



• BREED FEATURE • GERMAN WIREHAISED POINTERS GERMAN SHORThAISED POINTERS



This wonderfully ideal, all purpose field dog, descends from judicious combinations in breeding and has acquired keen scenting power and high intelligence. The breed is a versatile hunter, proficient with many different types of game and sport in both field and water, including trailing, retrieving, and pointing.

The overall silhouette is that of an aristocratic, well balanced, symmetrical animal with conformation indicating power, endurance and agility. He gives the impression of medium size, with a "short back, but standing over plenty of ground". Symmetry and field quality are most essential.

A dog of noble and balanced appearance, his coat should be taut, short and the texture ought to feel tough. Underside of tail and back edge of haunches is a bit longer. Coat should have good vigour and shine. Whilst hair on head and ears will be softer, the overall body hair must not be long.

The GSP standard for coat and colour states colour can be solid brown, without markings, or brown with white or flecked markings at chest and legs or dark brown with brown head, brown patches or specks, or light brown roan with brown had and patches/specks through to white with brown head markings and brown patches/specks or black with same nuances as the brown and yellow/tan markings are permissible.

For maximum shine use Plush Puppy All Purpose Shampoo with Henna which is a great extract and not to be confused with the old hennas of the past as this is truly water soluble and never builds up on the coat. Use at a ratio of 5:1 for show grooming i.e. 5 parts water to one part shampoo.

On the white areas if your dog has them, use Plush Puppy Whitening Shampoo well diluted at 5:1 same as for the All Purpose Shampoo. This is to give the tonal qualities to the white areas by removing any unwanted warm/red tones from the white. You can clean up stained areas too prior to applying the shampoo with the innovative Plush Puppy Wonder Blok, a terrific stain reducing bar which is gentle but gets into the stains and reduces them immensely.

For those needing to protect the dark areas, spray between shows with Plush Puppy Sunshade. The Whitening sham-



poo will also deepen the unwanted warm tones on a dark coat if the coat is getting too rusty/orange from sun damage. Best to protect rather than try to fix.

As your standard states the coat should be short, dense, rough and hard to the touch, we must avoid fluffy coats for this dog! So scratch any ideas of using a conditioner as that produces fluffiness in the coat texture though it will assist in softening the coat.

I recommend instead, that you keep the focus of shine in mind and use Plush Puppy Seabreeze Oil as a rinse after shampooing instead of conditioner at 1 tbspn to 1 gal/4 lt warm water. Pour this all over or saturate with a large sponge and work well into the skin and leave in - do not wash out. This also helps keep any scurf at bay and leaves the coat smelling wonderful and with great healthy vigour and shine. It does not make the coat oily.



Personally, I like to blow dry this coat for finish. It's amazing what a cool turbo dryer will do to blast all the dead hair out. This "rolls" the coat and keeps it regenerating without the holes one associates with coat shedding. He will shed, but it won't be a moth eaten finish - it will be even as you are regularly getting out the dead hair allowing the new hair to grow. You will have a good even surface to work with and complying thoroughly with your standards requirements to the letter.

Now let the grooming begin - if you thought this was the end of the contribution to show day - you have another thing coming. I believe in the principle of 100 small things to make a great dog rather than any one big thing. I have seen ordinary dogs turned into extraordinary dogs with the right approach and yet they were always good dogs. Unfortunately, no-one else got to see just how good they could be till taken in hand.

Trim the whiskers. This breed looks great with a clean face. Neaten his tuck up with a pair of clippers turned upside down and if you have a wobbly hand, hold your left forefinger and middle

finger under the front of the clipper head just behind the blade and, keeping a loose wrist, arc the angle slightly to present a clean silhouette.

Using thinning shears, neat under his tail and neat the point of tail by rounding off. Proceed to neat also the 2 cowlicks where the 2 hair patterns meet at back of stifle.

This dog does call for good musculature and to appear powerfully developed with all that power pack of dog showing under the skin. You don't want to leave any fluffy bits standing out away from the body to detract from the clean line he must present.

