

THE IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB OF CANADA



HANDBOOK 2018



IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB OF CANADA
CLUB CANADIEN DU LÉVRIER IRLANDAIS

Website: www.iwcc.ca

To contact the Club, email the secretary at

irishwc.secretary@gmail.com

— TABLE OF CONTENTS —

1. Dedication.....	4
2. Anatomy of the Irish Wolfhound	5
3. CKC Irish Wolfhound Breed Standard.....	6
*Faults	7
*List of Points in Order of Merit.....	7
4. Frequently Asked Questions about IW	8
*History and Origin	8
*Breed Characteristics	8-9
5. Photos of Various Activities.....	10 to 16 & 18
6. Finding Your Irish Wolfhound	17
*Questions You Might ask A Breeder	17
*Owner Responsibilities	19-20
7. Breed Clubs and Organizations	21
8. Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada Owners and Breeders Code of Ethics.....	22
9. A Few Definitions	23

Note: All pictures used with permission

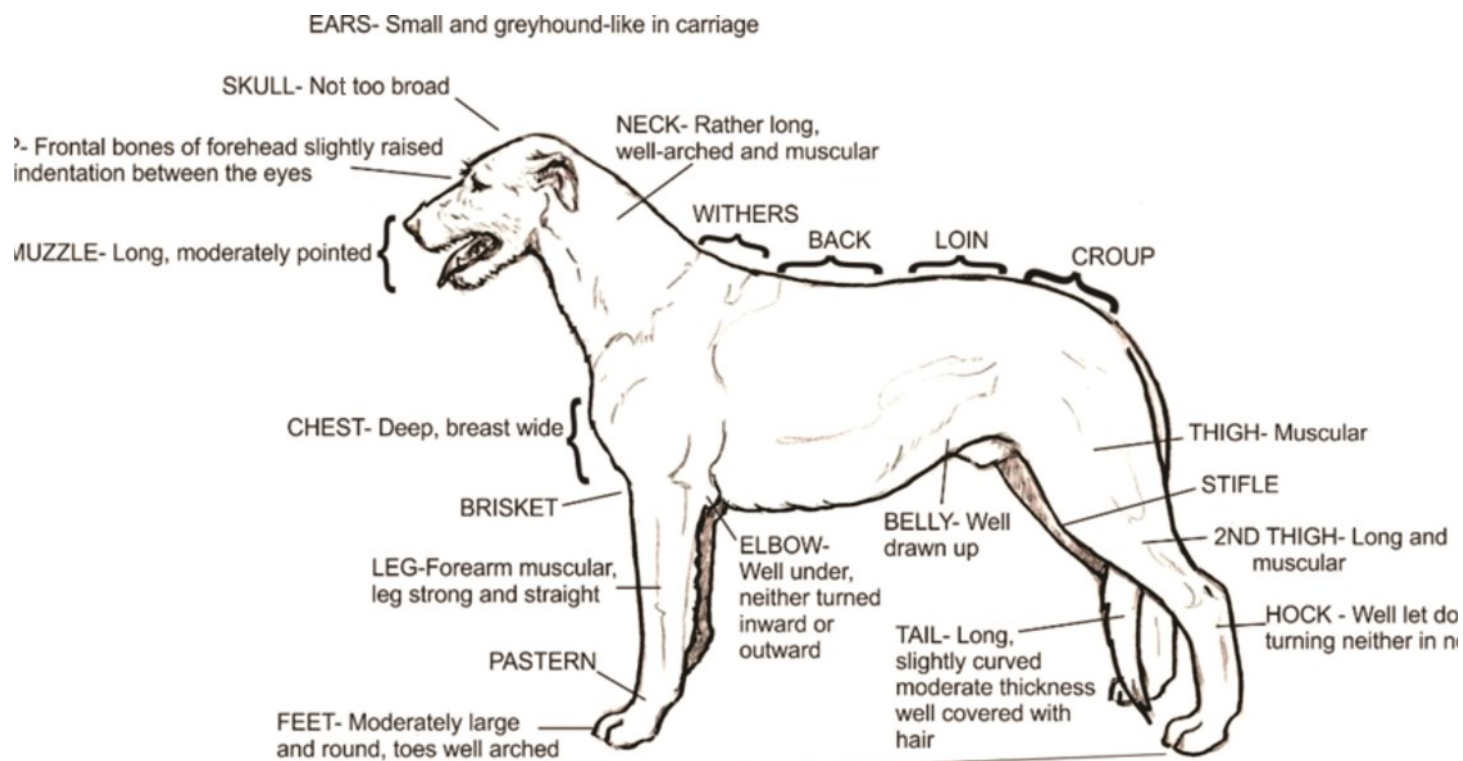
DEDICATION

The 2016 – 2018 Board of Directors of the Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada recognized the need for updating of the Club Handbook that was originally published several decades ago. The Board dedicates this publication to the memory of the late Karen Smith (1963 -2017) who reproduced the Club Logo on a large aluminum shield which has been used at our annual conformation shows since 1997. Karen was the daughter of long-time Club members, Ben & Jeannette Tinsley, Eireloom Irish Wolfhounds, Ontario.

This document, currently available electronically, was updated in July 2018. Printing can be done from the IWCC website (www.iwcc.ca) by anyone interested in a hard copy.



ANATOMY OF THE IRISH WOLFHOUND



The club thanks artist Sue McClure for her generosity in providing this sketch of the Anatomy of the Irish Wolfhound.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB IRISH WOLFHOUND BREED STANDARD

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Of great size and commanding appearance, the Irish Wolfhound is remarkable in combining power and swift-ness with keen sight. The largest and tallest of the galloping hounds, in general type, he is a rough coated, Greyhound-like breed; very muscular, strong, though gracefully built; movements easy and active; head and neck carried high; the tail carried with an upward sweep with a slight curve towards the extremity.

