

Sporting Group Study Guide

Naturally active and alert, Sporting dogs make likeable, well-rounded companions. Remarkable for their instincts in **water** and woods, many of these breeds actively continue to participate in **hunting** and other **field** activities.

Potential owners of Sporting dogs need to realize that most require regular, invigorating exercise.

The breeds of the AKC Sporting Group were all developed to assist hunters of feathered game. These **“sporting dogs”** (also referred to as **gundogs** or **bird dogs**) are **subdivided by function—that is, how they hunt. They are spaniels, pointers, setters, retrievers**, and the European utility breeds. Of these, **spaniels are generally considered the oldest**. Early authorities divided the spaniels not by breed but by type: either **water spaniels** or **land spaniels**. The **land spaniels came to be subdivided by size. The larger types were the “springing spaniel” and the “field spaniel,” and the smaller, which specialized on flushing woodcock, was known as a “cocking spaniel.”**

~~How many breeds are in this group? 31~~

1. [American Water Spaniel](#)

- a. Country of origin: USA (lake country of the upper Midwest)
- b. Original purpose: retrieve from skiff or canoes and work ground
- c. Other Names: N/A
- d. Very Brief History: European immigrants who settled near the great lakes depended on the region’s plentiful waterfowl for sustenance. The Irish Water Spaniel, the Curly-Coated Retriever, and the now extinct English Water Spaniel have been mentioned in histories as possible component breeds.
- e. Coat color/type: solid liver, brown or dark chocolate. A little white on toes and chest is permissible. Coat can range from marcel (uniform waves) to closely curled.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: The state dog of Wisconsin
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Yellow eyes



2. [Boykin Spaniel](#)

- a. Country of origin: USA (South Carolina)
- b. Original purpose: flushing and retrieving waterfowl and wild turkey
- c. Other Names: N/A
- d. Very Brief History: Lemuel Whitaker “Whit” Boykin, an avid hunter created this breed from the Chesapeake Bay Retriever, Cocker, English Springer, and American Water spaniels.
- e. Coat color/type: flat to slightly wavy, with medium length, on the outer coat. solid-rich liver, brown or dark chocolate. A small amount of white on chest or toes is permitted
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed
- g. Faults/Disqualification: A dog that is either too long in body or leg is a fault. Slight body is faulted. Shyness/aggression, lacking or coarse undercoat is faulted. Over/undershot bite is faulted



3. Brittany

- a. Country of origin: France
- b. Original purpose: Gun dog/bird dog spaniel
- c. Other Names: Brittany Spaniel
- d. Very Brief History: The Brittany first comes into historical focus in paintings and tapestries of the 17th century. The frequency with which Brittany-type dogs appear in the portraits and pastoral scenes by French, Flemish, and Dutch masters of the period suggest that liver-and-white pointing dogs were quite common in Western Europe.
- e. Coat color/type: Range and white or liver and white in either clear or roan patterns. Orange and white or liver and white in either clear or roan patterns. Some ticking is desirable.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Named after the French Province of its origin
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Black coat or nose or those under 17½ inches or over 20½ inches is a disqualification. Straight shoulders and weak loins are faults (most faults are anatomical in nature)



4. Chesapeake Bay Retriever

- a. Country of origin: USA
- b. Original purpose: hunt waterfowl under the most adverse weather and water conditions(Duck gundog)
- c. Other Names: Chessie (less common Red Chester and the Brown Winchester)
- d. Very Brief History: Wealthy owners of duck clubs that lined Chesapeake Bay during the 19th century set the basic breed type of the Chessie
- e. Coat color/type: Any color of brown, sedge or deadgrass is acceptable. Coat should be short, thick, waterproof, and oily short with a dense fine wooly undercoat.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Newfoundlands, Irish Water Spaniels, and hounds of undetermined origin were among the dogs thought to be in the genetic mix.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Either undershot or overshot bites are to be disqualified. Dewclaws on the hind legs are a disqualification. Black or Curly coat is a disqualification.



5. Clumber Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: find and retrieve game birds for hunters
- c. Other Names: "retired gentleman's spaniel,"
- d. Very Brief History: name of the breed is taken from Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire where the breed was first developed and bred from Basset Hounds and Alpine Spaniels
- e. Coat color/type: primarily a white dog with lemon color or orange color markings.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: largest of the AKC flushing spaniels
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Prominent or round shaped eyes are to be penalize, evidence of shaving.



