

## Standards 2024

### ARC vs ADRK

ARC	ADRK
<p><b>General Appearance:</b> The ideal Rottweiler is a medium large, robust and powerful dog, black with clearly defined rust markings. His compact and substantial build denotes great strength, agility and endurance. Dogs are characteristically more massive throughout with larger frame and heavier bone than bitches. Bitches are distinctly feminine, but without weakness of substance or structure.</p>	<p><b>General Appearance</b> The Rottweiler is a medium to large size, stalwart dog, neither heavy nor light and neither leggy nor weedy. His correctly proportioned, compact and powerful build leads to the conclusion of great strength, agility and endurance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Size, Proportion, Substance:</b> Dogs - 24 inches to 27 inches. Bitches - 22 inches to 25 inches, with preferred size being mid-range of each sex. Correct proportion is of primary importance, as long as size is within the standard's range. The length of body, from prosternum to the rearmost projection of the rump, is slightly longer than the height of the dog at the withers, the most desirable proportion of the height to length being 9 to 10. The Rottweiler is neither coarse nor shelly. Depth of chest is approximately fifty percent (50%) of the height of the dog. His bone and muscle mass must be sufficient to balance his frame, giving a compact and very powerful appearance.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Important Proportions</b> The length of the body, measured from the point of the sternum (breast-bone) to the ischiatic tuberosity, should not exceed the height at the withers by, at most, 15 %.</p> <p><b>Size and weight</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For males is 61 - 68 cm</li> <li>• Height at withers:</li> <li>• 61 - 62 cm is small</li> <li>• 63 - 64 cm is medium height</li> <li>• 65 - 66 cm is large - correct</li> </ul> <p><b>height</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 67 - 68 cm is very large</li> <li>• Weight: Approximately 50 kg</li> <li>• For bitches is 56 - 63 cm</li> <li>• Height at withers:</li> <li>• 56 - 57 cm is small</li> <li>• 58 - 59 cm is medium height</li> <li>• 60 - 61 cm is large - correct</li> </ul> <p><b>height</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62 - 63 cm is very large</li> <li>• Weight: Approximately 42 kg</li> </ul>

ARC	ADRK
<p><b>Head:</b> Of medium length, broad between the ears; forehead line seen in profile is moderately arched; zygomatic arch and stop well developed with strong broad upper and lower jaws. The desired ratio of backskull to muzzle is 3 to 2.</p>	<p><b>Head</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cranial Region: Skull: Of medium length, relatively broad between the ears. Forehead line moderately arched as seen from the side. Occipital bone well developed</li> </ul>

<p>(Note this is exactly same ratio of the ADRK standard just written differently)  Forehead is preferred dry, however some wrinkling may occur when dog is alert.  Expression is noble, alert, and self-assured.  Eyes of medium size, almond shaped with well fitting lids, moderately deep-set, neither protruding nor receding. The desired color is a uniform dark brown.  Ears of medium size, pendant, triangular in shape; when carried alertly the ears are level with the top of the skull and appear to broaden it. Ears are to be set well apart, hanging forward with the inner edge lying tightly against the head and terminating at approximately mid-cheek.  Muzzle – Bridge is straight, broad at base with slight tapering towards tip. The end of the muzzle is broad with well developed chin.  Nose is broad rather than round and always black. Lips – Always black; corners closed; inner mouth pigment is preferred dark.  Bite and Dentition – Teeth 42 in number (20 upper, 22 lower), strong, correctly placed, meeting in a scissors bite – lower incisors touching inside of upper incisors.</p>	<p>without being conspicuous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop: Stop relatively strong. Frontal groove not too deep.</li> </ul> <p>Facial Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nose: Well developed, more broad than round with relatively large nostrils, always black.</li> <li>• Muzzle: The foreface should appear neither elongated nor shortened in relation to the cranial region. The ratio between the length of the muzzle and the length of the skull is about 1 to 1.5. (Note this is exactly same ratio of the ARC standard just written differently) Straight nasal bridge, broad at base, moderately tapered.</li> <li>• Lips: Black, close fitting, corner of the mouth not visible, gum as dark as possible.</li> <li>• Jaws / Teeth: Upper and lower jaw strong and broad. Strong, complete dentition (42 teeth) with scissor bite, the upper incisors closely overlapping the lower incisors.</li> <li>• Cheeks: Zygomatic arches pronounced.</li> <li>• Eyes: Of medium size, almond shaped, dark brown in colour. Eyelids close fitting.</li> <li>• Ears: Medium-sized, pendant, triangular, wide apart, set on high. With the ears laid forward close to the head, the skull appears to be broadened</li> <li>• Skin on the head: Overall tight fitting. When the dog is alert, the forehead may be slightly wrinkled.</li> </ul>

