

Korean Jindo Club of GB (provisional)

Extended Breed Standard



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History of the Korean Jindo



- Many theories as to the origin of the breed have been put forward. The one that is best substantiated is that the Jindo is indigenous to the Korean peninsula.
- This has been proved by the discovery of the remains of dogs in shell mounds dating from the Paleolithic era.
- The Jindo is Korea's most famous dog and is named after the Island of the south-west coast of the Korean peninsula.

History of the Korean Jindo



- Jindo Island is accessible by just one road, which crosses Grand Jindo Bridge, built in the late 1970's. This bridge links Jindo Island to mainland Korea. As you reach the island side of the bridge two larger than life statues of Jindo Gae, (Jindo Dog) confront you. Below the statues you will find island policeman on duty. This is a checkpoint monitoring dogs entering and leaving the island. Jindo Island is a “leash free” environment and many Jindo's wander freely.

A National Treasure



- The Korean Government has designated the Jindo Gae as a National Treasure Number 53.
- ‘National Treasure’ is the highest honour which can be given to a precious cultural artifacts, animals or persons.

Research Centre on Jindo Island



- A breeding Institute which welcomes visitors was created on Jindo Island in 1999 with the aim of preserving the purity of the breed.
- Approximately 80 adult dogs are housed here and used in the institutes breeding programme. The quality of the dogs bred there is excellent and much progress has been made since its establishment, something the Institute is extremely proud of.
- Through the interest and guidance of Samsung Chairman, Kum-Hee Lee, the original club in Korea was established in 1979.

Baekgu

Jindos are beloved and renowned for their unwavering loyalty and devotion to their owners. “Baekgu, a seven year old Jindo who, after being sold to a new owner 180 miles away, returned seven months later, exhausted but ecstatic to be with his original owner again.

He remained at his owner’s side until he passed away, and was later memorialized in the village with a tombstone, a bronze statue and a stone monument inscribed with “Growing children should learn from the loyal white dog.”



The First Six



The first Jindo imported into the UK arrived at Overhill Kennels in 2002.

This was a white male named General of Morningcalm.

General did much to promote the breed, making appearances on television and in the national press.

He also for many years made personal appearances on the Samsung stand at Crufts and at Discover Dogs.

The First Six

Combined efforts by Samsung International, The Jindo Island Breeding Centre and Meg Purnell-Carpenter enabled the establishment of this rare breed outside of Jindo Island.

Shortly after General's arrival five more Jindos were imported. These dogs were to lay the foundation of the breed in the UK.

They were the first to be officially exported from the Island to anywhere in the world. It was, and still is, imperative to the Breeding Centre that all dogs exported from the Island should be pure bred.

The First Six



General of Morningcalm



Junsong Of Morningcalm



Jinil Of Morningcalm



Rose of Morningcalm

White Bitch

Heeon of Morningcalm

Fawn Dog

Jilan of Morningcalm

Purity of the Breed

Up until 2022 in order to register an imported Jindo with the English Kennel Club the original Pedigree, stamped by the Magistrate of Jindo Island, must be presented.

It is the official Magistrates stamp that guarantees the purity of the dog.

The Club holds a register of all pure Jindo Island Dogs, and their offspring.

History - UK Timeline

- **2002** - The first Korean Jindo arrives in the UK - General of Morningcalm
- **2003/04** - 5 more Jindo arrive in the UK - including the General's Dam in whelp to a black and tan dog.
- **2005** - The 1st litter bred in the UK was born at Overhill Kennels
- **2006** - The breed was 1st registered with the KC, and placed on the Import Register.
- **2007** - The first Korean Jindo's are shown in the UK at WKC, where the General of Morning wins BD & BOB and Morningcalm Solitaire BOS.

UK Timeline

- **2013** - Korean Jindo's are shown at CRUFTS for the first time. All 3 qualified dogs were placed.
- **2015** - Int Ch Morningcalm Hot Chestnut of Overhill is the first Korean Jindo to win Best Import Register at CRUFTS
- **2017** - The Inaugural meeting of the Korean Jindo Club of GB is held at Bath Championship show.
- **2020**- Morningcalm White Wizard at Snowtrekka (AI) becomes the 1st Korean Jindo to win BIS at Gloucester & District Canine Society Open Show.
- **2022**- Morningcalm White Wizard at Snowtrekka (AI) is the first Korean Jindo to win the Show Certificate of Excellence.

General Appearance



- Medium size, balanced, well muscled and agile, with erect ears and a curled or sickle tail.

Characteristics



- Keen expression, showing strength and alertness, yet dignified. Originally used for hunting and guarding.
- Alert & Watchful
- Intelligent
- Excellent Hunters
- Quiet and Clean in the home.

Temperament



- *Spirited, brave, with strong hunting instinct.*
Loyal to their owner.
- Confident and Self-Assured
- Never shy or aggressive
- Quick to Learn
- Fantastic watch dogs, they only bark for a reason

Head And skull



- Of medium size and in proportion to the body. When viewed from above, head forms a blunt triangle without coarseness. Free of wrinkle. Definite stop, which should not be abrupt, and a slight furrow extending over the forehead. Cheeks moderately developed but without loose skin. Muzzle straight, of moderate depth. Ratio of nose to stop and stop to occiput is 2 to 3. Lips tight and black. In white dogs, flesh colour is permissible on nose and lips.

