

[ANKC ruling from the ANKC website](#)

Registration of White Swiss Shepherd Dogs

Now that the ANKC has recognised the White Swiss Shepherd Dog

it is essential that all Members and Data Entry personnel understand that this recognition does not apply to White German Shepherd Dogs or White Swiss Shepherd Dogs that do not have a complete Export certificate with all dogs in the background registered as White Swiss Shepherd Dogs.

In accordance with ANKC regulations White German Shepherd Dogs cannot be registered as White Swiss Shepherd Dogs.

Imported White Swiss Shepherd Dogs MUST have all dogs in the background of their Import Certificate registered as White Swiss Shepherd Dogs in compliance with ANKC Regulation Part 6 Clause 3.4.

If one or more of the dogs in the background of the Import Certificate is registered as a German Shepherd Dogs the dog cannot be registered on the ANKC Main or Limited Register.

All White Swiss Shepherd Dogs imported into Australia MUST comply with ANKC Regulation Part 6 Clauses 3 and all its sub-clauses.

If in the future people wish to have White German Shepherd Dogs recognised they will have to do so as a completely new separate breed with a NEW Name, and comply with ANKC Regulation Part 6 Clause 9.2 and all its sub – clauses.

The only dogs born in Australia that can be registered as White Swiss Shepherd Dogs are those dogs resulting from the mating of two imported White Swiss Shepherd Dogs that have been registered with the ANKC on their Main Stud register, or further generations resulting from such matings.

Roger Bridgford
ANKC National Breed Standard Coordinator
06 May 2009

The differences in the FCI Breed Standards between the German Shepherd Dog (GSD) and the White Swiss Shepherd Dog (WSSD)

By Brooke Taylor

WHITE SWISS SHEPHERD FROM THE FCI STANDARD OF THE WSSD NO. 347	GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG FROM THE FCI BREED STANDARD OF THE GSD NO. 166
BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY In USA and Canada white shepherd dogs have gradually become to be accepted as a distinct breed. The first dogs of this breed were imported into Switzerland in the early 70ies. The American male "Lobo", whelped on 5th March 1966, can be considered as the progenitor of the breed in Switzerland. The descendants of that male registered with the Swiss Stud Book (LOS) and other white shepherd dogs imported from USA and Canada, gradually multiplied. There exists now a big number of white shepherd dogs, pure-bred, over several generations, distributed throughout Europe. For that reason, since June 1991, these dogs have been registered as a new breed with the appendix of the Swiss Stud Book (LOS).	A SHORT HISTORICAL OVERVIEW The German Shepherd Dog, whose planned breeding commenced in the year 1899, after the founding of the GSD Verein, was bred from the central German and South German strains of the existing herding dogs of those times, with the final goal of creating a working dog, predisposed to high working aptitude. In order to reach this goal, the Breed Standard was laid down, which relates to the physical attributes, as well as to those of temperament and character.
BEHAVIOUR / CHARACTER Lively, without nervousness, attentive and watchful; towards strangers sometimes slightly aloof but never apprehensive or aggressive.	TEMPERAMENT The German Shepherd Dog must be of well balanced temperament, steady of nerve, self assured, absolutely free and easy, and (unless provoked) completely good natured, as well as alert and tractable. He must have courage, combative instinct and hardness, in order to be suitable as companion, watch, protection, service and herding dog.

<p>GENERAL APPEARANCE A powerful, well-muscled, medium-sized, white shepherd dog with erect ears, double coat or long double coat or long double coat; elongated shape; medium sized bone and elegant, harmonious outline. IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS FROM THE FCI STANDARD OF THE WSSD NO. 347 - Moderately long rectangular shape : body length (from the point of shoulder to point of buttock) to height at withers = 12 : 10. - The distance from the stop to the noseleather slightly beyond the distance from the stop to the occipital protuberance.</p>	<p>GENERAL APPEARANCE The German Shepherd Dog is medium sized, slightly elongated, powerful and well muscled, the bones dry and the overall structure firm. Important Proportions: The height of withers: for dogs is 60-65 cm (23½ - 25½ ins), and for bitches 55-60 cm (21½ - 23½ ins). The length of the body is greater than the height at the withers by about 10 to 17%.</p>
<p>Height at withers : Dogs 60 - 66 cm. Bitches 55 - 61 cm. Weight : Dogs : ca. 30 - 40 kg. Bitches : ca. 25 - 35 kg. Typical dogs with slight under- or oversize should not be eliminated.</p>	<p>Dogs: Height at withers 60-65 cm (23½ - 25½ ins) Weight 30-40 kg (66-88 lbs) Bitches: Height at withers 55-60 cm (21½ - 23½ ins) Weight 22-32 kg (48-71 lbs).</p>
<p>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. MINOR FAULTS : - Slight deer colour (light yellow or fawny shading) on eartips, back and upperside of the tail. - Partial loss of pigment of flecked appearance on noseleather, lips and/or eye rims. SERIOUS FAULTS : - Heavy appearance, too short build (square outline) - Masculinity or femininity not clearly defined . - Missing more than two PM1; the M3 are not taken into account. - Drop (hanging) ears, semi-pricked ears, button ears. - Strongly sloping backline. - Ringtail, kinky tail, hook tail, tail carried over back. - Soft, silky topcoat; woolly, curly, open coat; distinctly long hair without undercoat. - Distinct deer colour (distinct yellowish or tawny discolouring) on eartips, back and upperside of the tail. ELIMINATING FAULTS : Overly shy or aggressive. One eye or both eyes blue, protruding eyes. Entropion, ectropion. Over- or undershot mouth, wry mouth. Total loss of pigment on nose, lips and/or eye rims. Total loss of pigment in the skin and on the pads. Albinism.</p>	<p>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. Major Faults: Deviations from the above described Breed Standard that impair the working ability. Ear Faults: Too low set at the sides, tipped ears, inward tilted ears, ears not firm. Considerable pigment deficiencies. Strongly impaired 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: Weak character, savageness or nervousness. Proven "severe H.D". Monorchids and cryptorchids, as well as dogs with clearly uneven or atrophied (stunted) testicles. Disfiguring ear or tail defects. Deformities. Dentition faults, missing: 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. Jaw defects: Overshot 2mm or more. Undershot. Level bite in the whole region of the incisors. More than 1cm over or under size. Albinism. White coat colour (even with dark eyes and nails). Long double coat (Long Stockhaar): Long, wavy, topcoat not lying closely, with undercoat, feathering on ears and legs, bushy breeches and bushy tail forming flags below. Longcoat: Long, soft top coat without undercoat, usually with a parting down the back, flags on ears and legs and tail.</p>