ARC	ADRK
<p>Neck, Topline, Body: Neck – Powerful, well muscled, moderately long, slightly arched and without loose skin. Topline- The back is firm and level, extending in a straight line from behind the withers to the croup. The back remains horizontal to the ground while the dog is moving</p>	<p>Neck: Strong, of fair length, well muscled, slightly arched, clean, free from throatiness, without excessive dewlap.</p> <p>Body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Back: Straight, strong, firm.</li> <li>• Loins: Short, strong and deep.</li> </ul>

<p>or standing. <b>Body</b> – The chest is roomy, broad and deep, reaching to elbow, with well pronounced forechest and well sprung, oval ribs. Back is straight and strong. Loin is short, deep and well muscled. Croup is broad, of medium length and only slightly sloping. Underline of a mature Rottweiler has a slight tuck-up. Males must have two normal testicles properly descended into the scrotum.</p> <p><b>Tail</b> – The set of the tail is more important than its length. Properly set, it gives an impression of elongation of the topline; carried slightly above horizontal when the dog is excited or moving. Docked, the tail is short, close to the body leaving one or two tail vertebrae. Undocked, the tail is carried straight or upward curved and may hang at rest.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Croup:</b> Broad, of medium length, slightly rounded. Neither flat nor falling away.</li> <li>• <b>Chest:</b> Roomy, broad and deep (approximately 50 % of the shoulder height) with well developed forechest and well sprung ribs.</li> <li>• <b>Belly:</b> Flanks not tucked up.</li> <li>• <b>Tail:</b> In natural condition, strong, level in extension of the upper line; while paying attention, when excited or while moving it can be carried upward in a light curve; at ease may be hanging. While positioned along the leg, the tail reaches approximately to the hocks or is a bit longer.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC.</b></p> <p><b>Forequarters:</b> Shoulder blade is long and well laid back. Upper arm equal in length to shoulder blade, set so elbows are well under body. Distance from withers to elbow and elbow to ground is equal. Legs are strongly developed with straight, heavy bone, not set close together. Pasterns are strong, springy and almost perpendicular to the ground. Feet are round, compact with well arched toes, turning neither in nor out. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong and black. Dewclaws may be removed.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Limbs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Forequarters:</b> Seen from the front, the front legs are straight and not placed too closely to each other. The forearm, seen from the side, stands straight. The slope of the shoulder blade is about 45 degrees to the horizontal.</li> <li>• <b>Shoulders:</b> Well laid back.</li> <li>• <b>Upper arm:</b> Close fitting to the body.</li> <li>• <b>Forearm:</b> Strongly developed and muscular.</li> <li>• <b>Pasterns:</b> Slightly springy, strong, not steep.</li> <li>• <b>Front feet:</b> Round, tight and well arched; pads hard; nails short, black and strong.</li> </ul>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Hindquarters:</b> Angulation of hindquarters balances that of forequarters. Upper thigh is fairly long, very broad and well muscled. Stifle joint is well turned. Lower thigh is long, broad and powerful, with extensive muscling leading into a strong hock joint. Rear pasterns are</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Hindquarters</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>General:</b> Seen from behind, legs straight and not too close together. When standing free, obtuse angles are formed between the dog's upper thigh and the hip bone, the upper thigh and the lower thigh and the</li> </ul>
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<p>nearly perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, hind legs are straight, strong and wide enough apart to fit with a properly built body. Feet are somewhat longer than the front feet, turning neither in nor out, equally compact with well arched toes. Pads are thick and hard. Nails short, strong, and black. Dewclaws must be removed.</p>	<p>metatarsal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upper thigh: Moderately long, broad and strongly muscled.</li> <li>• Lower thigh: Long, strongly and broadly muscled at top, sinewy.</li> <li>• Hocks: Sturdy well angulated hocks; not steep.