SIZE

The minimum height and weight of dogs should be 32 inches (81 cm) and 120 lb. (54 kg); for bitches 30 inches (76 cm) and 105 lb. (48 kg), these to apply only to hounds over 18 months of age. Anything below this should be debarred from competition. Great size, including height at shoulder and proportionate length of body, is the desideratum to be aimed at, and it is desired to firmly establish a race that shall average from 32-34 inches (81-86 cm) in dogs, showing the requisite power, activity, courage, and symmetry.

COAT AND COLOUR

Hair rough and hard on body, legs and head; especially wiry and long over eyes and underjaw. The recognized colours are grey, brindle, red, black, pure white, fawn, or any other colour that appears in the Deerhound.

HEAD

Long, the frontal bones of the forehead very slightly raised and very little indentation between the eyes. Skull not too broad. Muzzle long and moderately pointed. Ears small and Greyhound-like in carriage.

NECK

Rather long, very strong and muscular, well arched, without dewlap or loose skin about the throat.

FOREQUARTERS

Shoulders muscular, giving breadth of chest, set sloping. Elbows well under, neither turned inwards nor outwards. Forearm muscular, and the whole leg strong and quite straight.

Body

Back rather long than short. Chest very deep. Breast wide. Loins arched. Belly well drawn up.

Hindquarters

Muscular thighs and second thigh long and strong, as in the Greyhound, and hocks well let down and turning neither in nor out. Feet moderately large and round, neither turned inwards nor outwards. Toes well arched and closed. Nails very strong and curved.

Tail

Long and slightly curved, of moderate thickness, and well covered with hair.

Faults

Too light or heavy a head, too highly arched frontal bone; large ears and hanging flat to the face; short neck; full dewlap; too narrow or too broad a chest; sunken or hollow or quite straight back; bent forelegs; over bent fetlocks; twisted feet; spreading toes, too curly a tail; weak hindquarters and a general want of muscle; too short in body. Lips or nose liver-coloured or lacking pigmentation.