Whiten up his whites on show day with a touch of Plush Puppy Coverup Cream applied with a barely damp piece of kitchen sponge and worked against the growth of the coat. Apply to coat a dab of chalk block or loose chalk with a small bristle hairbrush and allow to dry. Comb or brush afterwards for a clean finish.

This gives a clean and bright finish to his whites and will within reasonable conditions, last all day. Alternatively, you can use Plush Puppy Chalkestral to hold powder or chalk by a light smearing to coat with hands instead of the Coverup Cream if not needing to cover stains, and apply Plush Puppy Fairy Frost Regular which is a super fine white powder that clings beautifully and never clumps like chalk in wet conditions.



Spritz now with a spray of Plush Puppy Shine & Comb about 30cms from the coat and allow the mist to fall. This does not give a greasy finish but gives wonderful lustre to the coat. Spray again

just before ringtime. I also like a spray of Plush Puppy Odour Muncher for a nice clean smelling dog. It literally deodorises and gives a pleasant fragrance to the dog negating most odours with ease. I also use it on the dogs mats if I am being flamboyant and frivolous. I can be very frivolous when I am away for a cluster of shows and cannot find time nor facilities for another bathing.

Keep on hand Plush Puppy Wonder Wash for those last minute emergencies too as this will clean up the whites, pronto. Just spray, foam with the fingers and towel off. Just what you need for show times when the dog makes a mess of the beautiful grooming you have spent time on.

You can step it up a further notch if you are ready for it, with a light dusting of Plush Puppy Pixie Dust. Gee, but I like this stuff! Applied judiciously to your Plush Puppy Pure Bristle Brush and brushed well through, allowing the powder to settle and the shimmer to stay behind on the surface, can look very glamorous.

Don't overuse and abuse this stuff. It is not the aim to turn the dog into the glitter fairy - just to make him shine and shimmer for all to see that wonderfully balanced body of a dog all sleek and clean and shiny.

So, there you are on show day, in the show ring with the judge taking in the overview of this fabulous dog and his capability to move without wasted motion and his great sense of nobility. That is a great hallmark, to have a dog that is capable of working hard but looks regal when he works.

Show him to his best - his great endurance, his smart, animated attitude and with good handling, good presentation and your good dog - what else can beat that?

Cheryl Lecourt



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They answered

A.1. We have been breeding GSP's for 20 years, but have been owner, exhibitors for 30 years. We were attracted to their appearance, loyalty and strong sense of companionship.

A.2. The 'rams nose' is not one of the most important features of the GSP's head, but it is an attractive feature on a male.

A.3. 1. General Appearance – eye catching and of noble, balanced appearance.

2. Pleasing balanced head.

3. Soundness in movement and mind.

4. Strong topline maintained on the move.

5. Correct tail set and short strong straight hocks.

A.4. Characteristics – an intelligent, loyal, biddable companion who possesses natural working ability.

A.5. German Shorthaired Pointers have no more breed problems than any of the designer breeds currently being



strongly promoted.

A.6. Always purchase from a registered, reputable breeder who is able to assist you at any time during the dog's

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**Characteristics –
An intelligent, loyal,
biddable companion
who possesses natural
working ability**
”

lifetime, which we are always happy to do.

Cherysse Richardson & Shannon Perkins Sevoier GSP

A.1. - I have been breeding German Shorthaired Pointers for 37 years, I have had them for 41 years. The reason I decided to breed them was because of their great versatility and temperaments, I totally fell in love

with the Breed.

My first GSP, I put her through to her Show Title, UD in Obedience and



made her a Retrieving Trial Champion, proving how versatile they are.

A.2. I think it is very important, more so in a male than a female, but it is part of the Breed so judges should

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look for it, it is a bit like when looking at a head from the front, their nostrils should give the impression of looking down the barrel of a shot gun.

A.3.

1 - Type. The GSP Should be of correct Breed Type, (not long in back like a Weimaraner, but just off square)

2 - Balance is important.

3 - Correct movement (ground covering and harmonious stride, with a level topline).

4 - Proud attitude (noble).

5 - Temperament (sound).

A.4. Add to Gait/ Movement - should be effortless, and balanced, topline should be level.