6. Cocker Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: originally bred as hunting dogs
- c. Other Names: “cocker” (from especial proficiency in woodcock)
- d. Very Brief History: English Springer Spaniels but larger than English Toy Spaniels, were the ancestors.
- e. Coat color/type:
 - i. Black Variety→ Solid color black to include black with tan points.
 - ii. Parti-Color Variety→ Two or more solid, well broken colors, one of which must be white; black and white, red and white (the red may range in color), brown and white, and roans, to include any such color combination with tan points. It is preferable that the tan markings be located in the same pattern as for the tan points in the Black and ASCOB varieties. Roans are classified as parti -colors and may be of any of the usual roaning patterns.
 - iii. Tan Points-The color of the tan may be from the lightest cream to the darkest red and is restricted to ten percent (10%) or less of the color of the specimen; tan markings in excess of that amount shall disqualify.
 - iv. Any Solid Color Other than Black (ASCOB) → ranging from lightest cream to darkest red, including brown and brown with tan points. The color shall be of a uniform shade
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: “smallest member of the sporting group family”America the Cocker Spaniel diverged into two varieties, American and English. The English was characterized as being taller and with a longer head than its American cousin, with a coat that was not as profuse.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Excessive coat or curly or cottony textured coat shall be severely penalized. Disqualifications: Eye(s) blue, blue marbled, blue flecked...more on coat color for disqualifications.



7. Curly-Coated Retriever

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: retrieving both fur and feather
- c. Other Names: The Curly/Curlies
- d. Very Brief History: thought to be created from the now extinct English Water Spaniel and the Retrieving Setter and maybe the poodle
- e. Coat color/type: crisp curls of either black or liver
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: oldest of the retriever breeds,
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Sparse, silky, fuzzy or very harsh, dry or brittle hair is a fault. Penalized for shyness, curly or bald patches



8. English Cocker Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: bird dog for flushing woodcock
- c. Other Names:
- d. Very Brief History: The English Cocker Spaniel breed emerged in England from a more general spaniel-type dog breed.
- e. Coat color/type: flat or slightly wavy; silky in texture. Parti-colors are either clearly marked, ticked or roan, the white appearing in combination with black, liver or shades of red. Solid colors are black, liver or shades of red (black and tans and liver and tans are considered solid)
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: There was a time where the American and English Cockers competed together even though they were recognized as different breeds



- g. Faults/Disqualification: Over or undershot bite are penalized.

9. English Setter

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: “set,” when they located game birds
- c. Other Names: known as the gentleman of the dog world, “setter”
- d. Very Brief History: English Setter history goes back some 400 years. crossed old spaniel and pointer breeds to create hunting dogs who would sit quietly, or “set,”
- e. Coat color/type: Flat coat with feathering. orange **belton**, blue **belton** (white with black markings), tricolor (blue belton with tan on muzzle, over the eyes and on the legs), lemon **belton**, liver **belton**
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: The colored markings on an English Setter are in a flecking pattern named after a village in England, Belton.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Extremes within the standard



10. English Springer Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: detect game birds in high grass or bramble, flush or “spring” the birds from their cover, then point and retrieve the downed bird
- c. Other Names: “springer”
- d. Very Brief History: 870s, English and Welsh Springer Spaniels were exhibited as the same breed. This held until 1902.
- e. Coat color/type
 - i. Black or liver with white markings or predominantly white with black or liver markings;
 - ii. Blue or liver roan;
 - iii. Tricolor: black and white or liver and white with tan markings, usually found on eyebrows, cheeks, inside of ears and under the tail. Any white portion of the coat may be flecked with ticking. Off colors such as lemon, red or orange are not to place.
 - v. outer coat is of medium length, flat or wavy, and is easily distinguishable from the undercoat, which is short, soft and dense
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: There are two different types of English Springer Spaniel: bench and field. Although the AKC breed standard does not separate the two types, there are some key differences. The bench type is designed for the show ring, so he has a longer, thicker coat with more feathering. The field type is designed for hunting, so he has a lighter coat and a docked tail.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: under or over shot bite is penalized. Clamped tail is faulted.