List of Points in Order of Merit

1. Typical - The Irish Wolfhound is a rough-coated, Greyhound-like breed, the tallest of the coursing hounds and remarkable in combining power and swiftness.
2. Great size and commanding appearance.
3. Movements - easy and active.
4. Head - long and level, carried high.
5. Forelegs - heavily boned, quite straight; elbows well set under.
6. Thighs - long and muscular; second thighs, well muscled, stifles nicely bent.
7. Coat - rough and hard, especially wiry and long over the eyes and under jaw.
8. Body - long, well ribbed up, with ribs well sprung, and great breadth across hips.
9. Loins - arched, belly well drawn up.
10. Ears - small, with Greyhound-like carriage.
11. Feet - moderately large and round; toes, close, well arched.
12. Neck - long, well arched and very strong.
13. Chest - very deep, moderately broad.
14. Shoulders - muscular, set sloping.
15. Tail - long and slightly curved.
16. Eyes - dark.

Note: The above in no way alters the "Standard of Excellence" which must, in all cases, be rigidly adhered to; they simply give the various points in order of merit. If, in any case, they appear at variance with Standard of Excellence, it is the latter which is correct.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THE IRISH WOLFHOUND?

The true origin of the Irish Wolfhound is lost in antiquity, but there are references to the “Great Hound of Ireland” in many ancient classics. The breed was well known in ancient Rome, the first authenticated reference was made in 391 A.D. when the Roman Consul mentions them in a letter to his brother Flavius, thanking him for his gift of the “Great Irish Hounds”.

The actual origin of the Irish Wolfhound is shrouded in myth and legend. What is known is that “*wolfe dogges*” of great size and strength can be found in literature and artwork that predate Christianity. In the earliest times, the dogs were called “Cu” meaning Irish hound or wolf dog, and only royalty or nobility owned them. They served their masters in war, as guard dogs, as hunters of the Irish elk and wolf, and were often gifted to royalty of other countries. After the disappearance of the elk, the number of Irish hounds began to decline until their export outside of Ireland was banned by Oliver Cromwell in 1652.

In the 1800s, a Scottish Greyhound breeder, Captain George Augustus Graham became interested in the former Irish “wolfdog”. First he became interested in the heavy Scottish Deerhounds, but quickly developed his interest in the Irish Wolfhound, in which he recognized a close relative of the Scottish Deerhounds. Based on the information available at that time, Captain Graham had concluded that the race as such was practically extinct, but that there was still enough genetic material to reproduce the breed. To this end, he searched for dogs in Ireland, which resembled as much as possible his representation of the Irish Wolfhound, and crossed them with heavy Scottish Deerhounds of the Glengarry line and with Great Danes, Borzois and other heavier dogs. In 1885, these breeding efforts led to the founding of the British Irish Wolfhound Club, which, under the leadership of Graham, established a breed standard that is still in effect today.

Regardless of whether Captain Graham and his contemporaries revived the breed or manufactured what they felt to be a representative dog of the ancient Irish hound, we have them to thank for the magnificent wolfhounds we see today.

WHAT WAS THE ORIGINAL PURPOSE OF THE IRISH WOLFHOUND?

The Irish Wolfhound was a very prized, highly valued and sought after hunting dog of the early centuries. Well known for their hunting prowess they made exceptional guardians and the most wonderful companions. Willing to hunt with you all day then sit quietly with you in the evenings.

Irish Wolfhounds hunted by sight rather than scent, this led to them being in the designation of gazehound or sighthound. Some of the animals they hunted in the early days included stags, boars, elk, and wolves.

BREED CHARACTERISTICS

“Gentle when stroked, fierce when provoked.” This is an accurate descriptor taken from historical references. Another popular saying that describes temperament in Irish Wolfhounds is taken from the Irish Hound of Llewelyn 1210 AD:

***The flower of all his race,
So true, so brave,
A lamb at home, a lion in the chase.***

ARE IRISH WOLFHOUNDS TRUSTWORTHY WITH CHILDREN?

The typical Irish Wolfhound is trustworthy with Children. They are well known for their patience and kindness. However, all children should be supervised with any animal.

DO IRISH WOLFHOUNDS BITE?

Biting is not common for an Irish Wolfhound. However, any dog may bite if mistreated or sufficiently provoked. Puppies may bite when teething and this should be discouraged.

DO IRISH WOLFHOUNDS MAKE GOOD GUARD DOGS?