A.5. The GSP is a fairly sound breed, any problems, such as HD, Epilepsy, Entropion, as long as you are careful with your breeding, I have found it to be quite rare.

A.6. A potential puppy buyer should do their research to see if the Breed will suit their life- style & then speak to an experienced breeder, before they commit to having a GSP as part of their family.

Raylene Smith Heiderst GSP

We asked

Q.1. How long have you been breeding German Shorthaired Pointers? Why are they your chosen breed?

Q.2. How important do you feel the “rams nose” is when considering the head of a German Shorthaired Pointer?

Q.3. Could you list in order of priority the 5 most important points you think a judge should look for in the German Shorthaired Pointer?

Q.4. If you were able to add a sentence to the German Shorthaired Pointer breed standard what would it be?

Q.5. Does the German Shorthaired Pointer have any health problems?

Q.6. What would your advice be to a potential puppy buyer when looking for a German Shorthaired Pointer?

A.1. I had my first litter in 1996. I knew someone who owned a GSP, and I fell in love with them.

A.2. It is a very attractive feature, but a totally straight nasal bridge is still acceptable.

A.3. 1. Balanced appearance.

2. Neither nervous, shy or aggressive.

3. Conformation which ensures strength, endurance and speed.

4. Perfect, regular and complete scissor bite.

5. Well extended strides with front and hind legs moving straight and parallel

A.4. A dog of medium size with a short back.

A.5. Generally a very health breed, but reported health conditions are hip dysplasia, cancer, lymphedema, entropion, Von Willebrand's Disease, and gastric torsion.

“
**Well extended strides
with front and hind legs
moving straight and
parallel**
”

A.6. You must have a fully fenced yard and be prepared for regular exercise with your GSP.

**Heather Reynolds
Tealpoint GSP**

A.1. I obtained my own Prefix about 4 years ago and have bred GSP's under the Demorz Prefix since then. I have however been involved in showing GSP's since 1991 and involved in breeding since about 2000. I chose GSP's for their easy care coat, their elegant shape and their active and biddable nature. They are also great with children.

A.2. The “rams nose” is extremely important; it is the characteristic which gives the head the “noble” appearance. It should however be only a slight rise above the straight line and be more prominent in the male than the female. It should not be so prominent that it gives the impression of being down faced and both the skull and the muzzle should have parallel plains.

A.3. 1. Does the dog look like a GSP? The breed type is defined by the first paragraph of the breed standard emphasising the words noble, lean head, balance, smooth outlines, proud attitude, strength, endurance, speed and well reaching harmonious stride. All of this gives the GSP a thoroughbred appearance. A dog should look like a dog and bitch look like a bitch. Never should you have to look at the dogs underside to determine gender.

2. The overall construction of the breed: The GSP should be a short backed dog standing over a lot of ground. With a high wither, straight and slightly sloping topline and a short, broad, muscular loin, a slightly sloping croup with a high set tail. The chest must reach to be the elbow, with a well-defined fore chest, be well ribbed back, well sprung with the sternum reaching back as far as possible.

They must be well angulated. Nowhere in the standard does it read moderate angulation. In fact, the fore-quarter explanation reads, “Shoulder blade and upper arm well angulated”. The hindquarters General Appearance explanation reads, “Viewed from behind straight, parallel.

Good angulation in stifles and hocks, strong bone.” The length to height ratio is very important; the GSP is slightly longer than they are tall. The head is lean, long, strong with a moderately wide flatly rounded skull. The muzzle is long, broad, deep and strong. The median furrow is straight with no stop. The moderately devel-

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oped stop is achieved by viewing the head from the side, the eyebrow giving the appearance of the stop. Full dentition is a must.

3. The correct temperament for the breed: This is a breed which must be able to work in the field with its han-



dlers and other dogs so the temperament is paramount. This breed should never be shy, timid or aggressive to humans or other dogs. It should be severely penalised for being so.