11. Field Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: originally developed to retrieve game from land or water.
- c. Other Names: the field
- d. Very Brief History: born of Cocker, English Springer, and Sussex crosses, was designated as the Field Spaniel
- e. Coat color/type: Black, liver, golden liver or shades thereof, in any intensity (dark or light); either self-colored or bi-colored. Can have tan points. Single; moderately long; flat or slightly wavy; silky; and glossy.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: health problems to the breed. The Field’s decline in popularity was as rapid as its rise, and the breed soon teetered on the brink of extinction.

- g. Faults/Disqualification: Coat that would be improper for field work is penalized. Aggression or shyness is faulted.



12. [Flat-Coated Retriever](#)

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose Gundog, mark where a duck falls and, on command, swim a straight path to the game, grip it gently in their mouth, swim a straight path back to the hunter, and deliver to hand
- c. Other Names: The Peter Pan of the Sporting Group, The Gamekeepers Dog
- d. Very Brief History: Flat-Coats were first bred in the mid-1800s.. Flat-Coats were once Britain's most popular retriever, before being overtaken by Labs and Golden Retrievers
- e. Coat color/type: black or liver in color moderate length density and fullness, with a high lustre. The ideal coat is straight and flat lying.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: genetically composed of the St Johns Dog (early lab)
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Wry and undershot or overshot bites. Yellow, cream or any color other than black or liver.



13. [German Shorthaired Pointer](#)

- a. Country of origin: Germany
- b. Original purpose: Pointers, as the name suggests, naturally use their bodies to point when they find game directing hunters to the prey.
- c. Other Names: GSP
- d. Very Brief History: German breeders wanted to create the ultimate hunting dog, descended from a breed known as the German Bird Dog, which itself is related to the Old Spanish Pointer introduced to Germany in the 17th century
- e. Coat color/type: solid liver or a combination of liver and white such as liver and white ticked, liver patched and white ticked, or liver roan. short and thick and feels tough to the hand
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed:
- g. Faults/Disqualification: China or wall eyes. Flesh colored nose. Extreme overshot or undershot. A dog with any area of black, red, orange, lemon, or tan, or a dog solid white. A tail curved or bent toward the head is to be severely penalized.



14. [German Wirehaired Pointer](#)

- a. Country of origin: Germany
- b. Original purpose: Pointers, as the name suggests, naturally use their bodies to point when they find game directing hunters to the prey
- c. Other Names: One of the "European utility breeds.", GWP
- d. Very Brief History: The hunters of Continental Europe wanted bird dogs capable of doing it all. The name German Wirehaired Pointer is the English translation of the German breed name, Deutsch-Drahthaar. The breeding of wire-coated pointing dogs was something of a mania among German sportsmen of the early 1800s.
- e. Coat color/type: Coat is liver and white, usually either liver and white spotted, liver roan, liver and white spotted with ticking and roaning or solid liver. The head is liver, sometimes with a white blaze. The ears are liver. Texture is straight, harsh, wiry and flat lying, and is from one to two inches in length
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: wiry coat serves as a waterproof suit of armor, and the shaggy brows and beard protect the eyes and face from the lacerations of thorny brush and briar.



- g. Faults/Disqualification: Any smoothness or black on the coat. A spotted or flesh colored nose is to be penalized.

Golden Retriever

- h. Country of origin: Scotland
- i. Original purpose: gun dogs to retrieve shot waterfowl, such as ducks and upland game birds, retrieve shot game undamaged.
- j. Other Names: Golden
- k. Very Brief History: Lord Tweedmouth, who developed the breed in the Scottish Highlands during the reign of Victoria. Between 1840 and 1890, Tweedmouth kept scrupulous records of breedings effected to create an ideal gundog for use at his Guisachan estate in the Highlands, Scotland.
- l. Coat color/type: Dense and water repellent with good undercoat. Golden of various shades
- m. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Developed by Tweedmouth who wanted a dog suited to the rainy climate and rugged terrain of the area, so he crossed his "Yellow Retriever" with a breed that is now extinct, the Tweed Water Spaniel. Were originally shown as golden flat coat retrievers
- n. Faults/Disqualification: Deviation in height of more than one inch from standard either way. Undershot or overshot bite. Timidness. Cow-hocks.



