



• BREED FEATURE • GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG



They answered

A.1. My first Shepherd born 9th Feb.1960. Never been out of the breed since. Chosen breed: initially attracted to their looks and trainability. Now after sharing my life for 55 years with them it is their unwavering love and loyalty that keeps me fanatical about the breed.

A.2. Yes, on the whole, those "All-Breeders" who are recognized by their peers and exhibitors alike as having valued opinions and those who have genuinely kept up with the country of origin standard.

A.3. Temperament, Soundness, Movement - fast is not necessarily best. A good mover covers as much ground with less steps. Eyes should be dark and almond shaped. Withers should be highest point on the topline, especially in movement and should be carried high at all speeds.

A.4. the word NOBLE should be definitely considered. Without this we lose the "look" and "grandeur" of the GSD's headpiece.

A.5. Yes, there are genetic issues - primarily hip dysplasia {H.D.} and elbow dysplasia {E.D.} BUT if purchased from ethical breeders the GSD puppy would have to be the most "scientifically bred" of any. We, ethical

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Movement - fast is not necessarily best. A good mover covers as much ground with less steps.
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breeders have so many milestones to pass with our dogs. Firstly they must have 42 teeth regarded as being indicative of skeletal strength. Then at 12 months are presented for X-Rays of both hip and elbows. A very expensive exercise for breeders. After 18 months presented for breed survey which is a test of breed worth. This involves conformation, temperament testing and nerve test with the gun test. Breeders must agree to their results being published. Truly ethical breeders are prepared to hang their dirty linen out there for the betterment of the breed.

A.6. I feel I have covered most of this in question 5. Ask to see both parents. Do your research and ask plen-

ty of sensible questions. Dedicated breeders welcome this. Expect to be given the third degree yourself. A genuine breeder, as compared, to a "puppy producer" wants to know about you and your expectations of the puppy. Personally, we want our pups to truly be a part of the family, which includes living within the household and being considered as another member of that family.

Pat Eaves -Tennant KARRAINE

A.1. 23 years. Why are they my chosen breed? I have grown up as a child with German Shepherds, and have always loved the dedication and devotion and loyalty the breed gives to the family in all aspects of life from security to health.

A.2. No, in my personal opinion I believe the breed standard of the German Shepherd is perceived from different angles as the standard is misinterpreted in different ways. As with all breeds of dogs there is 1 standard. The main issue that varies is the topline which should flow from the set on of the neck, over the high long withers and over the straight back to the slightly sloping croup without a noticeable break and movement of the German Shepherd is a trotter, reaches equally far forward without change to the backline.



A.3. Form Follows Function – Top line and Angulations Movement Dentition (referring to disqualifying Faults of the breed standard) Size

Coat (understanding the difference between the German Shepherd Dog and German Shepherd Dog Long Stock Coat)

A.4. Prefer not to answer

A.5. Yes, Hip & elbow dysplasia, DM (Degenerative Myelopathy, epilepsy, bloat and dwarfism)

A.6. Firstly ask the question is the German Shepherd for you, does your living environment suit the breed. Research the bloodlines you are looking at including all health issues especially

We asked

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

Q.2. Do you think some judges in the All Breeds ring understand the German Shepherd, and if not would you care to elaborate?

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

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

Q.5. Does the German Shepherd have any health problems?

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

knowing the history of the parents, hip dysplasia, and elbow scores as you have a right to view the results as you are looking at purchasing your new best friend as this is a lifetime commitment.

Kieran Katon GRAYWOLF

A.1. I have been breeding German Shepherd under the Freevale prefix for 26 years, German Shepherd are our chosen breed for many reason such as: Their loyalty, Intelligence, beauty, they are active dogs that want to be part of your life and they are wonder-

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The breed has changed and for the better, they should be well angled both front and rear, have a strong firm topline and be able to cover the ground with excellent reach and powerful drive.
”

ful family dogs.