Head And Skull



- When looking at the head proportions it is important to measure from the occiput to the nose. The stop needs to be well defined, a lack of stop make the muzzle look over long, but too abrupt and the forehead becomes shorter and changes the whole expression.
- Pigment, flesh coloured nose and lips are permissible on white dogs, all things being equal darker pigment would be preferred.

Head And Skull

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Eyes



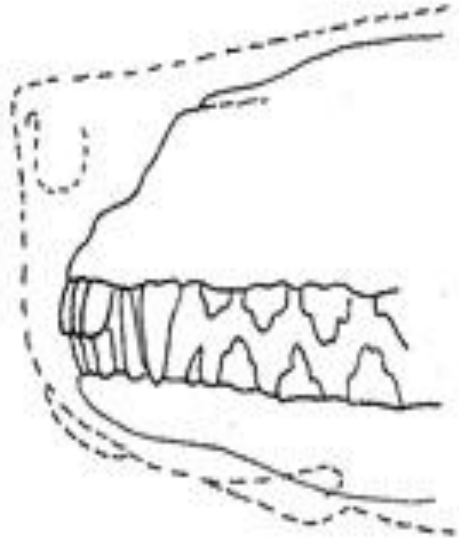
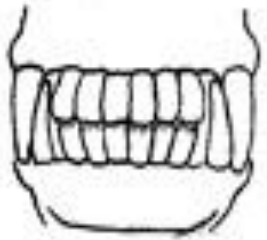
- Relatively small, almond shaped, obliquely set and placed well apart.
Dark brown, clear and bright.
- Relatively small in conjunction with the size of the head, but never so small they look piggy.
- Almond Shape - Never round or protruding
- Obliquely set, only very slightly sloping
- Incorrect shape or size can spoil an otherwise good expression

Ears



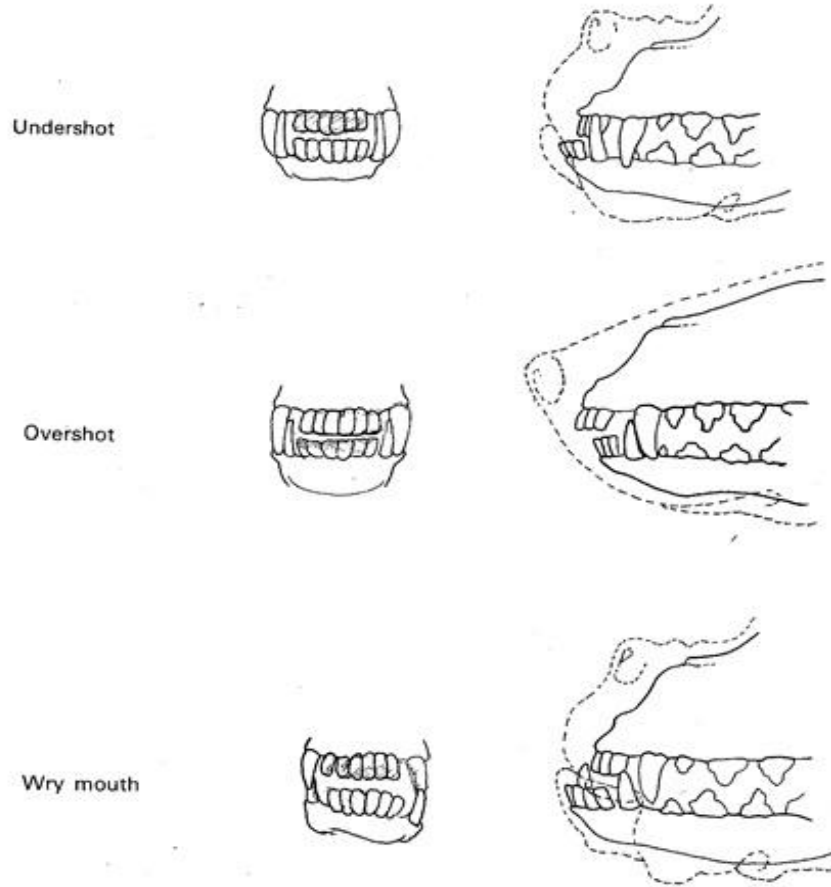
- Medium size, triangular in shape, thick and perfectly erect. Set neither high nor low, inclining slightly forward in line with the back of the neck.
- The ears are erect sloping gently forwards in line with the arch of the neck.
- They are medium sized and should look in balance with the head.
- The ear leather should be thick and inner and outer ear covered in shorter velvety hair.
- The ears are very mobile, an excited dog may carry them on top of the head, whilst a bored dog can be seen to have them sliding of the slides
- It is quite common for the ears not to be fully erect at 6 months.