15. Gordon Setter

- a. Country of origin: Scotland
- b. Original purpose: built to flush and retrieve game on rocky, punishing terrain and is therefore a heavier-bodied dog that moves at a more deliberate pace.
- c. Other Names: Black avenger of the highlands
- d. Very Brief History: Fourth Duke of Gordon (d. 1827), the master of Castle Gordon's kennel was producing setters recognizable as the breed that today bears his name.
- e. Coat color/type: Black with tan markings, either of rich chestnut or mahogany color. With 8 strict guidelines where tan markings are allowed. Soft and shining, straight or slightly waved,
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: The heaviest of the setters
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Predominantly tan, red or buff dogs.



16. Irish Red and White Setter

- a. Country of origin: Ireland
- b. Original purpose: hunt gamebird
- c. Other Names: N/A
- d. Very Brief History: Before there was the all-red Irish Setter, there was the Red and White around since at least the 1600s. In those days, setters would sneak up on game birds by crawling on their bellies, then freeze in a "setting" position and indicate with their tail until a hunter threw a net over the birds.
- e. Coat color/type: Long silky fine hair called "Feathering", base color is white with solid red patches (clear islands of red color). Flecking but not roaning is permitted around the face and feet and up the leg as far as the elbow and hock
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: may "set" by dropping or crouching slightly instead of standing on point
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Roaning, flecking and mottling on any other part of the body is most objectionable and is to be heavily penalized.



17. [Irish Setter](#)

- a. Country of origin: Ireland
- b. Original purpose: locate game birds by using their keen sense of smell.
- c. Other Names: "red setter"
- d. Very Brief History: Irish huntsmen of the 1800s bred their sleek, rangy "Red Setters" to move freely and swiftly, the better to cover ground in the wide, flat countryside of the Emerald Isle
- e. Coat color/type: Mahogany or rich chestnut red with no black. Short and fine on head and forelegs. On all other parts of moderate length and flat otherwise the presence of feathering
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: originally bred as red and white to be seen better in the field
- g. Faults/Disqualification: presence of black anywhere. Structural characteristics which interfere with a straight, true stride are to be penalized.



18. [Irish Water Spaniel](#)

- a. Country of origin: Ireland
- b. Original purpose: retrieving waterfowl from water
- c. Other Names: Shannon Spaniels, Rat Tail Spaniels, Whiptail Spaniels, and Bog Dogs.
- d. Very Brief History: But the IWS as we know it began in the 1830s, when sportsman Justin McCarthy set the breed's type with his famous dog Boatswain.
- e. Coat color/type: Rich liver to dark liver with a purplish tinge, sometimes called puce liver. No white hair or markings. Dense curls
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: often called the clown of the spaniel family. The tallest of the spaniels.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: any characteristic that deviates from the standard that prevents the dog from doing its intended job



19. [Labrador Retriever](#)

- a. Country of origin: Newfoundland
- b. Original purpose: 'flushing' dog that will retrieve the game for the hunter once down.
- c. Other Names: Labs
- d. Very Brief History: Traditional waterdog of Newfoundland, long employed as a duck retriever and fisherman's mate. The breed began its steady climb to supreme popularity in the early 1800s, when Labs were spotted by English nobles visiting Canada
- e. Coat color/type: black, yellow and chocolate short, straight and very dense, giving a fairly hard feeling to the hand with soft undercoat
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: "otter tail," it's called— serves as a powerful rudder, constantly moving back and forth as the dog swims and aids the dog in turning. (there's many fun facts that people do not know!)
- g. Faults/Disqualification: A thoroughly pink nose or one lacking in any pigment. Eye rims without pigment. Docking or otherwise altering the length or natural carriage of the tail. Any other color or a combination of color other than black, yellow or chocolate as described in the Standard.



