or slightly shorter.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Courageous, efficient, resistant, well balanced. With a mild disposition, obedient and very attached to its owner; sociable with other dogs; alert and quick to react. Naturally tracks wild boar and cautious when working.

An excellent nose. Very good at flushing hare. Short, regular voice, low in tone but sometimes higher (“howling voice”).

HEAD: Axes of the skull and muzzle parallel or slightly divergent.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: The skull, from stop to occiput, is equal to or slightly longer than the muzzle. Broad skull, slightly domed, without folds; occipital protuberance not prominent.

Stop: Not or slightly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Black, no flesh marks. Nostrils well open.

Muzzle: Bridge of nose straight. The lateral lines of the muzzle are almost parallel or slightly converging towards the end of the muzzle. Seen in profile, the nose extends slightly beyond the extremity of the lips.

Lips: Covering the lower jaw but not pendulous. Labial corner discreet. Black edges.

Jaws/teeth: Powerful jaws. Strong, regular, full dentition (absence of PM1 tolerated). Scissor bite; pincer bite (edge to edge) tolerated. All incisors must be set square to the jaws.

EYES: Oval, well open, dark in colour. Slightly lighter eyes are tolerated, depending on the colour of the coat. Eyelids close fitting to eyeballs; well pigmented edges. Gentle expression.

EARS: Set at eye level or slightly lower. In the upper part of the ear, the fore edge rolls outwards slightly. Lower down the ears broaden and roll inwards slightly. Their tips are slightly rounded. When pulled forward, the tip of the leather must reach the base of the nose.

NECK: Rather long, elegant, muscular. Arched at crest. Skin may be slightly loose at the throat.

BODY

Topline: Harmonious, well sustained.

Withers: Slightly pronounced.

Back: Solid and straight.

Loin: Solid and well muscled, slightly convex.

Croup: Slightly sloping.

Chest: Well let down, reaching the point of the elbows; thoracic cage carried well back. Ribs well sprung. Ample fore chest.

Underline and belly: Slight tuck-up towards the rear but the flanks are full.

TAIL: Set on rather low. Strong at base. When the dog is in action, the tail is carried high in sabre fashion; when standing, it is carried below the line of the back, slightly curved.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight.

Shoulder: Oblique, not fleshy.

Elbow: Close to the body, neither turning in nor out.

Forearm: Vertical.

Carpal joint: Strong.

Metacarpus: Seen from the front, in the vertical line of the forearm; seen in profile, slightly inclined

Forefeet: Strong, round and in axis with the body.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Straight, well muscled and well angulated.

Thigh: Muscular.

Lower thigh: Muscular with tendons clearly visible.

Hock joint: Strong and well angulated.

Metatarsus: Seen in profile, almost perpendicular to the ground. Seen from behind, the hind legs are parallel and vertical.

Hind feet: Round, slightly longer than the forefeet. No dewclaws.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Lithe and harmonious. Extended and fast trot, with good thrust from the hindquarters. Gallop without too much up and down movement.

SKIN: Supple, quite thick, well fitting to the body.

COAT:

Hair: Soft, short and close.

Colour: Solid rich tan (known as red), fawn with black overlay, fawn with black mantle; very limited spotting permissible (white on the extremities of limbs and tail, on chest, small star on skull).

SIZE:

Height at the withers: Males: 50 cm to 55 cm.

Females: 44 cm to 50 cm.

(With a tolerance of +/- 2 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.

SERIOUS FAULTS:

- Dog too light.
- Pointed or snipey muzzle.
- Eyes too light (yellow).
- Depigmented nose.
- Ears too curled.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities
- Lack of type (insufficient breed characteristics which means that the animal on the whole does not sufficiently resemble other examples of the breed).
- Overshot or undershot.
- Flesh marks on nose or testicles.
- Ears set on too low, well below the eyes.
- Nose too long or Roman nose.
- Tail short or atrophied.
- Hare feet. Slack in pasterns. Presence of dewclaws.
- White markings on the body.
- Size outside the limits of the standard (tolerance included).

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.