A.2. Sadly many All Breeds judges don't understand the current correct type, too many All Breeds judges are still wanting the old flat back type with little to no angulations. The breed has changed and for the better, they should be well angled both front and rear, have a strong firm topline and be able to cover the ground with excellent reach and powerful drive.

A.3. 1. Over all correct "Type" 2. Strong well formed body and bone 3. Correct angulations 4. Movement 5. Temperament

A.4. They are the superior breed of the dog world:)

A.5. As most know German Shepherds can suffer from Hip or Elbow

dysplasia, however breeders for many years have been xraying all their breeding stock. German Shepherds in my opinion are now a very sound breed in this area, sure their can still be the odd case but overall a very sound breed of dog. Like any dog things do pop up but overall they are a great healthy dog.

A.6. Always look for puppies from a breeder that show's their dogs, not just breeds their dogs. Always buyer from parents with low hip scores, look



at breeders websites to give the puppy buyer a idea of the type of dog that breeder is producing. Go to dog shows to meet people within the breed, contact your chosen breeder asking as questions about their dogs and the pending litter they have coming. Feel comfortable with your chosen breeder, after all you may need them at some stage during your pups life. Most of all, ask yourself if a German Shepherd is for you, are you ready for a active dog that needs to be part of your family, do you have the time to offer what is needed for a German Shepherd. Getting a German Shepherd is a 12-14 year commitment that will bring you a lot of love and joy to your life.

Caryl Morris FREEVALE

KARRAINE

German Shepherd Dogs



KARRAINE ARE PROUD TO INTRODUCE OUR LATEST STARS:
 Our boy Ch. Swartzlic Super Bentley (Bentley) and our
 3rd generation homebred girl Ch Karraine Rose Gold (Radha - Hindi for success)



Bentley thrilled us by receiving Best Intermediate in Show at our Specialist show under Steve Collins (SA) and the following day receiving the same award under specialist Mel Lloyd (SA). Our girl Radha made it even more special by gaining Best Int bitch under both judges.



Bentley has exceeded all of our expectations winning in both the Specialist and All Breeds arenas. We are truly proud of him. He is pictured above with Renae Nielsen winning Best Exhibit in Group, Best Int in Show and RUBIS under Judge Mrs B Hession (NSW).



More joy with Bentley winning 25pt Best of Breed under Mr. M Magsaysay, an S.V. accredited judge, from the Philippines.

Bentley went on to win R/Up Exhibit in the Working Group and Best Intermediate in Show with Lucy Mathers.

He was handled to Challenge dog and Best of Breed by Belgian Shepherd handler Trudi Kingston.

Our thanks to all the lady handlers in Bentley's show career.



Not to be out done, a couple of weeks later at Huon & Channel Radha took Best Exhibit in Working Group under John Forbes of NSW and the following day R/Up in Group under Mrs A Bowe (NSW).



STOP PRESS:

What a way to start 2015!

On New Years Day we made up our 2nd Supreme Champion (pending TCA)
 Sup Ch Karraine
 Blazing Upa Storm (AI)
 Breed Survey Class One

KARRAINE

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• BREED FEATURE • GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG



The Breed Standard

HISTORY:

According to the official records of the Verein für Deutsche Schäferhunde (SV) (The German Shepherd Dog Club in Germany) with its headquarters in Augsburg, the standard was originally developed at the first meeting of members in Frankfurt am Main on 20th September 1899 based on the proposals of A Meyer and M von Stephanitz. The next step was to have the breed standard accepted by the VDH (German Kennel Club).

Amendments were made to the standard during the 6th meeting of the association on the 28th July 1901, during the 23rd meeting in Cologne on the 17th September 1909, by the Board of Directors and Advisory Committee in Wiesbaden on the 5th September 1930, and at the Board of Directors and Breed Committee meeting on 25th March 1961. Within the framework of the World Union of German Shepherd Dog Clubs (WUSV), it was revised and confirmed at the WUSV meeting on 30th August 1976 and reviewed, catalogued by authorisation and resolution of the Executive and Advisory Committee on 23rd March 1991. Further amendments were made at the meeting of the federation on 25 May 1997, 31 May 2001/1 June 2011 and 6 & 7 June 2009.