4. Correct movement for the breed: Not only should the dog move soundly

but it must move with well extended strides, with forceful propulsion from the hindquarters the back leg driving back (not rotary action, moving too wide or cow hocked). There must be adequate reach from the forelimbs (not lift) with both the front and back legs



The GSP should be a short backed dog standing over a lot of ground. It paints a perfect picture of the overall shape of the breed. They should not look like a table with 4 straight legs and a neck and head attached to the top. ”

moving straight and parallel. They must have harmonious strides, which means the front and back end work together harmoniously and the topline remaining solid. Therefore they must be balanced.

5. The correct coat: must be short, dense, rough and hard to touch. The skin should be close, tight and not

wrinkly. Coat colour: brown, brown and white, black or black and white.

A.4. The GSP should be a short backed dog standing over a lot of ground. It paints a perfect picture of the overall shape of the breed. They should not look like a table with 4 straight legs and a neck and head attached to the top.

A.5. Yes, just like any dog but some are more serious than others, however the GSP are generally a healthy breed.

1. Epilepsy: avoiding dogs known to produce it in your breeding program goes a long way to decreasing the problem. There is no test for the disease but avoidance is a must.

2. Ectropion and Entropion: both not serious conditions. Both are easily decreased again by avoidance and can be fixed by a simple operation if they appear.

3. Hip Dysplasia: but not so frequent now with the scoring of breeding stock by some breeders.

4. Lupoid Dermatitis or LD: A breed specific disease which appeared in the US some years ago but until recent times has not been seen or heard of here in Australia. This condition is generally fatal.

5. Some thyroid problems: but these are also easily tested for prior to breeding.

6. Some eye issues such as Cone Degeneration: There is a DNA test available which clears breeding stock.

7. Some skin allergies have been a problem over the years.

8. Auto immune disease.

A.6. My advice to puppy buyers is:

1. Visit the breeders and meet the parents of the puppies. Sometimes only one parent will be on the property. Meet and interact with the other dogs on the property, see what their temperaments are like, see the conditions the puppies will be raised in and meet their carers.

2. Ask questions about the health testing done by the breeder. Does the breeder guarantee the health of the puppy? Will the breeder take the puppy back and rehome them if this is not the breed for you?

3. I ask them what they know about the breed, what they expect from the breed, where they live, how the dog will be housed and I always make sure the new home is fully fenced and secure. I advise what they will be re-

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They answered

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quired to do to raise a well socialised member of society. If they know very little about the breed I give them a detailed explanation of the pros and cons of the breed and make sure that this is the breed for them. GSP's aren't for everyone and with basic obedience, good socialisation and regular exercise they can be the best family member.

4. I also recommend that they have their puppy desexed prior to 12mths of age. I sell companions only on limited register and advise them of what the limit register means.

Deb Moran Demorz GSP

A.1. We have been involved with GSPs for 34 years. We just fell in love with their lively temperaments and



zest for life.

A.2. A rams nose is rarely seen in the breed in Australia these days.

A.3. 1. Type

2. Balance

3. Soundness – if they have cor-

“ **A GSP is, in essence, a working dog – it is very important that judges look past presentation & showmanship when judging this breed, as absolute soundness is essential** ”

rect angles and are put together correctly, they will move effortlessly with ground covering reach and drive.

4. A correct head with dark eyes will give a kindly expression.

5. The gender of dogs and bitches should be easily identifiable.

A.4. As quoted directly from the English standard, “Dual purpose Pointer/Retriever, very keen nose, perseverance in searching and initiative in game finding, excellence in field, a

naturally keen worker, equally good on land and water”. A GSP is, in essence, a working dog – it is very important that judges look past presentation & showmanship when judging this breed, as absolute soundness is essential.

A.5. GSPs suffer from very few genetic health problems; however there seems to be a growing incidence of skin allergies.

A.6. Research the breed qualities and characteristics. They are not the breed for everyone, but are excellent dogs for active families who can provide them with company, exercise and lots of attention. Talk to experienced breeders and buy a puppy from someone who is experienced and raises their litters in a happy and healthy environment and chose a puppy which is outgoing and friendly.

**Steve, Robyn & Lauren Schwerdt
Woodwych GSP**

A.1. All up approximately 15 years, Rae started in the breed first and followed I later on. Both of us couldn't and still to this day can't resist this engaging breed.