Irish Wolfhounds are generally quiet dogs, but their sheer size and a bit of barking might be enough to discourage would be intruders. They may protect their owners from being physically threatened. If you are seeking a guard dog, then this is not the breed for you.

DO IRISH WOLFHOUNDS TRAVEL WELL?

Most Irish Wolfhounds are good travelers. They do need to have comfortable traveling quarters and have their needs met. Stops once in awhile are recommended on long trips to stretch and eliminate.

DOES THE IRISH WOLFHOUND HUNT?

It depends on the individual Irish Wolfhound some are very keen to hunt and others have no interest at all. In some Irish Wolfhounds the combination of keen sight, speed, power and natural coursing ability produce a very proficient hunter. Every owner should be aware of the potential prey drive and be prepared for some unexpected hunting behaviour. Dogs should never be allowed to roam at will as they may damage property or livestock. They should be supervised around smaller animals with the owner alert for prey drive behaviours. Many are fine with smaller animals, but this is on an individual basis.

WHEN DOES AN IRISH WOLFHOUND REACH FULL HEIGHT?

An Irish Wolfhound will generally reach their full height 18 to 24 months of age. They tend to reach full maturity around 3 years of age.

WHAT IS THE LIFE SPAN OF AN IRISH WOLFHOUND?

As with other giant breeds, Irish Wolfhounds tend to have shorter life spans than smaller breeds. The average is between 6 to 10 years, but there are always exceptions to this as well.

IS THE IRISH WOLFHOUND A POPULAR BREED?

Irish Wolfhounds are a giant breed. With this great size comes larger space and exercise requirements making them not a suitable breed for everyone.

WHAT CAN I DO WITH MY IRISH WOLFHOUND?

There are a wide variety of things you can do with your Irish Wolfhound. There are many dog sports that Irish Wolfhounds can participate in with their owners including conformation shows, agility, rally, obedience trials, lure coursing, racing, tracking, and tricks. They make wonderful therapy dogs as well. Many Irish Wolfhounds also walk in the St. Patrick's Day parades.

CONFORMATION SHOWS



LGRA STRAIGHT RACING



Aspiring Racers



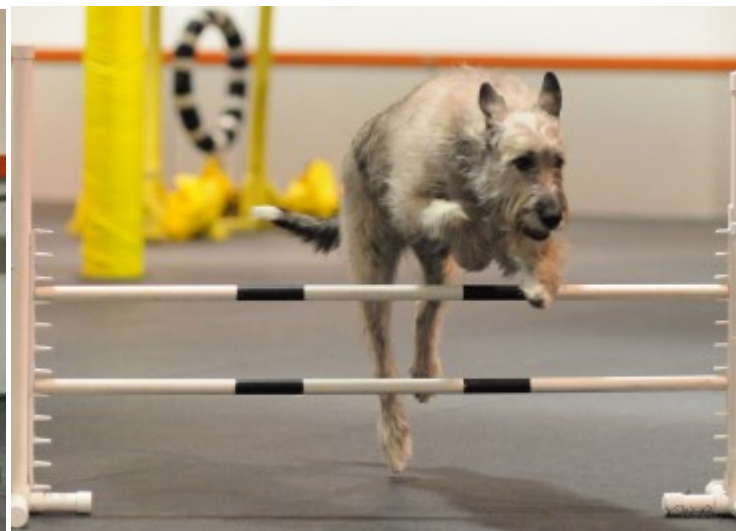
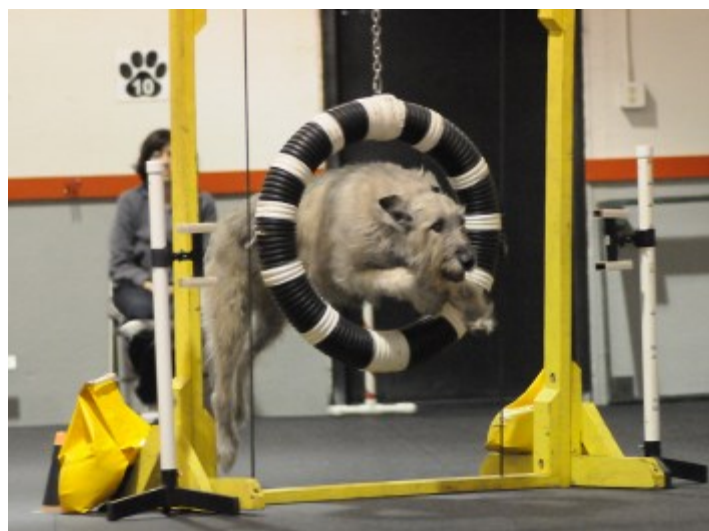
LURE COURSING TRIALS