20. [Lagotto Romagnolo](#)

- a. Country of origin: Italy
- b. Original purpose: waterfowl retrievers working the marshlands
- c. Other Names: “truffle dog”, Romagna Water Dog
- d. Very Brief History: have been used in the Italian countryside to sniff out truffles
- e. Coat color/type: Hair-of woolly texture with tight, ring shaped curls, with visible undercoat. Off-white solid color, white with brown or orange patches, brown roan, brown with or without white, orange with or without white. Some dogs have a brown to dark brown mask. Tan markings
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed:
- g. Faults/Disqualification: **Wall-eye** (s), an eye with a whitish iris, a blue eye. Overshot bite, space between the upper and lower incisors) Missing Dewclaws on front feet or present on rear feet. Corded coat. Black coat, black patches or black pigmentation



21. [Nederlandse Kooikerhondje](#)

- a. Country of origin: Netherlands
- b. Original purpose: Decoy dog- dog lured ducks into a cage (kooi) for the hunter
- c. Other Names: Dutch Decoy Spaniel
- d. Very Brief History: Found as early as the 1500s. Between 1626 and 1679, the breed was developed to work in the duck decoys. The hunter would train his dog to lure the ducks into a “trap.”
- e. Coat color/type: medium length, close lying. May be slightly wavy or straight. patches of clear orange-red on pure white are ideal.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: believed to be the ancestor of the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Color that is black and white or tri-color. Blue or yellow eye(s). Undershot or overshot bite. White on the ears.



22. [Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever](#)

- a. Country of origin: Nova Scotia
- b. Original purpose: Decoy Dog- ingenious hunting method they imitate the activity of foxes, which fascination over ducks. The sight of a Toller playing fetch along the shoreline arouses the curiosity of ducks offshore which puts them in gunshot range
- c. Other Names: the “Yarmouth Toller” and “Little River Duck Dog”, “Toller”
- d. Very Brief History: bred by 19th-century sportsmen in the Little River District of Nova Scotia’s Yarmouth County
- e. Coat color/type: Color is any shade of red, ranging from a golden red through dark coppery red, with lighter featherings on the underside of the tail, pantaloons, and body. White - tip of tail, feet, chest and blaze
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: smallest of the retriever breeds, One of Only Two Dog Breeds Used for Decoy Purposes.
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Butterfly nose. Undershot bite, Rear dewclaws. Brown coat, black areas in coat, or buff. White on the shoulders, around the ears, back of the neck, or across the flanks.



23. Pointer

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: pointing and retrieving game birds
- c. Other Names:
- d. Very Brief History: British pointing dogs hunted hares in tandem with coursing hounds. The Pointer would find and indicate prey, and the hounds gave chase. In the 1700s, with the rise of wing-shooting, the Pointer became a devoted and durable gundog
- e. Coat color/type: Short, dense, smooth with a sheen. Liver, lemon, black, orange; either in combination with white or solid-colored
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: pointing instinct is seen as early as 2 months old. One of the first 8 dogs to be recognized by AKC
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Cat foot. Hackney gait. Tail no longer than to hock.



24. Spinone Italiano

- a. Country of origin: Italy
- b. Original purpose: hunting, pointing, and retrieving game
- c. Other Names: Italian Coarse Haired Pointer, derived from "bracco spinoso," meaning "prickly pointer."
- d. Very Brief History: a very old breed, are among the many field dogs of Continental Europe famed for versatility.
- e. Coat color/type: coat is dense, stiff and flat or slightly crimped. Solid white, white and orange; orange roan with or without orange markings; white with brown markings, brown roan with or without brown markings.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: name Spinone refers to "pino," the thorny undergrowth found in Italy's Piedmont region
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Walleye. incomplete pigment of the nose. Overshot or undershot bite. Any black pigmentation or in the coat or tan, tri-color markings



25. Sussex Spaniel

- a. Country of origin: England
- b. Original purpose: hunting dog who can flush and retrieve game.
- c. Other Names:
- d. Very Brief History: Sometime in the 1700s, sportsmen in the English county of Sussex developed a spaniel whose short legs and burly torso were perfectly suited to hunting feathered game while plowing through the region's heavy clay soil, dense underbrush, and thick hedgerows
- e. Coat color/type: abundant, flat or slightly waved, with no tendency to curl. Rich golden liver is the only acceptable color
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Sussex is still rare, but he is in no danger of disappearing
- g. Faults/Disqualification: . Major faults are color that is too light or too dark, white on any part of the body other than the chest, and a curled coat. Serious faults are a narrow head, weak muzzle, the presence of a topknot, and a general appearance that is sour and crouching