</li> <li>• Hindfeet: Slightly longer than the front feet. Toes strong, arched, as tight as front feet</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Coat:</b> Outer coat is straight, coarse, dense, of medium length and lying flat. Undercoat should be present on neck and thighs, but the amount is influenced by climatic conditions. Undercoat should not show through outer coat. The coat is shortest on head, ears and legs, longest on breeching. The Rottweiler is to be exhibited in the natural condition with no trimming.</p> <p><b>Color:</b> Always black with rust to mahogany markings. The demarcation between black and rust is to be clearly defined. The markings should be located as follows: a spot over each eye; on cheeks; as a strip around each side of muzzle, but not on the bridge of the nose; on throat; triangular mark on both sides of prosternum; on forelegs from carpus downward to the toes; on inside of rear legs showing down the front of the stifle and broadening out to front of rear legs from hock to toes, but not completely eliminating black from rear of pasterns; under tail; black penciling on toes. The undercoat is gray, tan, or black. Quantity and location of rust markings is important and should not exceed ten percent of body color.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Coat</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Hair:</b> The coat consists of a top coat and an undercoat. The top coat is of medium length, coarse, dense and flat. The undercoat must not show through the top coat. The hair is a little longer on the hindlegs.</li> <li>• <b>Colour:</b> Black with clearly defined markings of a rich tan on the cheeks, muzzle, throat, chest and legs, as well as over both eyes and under the base of the tail.</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Gait:</b> The Rottweiler is a trotter. His movement should be balanced, harmonious, sure, powerful and unhindered, with strong forereach and a powerful rear drive. The motion is effortless, efficient, and ground-covering. Front and rear legs are thrown neither in nor out, as the</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Gait:</b> The Rottweiler is a trotting dog. In movement the back remains firm and relatively stable. Movement harmonious, steady, full of energy and unrestricted, with good stride.</p>
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<p>imprint of hind feet should touch that of forefeet. In a trot the forequarters and hindquarters are mutually coordinated while the back remains level, firm and relatively motionless. As speed increases the legs will converge under body towards a center line.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Temperament:</b> The Rottweiler is basically a calm, confident and courageous dog with a self assured aloofness that does not lend itself to immediate and indiscriminate friendships. A Rottweiler is self-confident and responds quietly and with a wait-and-see attitude to influences in his environment. He has an inherent desire to protect home and family, and is an intelligent dog of extreme hardiness and adaptability with a strong willingness to work, making him especially suited as a companion, guardian and general all-purpose dog. The behavior of the Rottweiler in the show ring should be controlled, willing and adaptable, trained to submit to examination of mouth, testicles, etc. An aloof or reserved dog should not be penalized, as this reflects the accepted character of the breed. An aggressive or belligerent attitude towards other dogs should not be faulted. A judge shall excuse from the ring any shy Rottweiler.</p> <p>A dog shall be judged fundamentally shy if, refusing to stand for examination, it shrinks away from the judge. A dog that in the opinion of the judge menaces or threatens him/her, or exhibits any sign that it may not be safely approached or examined by the judge in the normal manner, shall be excused from the ring. A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring shall be disqualified.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Behaviour / Temperament</b></p> <p>The Rottweiler is good-natured, placid in basic disposition, very devoted, obedient, biddable and eager to work. His appearance is natural and rustic, his behaviour self-assured, steady and fearless. He reacts to his surroundings with great alertness and at the same time even-tempered.</p>

**Faults and disqualifications**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ARC</b></p> <p><b>Summary: Faults – The foregoing is a description of the ideal Rottweiler. Any</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ADRK</b></p> <p><b>Faults</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Any departure from the</b></li> </ul>
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structural fault that detracts from the above described working dog must be penalized to the extent of the deviation.