The German Shepherd Dog, whose planned breeding commenced in the year 1899 after the founding of the German Shepherd Dog Club in Germany, was bred from central German and southern German strains of existing herding dogs with a final goal of creating a working dog predisposed to a high working aptitude. In order to reach this goal the breed standard was laid down which relates to physical attributes as well as those of temperament and character.

General Appearance:

The German Shepherd Dog is medium size, slightly elongated, strong and well muscled, the bones are dry and the overall construction firm.

The length of the body is greater than the height at the withers by about 10 to 17%.

Characteristics:

Purpose and Usage: Versatile Utility, Herding, Guard and Service Dog.

Temperament:

The German Shepherd Dog must be of well balanced temperament, steady of nerves, self assured, absolutely at ease (except when provoked) and good natured as well as attentive and easy to train. He must possess instinctive drive, resilience and self confidence in order to be suitable as a companion, watch dog, protection, service and herding dog.

Head And Skull:

The head is wedge-shaped, proportionate in size to the body, (length of head about 40% of height of withers) without being coarse or too elongated, in overall appearance dry and moderately broad between the ears. The forehead is only slightly domed when viewed from front and the side and without any or only slightly indicated central furrow.

The proportion of the skull to muzzle is 50% to 50%. The breadth of the skull corresponds approximately to its length. The skull (viewed from above) tapers evenly from the ears to the nose with a sloping, not sharply defined stop, into the wedge shaped foreface (muzzle). Upper and lower jaws are strongly developed. The top of the muzzle is straight, a dish faced or convex curve is not desired. The lips are tight, well fitted and of a dark colour.

The nose must be black.

Eyes:

The eyes are of medium size, almond shaped, slightly oblique and not protruding. The colour of the eyes should be as dark as possible. Light piercing eyes are not desirable as they detract from the expression of the dog.

Ears:

The German Shepherd Dog has erect ears of medium size that are carried upright and almost parallel (not tilted inwards). They taper to a point and are set with the orifice to the front. Tipped ears and drop ears are faulty. Ears carried laid back, during gaiting or when at rest are not faulty.

Mouth:

The dentition must be strong, healthy and complete (42 teeth conforming to the dentition formula) the German Shepherd Dog has a scissor bite that is, the incisors must fit scissor-like to each other so that the incisors of the upper jaw overlap those of the lower jaw in a scissor fashion. Level, over or undershot bites are faulty, as well as large gaps between the teeth. It is a fault when the incisors are placed in a straight line in the gums. The jawbones must be strongly developed so that the teeth are embedded deeply in the gum line.

Neck:

The neck should be strong, and well muscled and free from throatiness (dewlap) the angle to the body (horizontal) is approximately 45 degrees.

Forequarters:

The forelegs are straight viewed from all sides, and when viewed from front must be absolutely parallel.

The shoulder blade and upper arm are of equal length and firmly attached to the body with strong musculature. The angulation of the upper arm and shoulder blade ideally should be at 90 degrees but generally up to 110 degrees.

The elbows must be neither turned in nor turned out while in stance or in movement. The forearms when viewed from all sides are straight and absolutely parallel, dry and firmly muscled. The pastern is approximately one third of the length of the forearm and has an angle of approximately 20 degrees to 22 degrees to the forearm. Both infirm (more than 22 degrees) as well as steep pasterns (less than 20 degrees) restrict the working ability of the dog and in particular its endurance.

Body:

The topline flows from the set on of the neck, over the high long withers and over the straight back to the slightly sloping croup without a noticeable break. The back is moderately long, firm, strong and well muscled. The loin is broad, short, strongly developed and well muscled. The croup should be long and slightly sloping (approximately 23 degrees to the horizontal) into the set on of the tail without disruption to the topline.