TRICKS



AGILITY



OBEDIENCE



RALLY



COMPANION DOG

ST PATRICK'S DAY PARADE



THERAPY DOG



HOW FAST DOES A PUPPY GROW?

Typical growth and development Chart

Weight in Pounds

Males				Females			
Age	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Age	Max.	Min.	Aver.
Birth	1.8	0.6	1.2	Birth	1.9	0.6	1.2
1mth	14	8	10	1 mth	13	6	9
3 mth	56	41	45	3 mth	51	31	41
4 mth	82	45	71	4 mth	69	52	64
6 mth	110	80	96	6 mth	107	79	92
9 mth	135	106	120	9 mth	145	108	114
1-2yrs	170	102	139	1-2yrs	151	85	125
3+yrs	180	120	155	3+yrs	160	105	135

Height in Inches

Males				Females			
Age	Max.	Min.	Aver.	Age	Max.	Min.	Aver.
3 mth	22.5	21.5	22.0	3 mth	21.5	21.0	21.2
4 mth	25.5	24	24.6	4 mth	24.5	23.8	24.1
5 mth	28.5	25.5	27.4	5 mth	27.0	25.0	26.2
6 mth	31.5	27.8	29.6	6 mth	28.0	28.0	28.0
7 mth	32.5	29.8	31.0	7 mth	30.0	27.3	29.3
9 mth	34.0	31.5	33.0	9 mth	32.8	29.5	31.1
1-2yrs	36.3	31.3	33.9	1-2yrs	34.5	29.0	31.9
3+yrs	36.8	31.0	34.5	3+yrs	34.5	29.5	32.0



FINDING YOUR IRISH WOLFHOUND

When searching for an Irish Wolfhound, your first step should be to contact the Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada. They can help direct you to breeders in your area. The club also has breed ambassadors that you could talk to and maybe visit an Irish Wolfhound. Club members can help answer any of your questions about the breed. The Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada recommends that you make arrangements to go visit breeders and their hounds in their own environment. Owning an Irish Wolfhound is both a major commitment in both time and money. This should not be taken on lightly. Training is essential with your Wolfhound, a dog that size must be trained to be a good dog citizen. When looking for a new puppy bargain hunting should not be a consideration. Good breeders have put time and effort along with health testing into their breeding program. There are no savings in purchasing a puppy that has not come from a good foundation. *Wise horse people say it costs the same to feed a lame horse as it does to feed a sound one.*

Breeders will set their own price for the purchase of a puppy. It is best to talk to several breeders and find the one that is suitable to you and your needs. Look for a breeder that will answer your questions and discuss your concerns. Learn all you can and make an informed decision when you purchase your wolfhound.

QUESTIONS YOU MIGHT ASK OF A BREEDER

1. How often do you breed?
2. How long have you been breeding? How many litters have you had? How often do you plan a litter? Do you have a wait list?
3. Can I see the parents of the puppies?
4. What are potential health concerns with this breed?
5. Do you have any known health issues in your lines?
6. What health testing do you do?
7. Do you provide any health guarantees?
8. What vaccinations do you do? Worming?
9. How do you socialize your puppies?
10. When can puppies go to their new home?
11. What should I feed the puppy and how much?
12. What advice can you give me?
13. Do you provide any advice after purchase; can I come back and ask questions?
14. What is in your contract?