**Serious Faults – Lack of proportion, undersized, oversized, reversal of sex characteristics (bitchy dogs, doggy bitches).**

**Serious Faults – Yellow (bird of prey) eyes, eyes of different color or size, hairless eye rim.**

**Serious Faults – Improper ear carriage (creased, folded or held away from cheek/head).**

**Serious Faults – Total lack of mouth pigment (pink mouth).**

**Serious Faults – Level bite; any missing tooth.**

**Faults – Tails with kinks, strong lateral deviation, or ringtails.**

**Fault – Wavy coat.**

**Serious Faults – Open, excessively short, or curly coat; total lack of undercoat; any trimming that alters the length of the natural coat.**

**Disqualification – Entropion. Ectropion.**

**Disqualifications – Overshot, undershot (when incisors do not touch or mesh); wry mouth; two or more missing teeth.**

**Disqualification – Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males.**

**Disqualification – Unilateral cryptorchid or cryptorchid males.**

**Disqualification – Long coat.**

**Disqualification-A dog that in the opinion of the judge attacks any person in the ring**

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.

- **General appearance: Light, weedy, leggy appearance. Light in bone and muscle.**

- **Head: Hound-type head.**

**Narrow, light, too short, long, coarse or excessively molossoid head; excessively broad skull, (lack of stop, too little stop or too strong stop). Very deep frontal groove.**

- **Foreface: Long, pointed or too short muzzle (any muzzle shorter than 40 percent of the length of the head is too short); split nose; Roman nose (convex nasal bridge) or dish-faced (concave nasal bridge); acquiline nose; pale or spotted nose (butterfly nose).**

- **Lips: Pendulous, pink or patchy; corner of lips visible.**

- **Jaws: Narrow lower jaw.**

- **Bite: Pincer bite. Molars of the underjaw not standing in one line.**

- **Cheeks: Strongly protruding.**

- **Eyes: Light, deep set. Also too full and round eyes; loose eyelids.**

- **Ears: Set on too low or too high, heavy, long, slack or turned backwards. Also flying ears or ears not carried symmetrically.**

- **Neck: Too long, thin, lacking muscle. Showing dewlap or throaty.**

- **Body: Too long, too short or too narrow.**

- **Back: Too long, weak; sway-back or roach back.**

- **Croup: Too sloping, too short, too flat or too long.**

- **Chest: Flat ribbed or barrel shaped. Too narrow behind.**

- **Tail: Set on too high or too low.**

- **Forequarters: Narrow, crooked or not parallel standing front legs. Steep shoulder placement. Loose or out at elbow. Too**

long, too short or too straight in upper arm.  
Weak or steep pastern. Splayed feet. Too flat or too arched toes. Deformed toes. Light coloured nails.

- **Hindquarters:** Flat thighs, hocks too close, cow hocks or barrel hocks. Joints with too little or too much angulation. Dewclaws.

- **Skin:** Wrinkles on head.

- **Coat:** Soft, too short or too long. Wavy coat; lack of undercoat.

- **Colour:** Markings of incorrect colour, not clearly defined. Markings which are too spread out.

#### **Severe Faults**

- **General appearance:** Too molossoïd type and heavy general appearance.

- **Skin:** Skin at the head strongly wrinkled, strong wrinkles in the area of the forehead, the muzzle and the cheeks, strong dewlap.

- **Gait:** Sluggish action while trotting.

#### **Eliminating Faults**

- **Aggressive or overly shy dogs.**
- **Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.**

- **Behaviour:** Anxious, shy, cowardly, gun-shy, vicious, excessively suspicious, nervous animals.

- **General appearance:** Distinct reversal of sexual type, i.e. feminine dogs or masculine bitches.

- **Teeth:** Overshot or undershot bite, wry mouth; lack of one incisive tooth, one canine, one premolar and one molar.

- **Eyes:** Entropion, ectropion, yellow eyes, different coloured eyes.

- **Tail:** Kink tail, ring tail, with strong lateral deviation, natural bobtail.

- **Hair:** Definitely long or wavy coat.

- **Colour:** Dogs which do not

	<p><b>show the typical Rottweiler colouring of black with tan markings. White markings.</b></p> <p><b>N.B.:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Male animals must have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.</b></li><li>• <b>Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.</b></li></ul>