A.2. Apart from the obvious difference the coat. There are a number of other key differences (that often can confuse judge and exhibitors alike); head a GSP has a moderately developed stop whereas the GWP has a stop that is clearly visibly pronounced, it's easier to see the differences in side profile. Size and Shape, the GWP standard allows for a dog to be up to slightly longer than taller i.e. The length of the body may exceed the height at withers by up to 3 cm. There is also a greater variation in size a GWP has a greater size range; bitches and dogs can be one centimetre shorter than a GSP and one and two centimetres (bitch and dog respectively) taller than a GSP. Lastly colour variation the GWP standard does not allow for SOLID black whereas a GSP does.

A.3. 1. Temperament is paramount in the breed, it doesn't matter how great an example the dog is or how prolific it is working in the field you need to be able to live with and work the dog.

2. Type. It must, at first glance, look like a GWP, not an Italian Spinone, GSP or oversized terrier. A beard alone does not “maketh” type, a correct coat, correct head and shape does however contribute to the overall impression of type

3. Coat. The standard is very clear 2-4cm harsh and flat lying and dense, the dog should also have a dense water resistant undercoat, for ease of under-standing a GWP with a correct coat will take a bit or time to get wet. The standard is very clear as well in respect

We asked

Q.1. How long have you been breeding German Wirehaired Pointers? Why are they your chosen breed?

Q.2. What do you see as the key differences in the German Wirehaired Pointer as opposed to the German Shorthaired Pointer?

Q.3. Could you list in order of priority the 5 most important points you think a judge should look for in the German Wirehaired Pointer?

Q.4. If you were able to add a sentence to the German Wirehaired Pointer breed standard what would it be?

Q.5. Does the German Wirehaired Pointer have any health problems?

Q.6. What would your advice be to a potential puppy buyer when looking for a German Wirehaired Pointer?

to the coat on the legs; “lower parts of the legs, as well as the lower region of the brisket and the belly, should be shorter but densely coated”. This is an area which many often miss, on a dog with very open coat the hair will be longer and not dense. Lastly the coat should not be grown to obscure the outline of the body. A dog with a correct coat may not necessarily have profuse amounts of furnishings (the standard doesn't state length or amounts of furnishings). The coat in this breed is very specific and in the country of origin looks vastly different than most GWP's shown in this country.

4. Head this is an area which is so often overlooked, the heads on a GWP and GSP are not interchangeable. A GWP must have a stop that is clearly

“ **the coat should not be grown to obscure the outline of the body. A dog with a correct coat may not necessarily have profuse amounts of furnishings (the standard doesn't state length or amounts of furnishings).** ”

visibly pronounced.

5. Could this dog work? A weedy or a heavily overbuilt GWP could not. Look for the dog that has all the attributes that would allow it to do its job, correct coat, correct size and balance, well-knit toes and sufficiently thick, tough, robust pads on the feet with a good temperament to name a few.

A.4. “Overgrooming to be severely penalised”. Simply put if you are breeding correct coats (a hallmark of the breed) a coat that is 2-4cm harsh and flat lying and dense won't it allow for legs to be fluffed up and coat to grown on the underside of the body. Grooming such as this obscures the

outline of the body which that standard clearly addresses. A dog with long coat on the legs and body would have difficulty working, and an owner would spend more time un-snaring the dog's coat from the thicket or bracken.

Yes is it a dog show, however a nothing looks better than a GWP with a correct harsh coat. If you have a correct coat there is no need for products to harshen the coat.

A.5. The breed is quiet a robust breed, hip and elbow dysplasia is fairly uncommon in this breed however it is still important to conduct checks on the



prospective sires and dams. The breed does have instances of epilepsy so it is important for a breeder to ensure they avoid lines with known epilepsy or not breed with affected dogs. There are examples of dilated cardio myopathy worldwide although very rare.

A.6. Do your research and ask a lot of questions. Ask about health testing and results. If in doubt ask to see the results, if possible visit the breeder and ask to see the parents. Remember temperament is paramount!

**Fiona Dempster & Rae Bank
Hotwyr GWP's**