BREEDING



PUPPIES



OWNER RESPONSIBILITIES

PET OR SHOW POTENTIAL PUPPY

The assessment of the conformation of puppies consists of determining to what extent they correspond to the ideal of the breed standard. In a litter, there may be variations from one puppy to another as to their adherence with the standard. It is difficult to determine at a young age how a puppy will develop. Through experience the breeder will decide which dogs "could be" potential prospects for conformation shows. Competitions are another tool that helps identify dogs that can become breeding stock. The personality of an Irish Wolfhound makes him an excellent companion regardless of show potential.

BREEDING AND WHAT IS A NON-BREEDING CONTRACT?

A good Breeder plans their desired litters. Not every dog is suitable breeding stock, and Breeders should use their best dogs for breeding so that they might help to improve the breed. Often puppies are sold with a NON-Breeding contract. It is a form issued by the Canadian Kennel Club to say that the dog cannot be used for breeding purposes. This contract is signed by the purchaser and the breeder before the puppy or dog leaves the kennel. Each party retains a copy, and a third copy is sent to the Canadian Kennel Club. If the owner breeds the dog without permission, any puppies resulting from this breeding will not be able to be registered with the Canadian Kennel Club. The original breeder might be entitled to financial compensation from the offending owner if the terms were agreed upon in the original contract. The original breeder may lift non-breeding agreements if they feel the dog has matured into something they would consider good breeding stock.

ARE IRISH WOLFHOUSES EASY TO TRAIN AND HOUSEBREAK?

Irish Wolfhounds are easy to train providing the owner is consistent. They catch on very quickly and puppies will learn what is expected of them if the owner is consistent, patient, and kind.

DOES AN IRISH WOLFHOUND REQUIRE A LOT OF GROOMING?

Daily brushing is recommended. It will help to maintain a clean and healthy coat. Regularly the coat should be checked for any possible parasites, ears should be checked for wax build-up, and nails should be trimmed. A good rule of thumb is that if you can hear the nails clicking on the floor as your dog walks, it is time to cut them. It is also essential that you maintain your dog's teeth, checking for tartar build-up or any signs of decay, which could lead to problems in the future. Bathing is also a good idea a few times a year.



Grooming tools- from left to right

Large Metal comb, fine metal comb, Mars Coat King Double wide 18, Mikki stripping knife, Tick key, pin Brush, Blunt end scissors, Nail clippers, and nail file

HOW MUCH EXERCISE DOES MY IRISH WOLFHOUND NEED?

It is important for your Irish Wolfhound to have a fenced yard so that it can roam around safely. They should have access to run in areas away from traffic and livestock. It is essential to be consistent in their daily exercise routine regardless of weather conditions. Puppies should be closely monitored, not allowing them to stress their muscles and joints when they are young and growing. They are a Giant breed, so you must be careful with them and not force exercise. Be careful turning them out with adult dogs and smaller breeds as they tend to have more energy and can stress out a growing Irish Wolfhound puppy which can lead to injuries. Make sure your puppy gets to rest as they grow extremely fast, and their bodies need rest to recuperate. Short walks and supervised play are great for growing puppies. After a year of age then, you can do long walks and runs.

CAN MY IRISH WOLFHOUND LIVE IN AN OUTSIDE KENNEL?

Wolfhounds are most definitely "people dogs," and form a strong bond with their owners. They are very faithful indoor pets that need to be part of your family. They do best when human companionship is at the core of their daily lives.

If they are to live in an outside kennel then it must be windproof, dry and insulated. They must be able to get out of the elements if they so choose. They should also always have access to fresh clean water. They should not be left alone outside and left overnight in the winter. Puppies should never be left out in the winter or in extremely hot weather.

BREED CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

WHAT IS A BREED CLUB?

Most purebred dogs have their own breed club. The Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada is ours. It was formed with the intentions of safeguarding and protecting the best interests of our breed in Canada. We encourage selective breeding to try to produce the best possible dogs. This includes breeding dogs that are as close as possible to our breed standard, that are sound and healthy with outstanding temperaments. The club also helps to educate the public about our breed. It also is a great place for other breeders and owners to share knowledge and experience. The IWCC has adopted a Code of Ethics to which all its members must adhere to. It defines the requirements for the possession and breeding of Irish Wolfhounds in order to protect the breed and individuals. The Code is presented on the following page.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB (CKC)

The Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) is the National organization for all Purebred Dogs and is mandated by Agriculture Canada to maintain all the registrations of purebred dogs in this country. Membership is open to anyone who has an interest in dogs. Many local clubs affiliated with the CKC sponsor dog shows and other events.