26. [Vizsla](#)

- a. Country of origin: Hungary
- b. Original purpose: all-purpose hunting dog
- c. Other Names: Hungarian Pointer, Magyar Vizsla
- d. Very Brief History: The Magyar people bolted from the Russian and rampaged across the continent to Hungary. The Magyar cavalry was predicated on three qualities: speed, agility, and toughness and bred these qualities into their dogs.
- e. Coat color/type: Short, smooth, dense and close lying. Golden rust in varying shades.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: at the end of World War 1 the breed was nearly extinct
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Partially or completely black nose. Solid white extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the fore chest. White extending on the shoulders or neck. Solid dark mahogany and pale yellow are Faulty.



27. [Weimaraner](#)

- a. Country of origin: Germany
- b. Original purpose: Originally bred as a gundog to handle big game like deer and bear,
- c. Other Names: Gray Ghost, Weimar Pointer
- d. Very Brief History: Developed in the early 1800s, Germany's Grand Duke Karl August, who held court in the town of Weimar. The duke was an avid sportsman. His dream was to develop the perfect hunting dog. In pursuit of this ambition, he crossed Bloodhounds with various German and French hunting dogs.
- e. Coat color/type: Short, smooth and sleek, solid color, in shades of mouse-gray to silver-Gray, usually blending to lighter shades on the head and ear
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Dwight Eisenhower had one named Heidi!
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Deviation in height of more than one inch from standard either way. A distinctly long coat. A distinctly blue or black coat. White, other than a spot on the chest. Eyes other than gray, blue -gray or light amber. Black mottled mouth. Non-docked tail.



28. [Welsh Springer Spaniel](#)

- a. Country of origin: Britain
- b. Original purpose: detect game birds in high grass or bramble, flush or "spring" the birds from their cover, then point and retrieve the downed bird
- c. Other Names: The Welshie
- d. Very Brief History: descendants of the original spaniels of the Iberian Peninsula. However, Welshie-type dogs appear in British art and literature going back some 250 years b.c. Welsh English Springers emerged as separate breeds in the early 1900s.
- e. Coat color/type: The color is rich red and white only. Any pattern is acceptable and any white area may be flecked with red ticking. naturally straight flat and soft to the touch, never wiry or wavy
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: Between the years 1926-1948 there were no welsh springer spaniels registered by AKC...oldest of Britain's spaniels
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Yellow eyes, Pink nose, undershot bite.



29. [Wirehaired Pointing Griffon](#)

- a. Country of origin: France
- b. Original purpose: gundog
- c. Other Names: Griffs,
- d. Very Brief History: In the 1800s, sportsmen of Continental Europe were obsessed with breeding hunting dogs of great versatility. Dutchman Eduard Korthals developed this breed as a pointer Korthals refined his breed while working in Germany and, finally, France. Since Korthals's time, partisans have argued whether Griffs are properly a Dutch or a French breed.
- e. Coat color/type: double coat. The outer coat is medium length, straight and wiry, never curly or woolly. Preferably steel gray with brown markings, frequently chestnut brown, or roan, white and brown; white and orange also acceptable
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: The Breed Was Inspired By Mendel's Research...bathing can soften the natural harshness of its coat
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Nose any color other than brown. Black coat.



30. [Wirehaired Vizsla](#)

- a. Country of origin: Hungary
- b. Original purpose: all-purpose hunting dog
- c. Other Names:
- d. Very Brief History: The origins of dogs developed in the 20th century, Hungarian hunters and falconers wanted a dog with the same drive and versatility of their beloved Vizslas, but with a sturdier frame and a denser coat, the better to work on punishing terrain and in cold weather. They achieved this by judicious crosses of Vizslas and German Wirehaired Pointers.
- e. Coat color/type: dense wiry coat, with a shaggy beard and eyebrows. Golden rust in varying shades.
- f. Fun or interesting facts about breed: a distinct breed form the Vizsla
- g. Faults/Disqualification: Partial or completely black nose. Under or overshot bite. More than two missing teeth. Rear dewclaws. White extending above the toes or white anywhere else on the dog except the fore chest and throat. Red, brown or yellow colors are faulty.