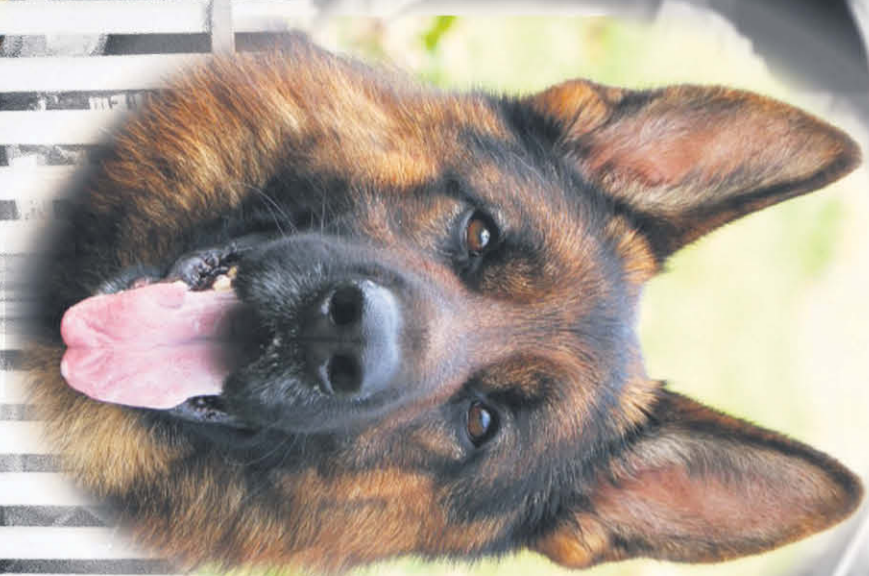
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THE COMPLETE PACKAGE... TYPE, MOVEMENT & CHARACTER

AUSTRALIA'S

#1

GERMAN SHEPHERD*



MULTI BEST IN SHOW
MULTI RUP BEST IN SHOW
EXCELLENT MERIT GRADED
MULTI EXCELLENT GRADED

1ST OPEN DOG
UNDER AUSTRALIA'S
ONLY SV JUDGE
MIR L. DONALD

BOB 2014
BRISBANE
ROYAL

AUST. CH. INDIO DI CASA NOBILI (IMP ITALY)

PROVING HIS VERSATILITY IN BOTH RINGS!!

ingridMatschke
Photography

Proudly owned and Handled by Nicole & Michelle Hammond · Karham German Shepherds, South East Qld · W: www.karhamgermanshepherds.com E: karham@bigpond.net.au PH: 0402 373 187



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The chest should be moderately broad; the underchest is as long as possible and well developed. The depth of chest should be approximately 45% to 48% of the height at the withers.

The ribs should be moderately sprung, barrel-chested is equally faulty as slab sided.

Hindquarters:

The position of the hind legs is slightly set back, when viewed from rear the hind legs are parallel to each other. Upper and lower thighs are of almost equal length and form an angle of approximately 120 degrees, the thighs are strong and well muscled.

The hock joints are well developed and firm, the rear pasterns stand perpendicular under the hock joint.

Feet:

The front feet are rounded, well closed and arched. The pads are hard but not inflexible. The nails are strong and dark in colour.

The hind feet are closed slightly arched; the pads are hard and dark in colour. The nails are strong, arched and also dark in colour.

Tail:

The tail extends to at least the hock joint, however, not beyond the middle of the rear pastern. It has slightly longer hair on the underside and is carried in a gentle hanging curve when relaxed. It can be carried higher when excited or during movement but not above the horizontal. Corrective surgery is forbidden.

Gait/Movement:

The German Shepherd Dog is a trotter. The limbs must be of such length and angulation that the hindquarter may be thrust well forward under the body and the forequarter reaches equally far forward without noticeable change to the backline.

Any tendency towards over-angulation of the hindquarter decreases the firmness and endurance and therefore the dog's utmost working ability. Correct structural proportions and angulations result in a ground covering, low to the ground movement that gives the impression of effortless forward propulsion.

With the head pushed forward and a slightly raised tail, an even, balanced and smooth trot, results in a gently curving and unbroken topline, running from the tips of the ears and over the neck and back through to the end of the tail.