Mouth



- Jaws strong with a perfect, regular and complete scissor bite, i.e. upper teeth closely overlapping lower teeth and set square to the jaws.
- **Upper Jaw** Incisors=6 Canines=2
Premolars=8 Molars=4 =20
Lower Jaw Incisors=6 Canines=2
Premolars=8 Molars=6 =22
=42 teeth in total

Incorrect Mouths



- As a breed we don't see many incorrect bites but missing premolars is something breeders need to keep an eye on.

Neck



- *Slightly arched, medium length, thick and muscular, without dewlap.*
- Medium does not mean long or short, it is absolutely in the middle. A good rule of thumb if the neck is long enough to have a “slight” arch its long enough, if it looks elegant its too long

Forequarters



- Shoulders strong, powerful, moderately laid back. Elbows set close to the body. Forelegs straight and parallel when viewed from the front. Pasterns slightly sloping.
- This young dog shows a very good front, the layback of shoulder gives a neck that is moderately long, allowing the ears to be forward of the withers.

Body



- *Slightly longer, measured from point of shoulder to point of buttock, than height at withers. Level back, ribs well sprung with well-developed brisket. Firmly muscled loin. Moderate tuck up.*

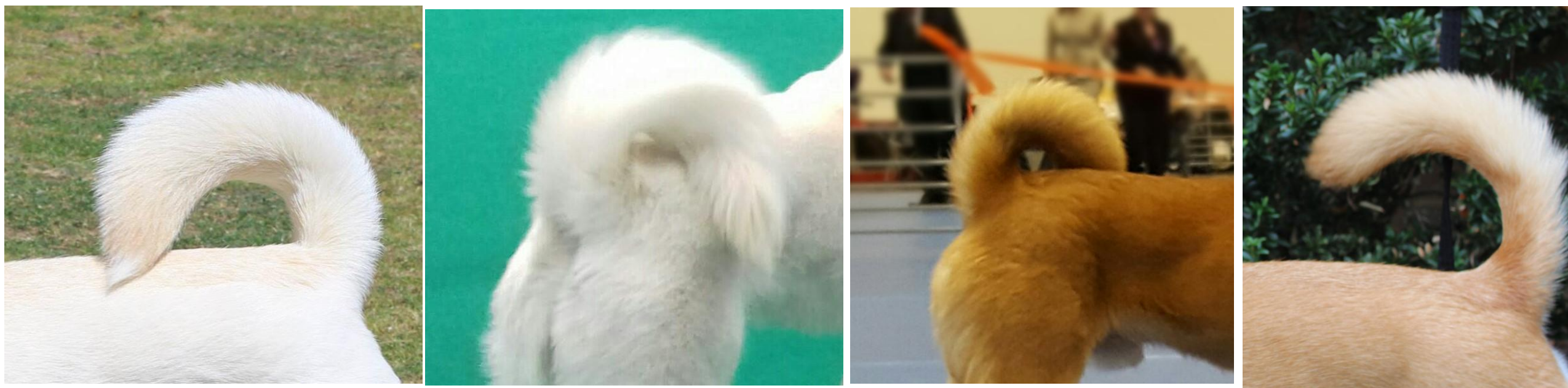
Hindquarters



- Strong and muscular, well-developed thighs with moderate turn of stifle. Hocks strong and well let down, but with only moderate angulation, turning neither in nor out.

Tail

- *In balance with the body. Set on high, thick and carried curled or curved as a sickle. Profusely feathered.*
- All of these tails are correct.



Gait / Movement



- Resilient and vigorous with strides of moderate length. At the trot, the back remains firm and level. Head carried high, but as pace increases the head is sometimes carried lower, almost at the level of the shoulders.

Gait / Movement



- Effortless, brisk, efficient, economical, no exaggeration from any angle
- At the trot the hind foot should fall into the print left by the front foot. As a moderately angulated breed they should not overreach, no matter how flashy it looks it should not be rewarded.
- Effective reach and drive and easily gets from A to B
- Head will usually lower as speed increases but level topline maintained

Feet



- Cat like, very tight. Pads thick and well cushioned, turning neither in nor out. Nails strong, preferably black.
- Feet should be, *rounded*, neat and *cat-like*
- Pads are firm and well-cushioned, giving rise to *well arched toes*
- Long, flat, splayed or hare feet are all faults and may be seen more often in dogs with weak pasterns.

Coat



- Outer coat coarse, straight and standing off the body with soft, dense undercoat. Coat at neck, withers and rump slightly longer than on the rest of the body. Hair on tail and thighs more profuse.

Colour

Black

Black & Tan Tan markings restricted to spot over each eye, cheeks, inside of ears, legs and tail.

Fawn

Red Fawn Red in various shades from deepest red to pale fawn; may have fainter markings on muzzle, cheeks, chest, belly and back.

White may have gold tinges on ears and legs.

Wolf Grey

Black, Black & Tan and Wolf Grey have not yet been seen in the UK

Whites



White with Gold Markings



White

Red / Fawn



Deep Red with Mask



Pale Fawn

Size

- Dogs 48-53 cms (19-20³/₄ ins). Ideally 51 cms (20 ins).
- Bitches 46-51 cms (18-20 ins). Ideally 48 cms (19 ins).

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 and on the dog's ability to perform its traditional work
- NOTE - Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.