WHERE CAN DOGS BE REGISTERED?

Dogs usually are registered with the National registry body in the country where the owner resides. You may also register your dog in another country. An example would be the United States, where the American Kennel Club (AKC) is the registry organization. If you choose to participate in AKC dog competitions, you must register your hound with the AKC.

WHAT IS A DOG PEDIGREE? WHAT IS THE REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE?

The pedigree of your dog is the family tree, the ancestry of the dog. It will show different generations of the sire (father) and dam (mother) of your dog.

The Canadian Kennel Club identifies the sire and dam, assigns a CKC number to your dog, and issues the CKC registration certificate. This number is how your dog will be identified in the future.

NOTE: In Canada, it is illegal to charge extra for registration papers.

HOW DO I GO ABOUT SHOWING MY DOG?

You can contact the Canadian Kennel Club for information on showing your dog. The CKC can also provide you with rules on showing your dog in the different disciplines, Conformation, Obedience, Rally, and Agility, Lure Coursing, Scent trials and more. Your breeder should also be able to guide you and help you to make local contacts. Many local clubs offer lessons and training for interested dog owners.

THE OFFICIAL CODE OF ETHICS OF THE IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB OF CANADA

REVISED SEPTEMBER 2017

The Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada (IWCC/CCLI) Code of Ethics applies to all members. A section specifying breeder ethics was added in 2017, and approved at the IWCC 2017 AGM. Its purpose is to provide a set of standards and requirements relating to the proper maintenance, breeding, selling, and overall protection of our beloved Irish Wolfhounds. This understanding reflects our general priorities of hound welfare and responsible, researched, breeding practices. As appropriate, breach of these provisions may result in suspension or expulsion from the Club or reporting to relevant authorities for legal action.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR MEMBERS

1. IWCC members will strive to always protect the Irish Wolfhound from abuse, neglect, suffering & cruelty and be prepared to report any such actions.
2. IWCC members will refrain from making false, malicious, defamatory, or unfair statements about fellow members or breeders of the IWCC.
3. IWCC members will provide their hounds with housing, the best food suited to their needs, fresh, clean water, proper daily exercise fitting to this hunting breed, and proper veterinary care. A well-fenced yard is strongly recommended.
4. IWCC members are strongly encouraged to keep an open relationship and stay in communication with their breeder during the life of their hound.
5. IWCC members will do their best to help and mentor new or other members of the IWCC with any queries or questions.
6. IWCC members will demonstrate good sportsmanship-like behaviour, both inside and outside the ring.
7. IWCC members will be in control of their hounds at all times, in public, on or off-leash, and at home. Provide safe and secure fencing, a good size yard, or access to off-leash areas.
8. IWCC members will behave in a manner that does not bring unnecessary discredit to the breed or the IWCC.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR BREEDERS