Coat: The German Shepherd Dog is bred in the coat varieties: stock coat (normal) and long stock coat, both with undercoat.

Stock Coat (normal):

The top coat should be as dense as possible, straight, harsh and close lying. It should be short on the head, including the inside of the ears, the front of the legs, and on the feet and toes; it is a little longer and heavily coated on the neck. The hair lengthens on the back of the legs to the pasterns or hock joints; and on the back of the thighs it forms moderate breeching

Long Stock Coat (Long Coat): The top coat should be long, soft and not close fitting, with feathering on the ears and legs, bushy breeches and bushy tail forming flags below. It should be short on the head including the inside of the ears, the front side of the legs, on the feet and toes, it is longer and heavily coated on the neck, almost forming a mane. The hair lengthens on the back of the legs to the pasterns or hock joints; and on the back of the thighs it forms distinct breeching.

Colour:

Black with reddish tan, black/tan, black/gold to light grey markings. All black, grey (commonly known as sables) with dark shadings; black saddle and mask. Unobtrusive small white markings on chest as well as very light colour on insides of legs permissible but not desirable. The nose must be black in all colour types. Lacking mask, light to piercing eyes, as well as light to whitish markings on chest and inner sides of the legs, light nails and red tip of tail are to be rated as lacking in pigment. The undercoat is of a light grey toning. The colour white is not permitted.

Sizes:

Dogs: Height at withers: 60-65 cm Weight: 30-40 kg Bitches: Height at withers: 55-60 cm Weight: 22-32 kg

The length of body is greater than the height at withers by approximately 10-17%.

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.

MAJOR FAULTS

- * Any deviations from the above described breed characteristics that impair the working ability of the dog.
- * Ear Faults: Laterally too low set ears, tipped ears, inward tilted ears, ears that are not firm.
- * Severe lack of pigmentation. * Severe lack in overall firmness.

DENTITION FAULTS

- * All deviations from a scissor bite and the dentition formula as far as it does not concern disqualifying faults (see below)

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

- a) Weak character, aggression without provocation or nervousness. b) Dogs with proven severe Hip Dysplasia.
- c) Monorchids and cryptorchids, as well as dogs with clearly uneven or atrophied (stunted) testicles.
- d) Disfiguring ear or tail defects. e) Dogs with deformities.
- f) Dogs with missing teeth as follows:-
 - 1 Pre-Molar 3, and one further tooth, or
 - 1 Canine, or
 - 1 Pre-Molar 4, or
 - 1 Molar 1, or
 - 1 Molar 2, or
 - 3 or more teeth altogether.
- g) Dogs with jaw defects: - Overshot 2mm or more. Undershot. Level bite in whole of the incisor area.
- h) Dogs that are more than 1cm over or under size. i) Albinism.
- j) White coat colour (even with dark eyes and nails).
- k) Longcoat: Long, soft top coat without undercoat, usually with a parting down the middle of the back, flags on ears and legs and tail.

Notes:

Males must have two normally developed testicles fully descended in the scrotum.

Graywolf

AUST CH BABANGA FRISCO AZ



RUBIS. BIG.
MULTI RUBIG.
MULTI CLASS
IN SHOW
WINNER

INTRODUCING OUR YOUNG STAR.... DADDY'S "PRINCESS"

GRAYWOLF RAIN DANCER

MULTI BOB. MULTI CLASS IN GROUP
WINNER AT 10 MONTHS OLD.

#1 RISING STAR LSC
DOLPS (26/02/15)

AND OUR BEAUTIFUL "SASSY"

AUST CH GRAYWOLF HOT N SASSY

MULTI CLASS IN SHOW AND SEMI
SPECIALTY IN SHOW WINNER.

BOTH 'SASSY' & 'PRINCESS' ARE
SIREN BY 'FRISCO'



OWNED, LOVED AND PRESENTED BY GRAYWOLF

Graywolf@germanspitzngsd.com