1. All IWCC Breeders will/must heed and abide by the regulations set forth by the CKC and IWCC.
2. IWCC Breeders (which include the owners of both the sire and dam) should be very familiar with the standard prior to breeding, with the aim being improvement of the breed. They should know the sire and dam pedigrees, always keeping in mind the importance of type, temperament, soundness, health issues, and longevity.
3. All bitches/dogs and litters will/must be registered with the CKC if born in Canada. Foreign dog owners should comply with the regulations of the National Breed and Kennel Club of their country regarding litter and puppy registrations.
4. IWCC Breeders should advise prospective puppy owners of all characteristics of the breed, encouraging the owner to be in communication especially with regard to any potential health issue that may occur.
5. IWCC Breeders should be very discriminating in their choice of homes, taking into consideration: location, accommodation, sanitation, exercise, fencing, veterinary care, diet, and most of all, the emotional and physical well being of the puppy/dog they are placing.
6. No puppies/dogs of any age should be sold/raffled/donated to pet shops, labs, brokers, security firms. No puppies/dogs of any age should be sold to areas overseas that do not have similar standards of animal protection to Canada.
7. IWCC Breeders will undertake all the recommended health testing for our breed as prescribed by OFA and the IWCC, which includes heart, hips, elbows, and eye certifications. Copies of all test results should be provided to the purchaser(s) if requested.
8. IWCC Breeders must liver shunt test all their puppies at the recommended age of 9 weeks or older before going to their new homes.
9. Puppies should not leave the IWCC Breeders until at least 10 weeks of age. It is an established fact that bitches really begin to "teach" their puppies from 6-10 weeks and beyond the valuable skills of life that puppies will need as they grow and mature. The inter-action between siblings during this time will help them develop social skills that they may never learn if taken away too early from their dam and siblings.
10. Puppies must be sold with the requisite registration papers (*which often includes the CKC non-breeding agreement or co-ownership forms*), a copy of the pedigree, plus written selling agreement (*selling agreement should include the conditions for breeding of the dog, return to the breeder, or re-homing/sale of said dog in future*). The IWCC Breeders will provide written dietary & exercise recommendations, and a pre-determined health attestation/checklist/certificate and vaccination papers in provinces where it is law. Puppies should be free from parasites, including but not restricted to worms, fleas & ticks.
11. IWCC Breeders are strongly encouraged to educate new owners about the pros & cons of neutering or spaying & be able to discuss alternative methods. This would also include advising not to spay or neuter before the recommended age of 2 years.
12. No bitches will be bred before 2 yrs, or after 6 yrs, nor bred on consecutive seasons, except in extraordinary circumstances.
13. IWCC Breeders will be familiar with the positives and negatives of line breeding, inbreeding, and outcrossing within the breed and in their particular lines. Inbreeding is not a common practice & is used judiciously by some breeders on occasion. Inbreeding refers to close relations being bred, i.e., Father to Daughter, Mother to Son, Brother to Sister; this should not be common practice.
14. IWCC Breeders will not breed a hound with a known health defect or knowingly sell an Irish Wolfhound who is not in a healthy condition or has any known contagious disease without full written disclosure within the sales contract.
15. IWCC Breeders will not sell bitches in whelp, nor sell to "non-responsible" breeders. (*A responsible breeder adheres to the COE of IWCC Breeders*).
16. IWCC Breeders must be ready, willing, and able to take back any puppy or adult dog of their breeding. No dog of their breeding can be bred, sold, or given away without the written permission of the breeder and duly noted in the written agreement of purchase/sale.

New Members must sign and remit a copy of the Code of Ethics, by email or by post to

Guylaine Gagnon, IWCC Secretary • 347 Backbush Rd, Hemmingford QC J0L 1H0 • irishwc.secretary@gmail.com

By completing and signing this form, you affirm that you have read and understood the above, and you agree to be bound by the Irish Wolfhound Club of Canada's Constitution and Code of Ethics. (Version 4: September 2017)

Name (*please print*): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

A FEW DEFINITIONS

BREED STANDARD

Each Breed has a standard of what the ideal guidelines are for each breed and sex of the dogs. This may include height and weight, general appearance, and many details including eye colour, shape of head, shape of feet, overall structure, movement, temperament, even length, texture and colour of hair. The breed standard is what the **IDEAL** dog should look and act like.

CONFORMATION

The dog's physical structure, legs, head, body, feet etc.

GAZEHOUND AND SIGHTHOUND

Includes those breeds of long legged dogs that hunt by sight rather than scent.

PEDIGREE

A record of ancestry, the family tree.

CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB

Web site: <https://www.ckc.ca>

Email: information@ckc.ca

Tel.: [416-675-5511](tel:416-675-5511)

Toll Free: [1-855-364-7252](tel:1-855-364-7252)

Fax: [416-675-6506](tel:416-675-6506)

Address:

200 Ronson Drive

Suite 400

Etobicoke, ON M9W 5Z9

HANDBOOK 2018



IRISH WOLFHOUND CLUB OF CANADA
CLUB CANADIEN DU LÉVRIER IRLANDAIS