



DOMMERKOMPENDIUM

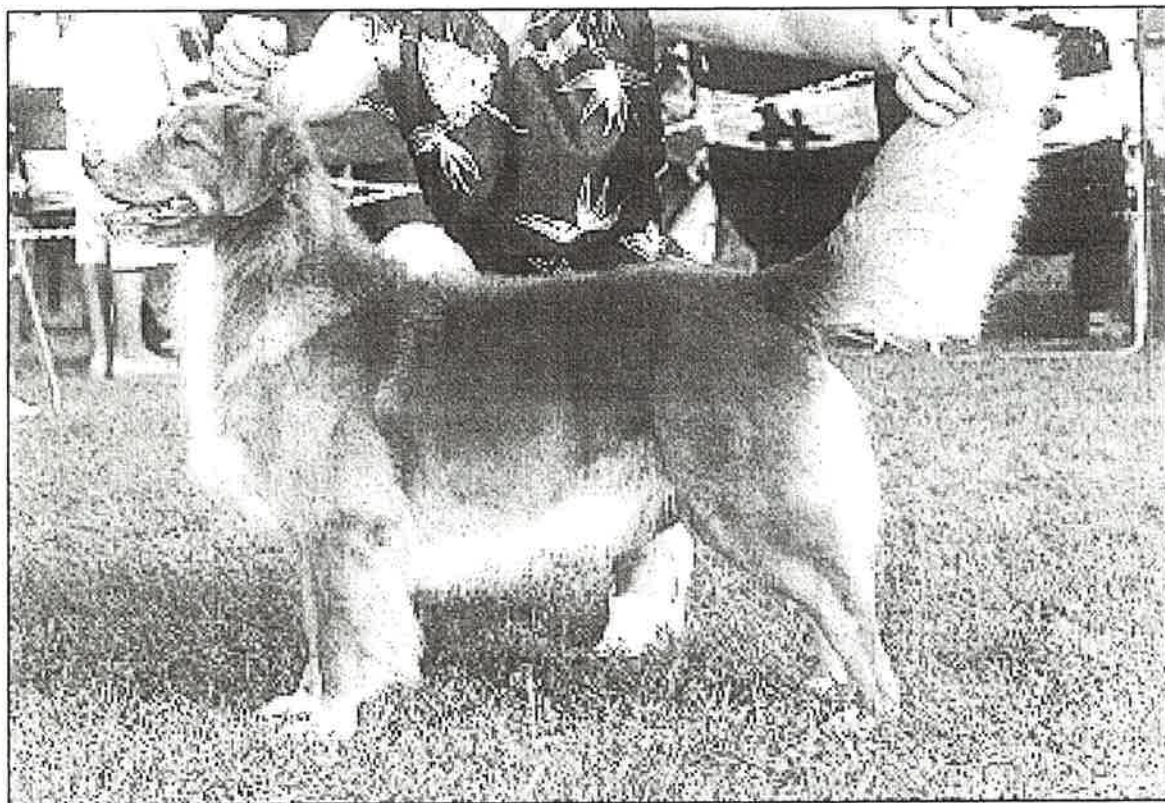
SVARSTAD, 18. - 19. NOVEMBER 1995

FOR

**CHESAPEAKE BAY RETRIEVER
CURLY COATED RETRIEVER
NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER**



**NOVA SCOTIA DUCK
TOLLING RETRIEVER**
(Toller)



AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT THE STANDARD FOR THE RETRIEVER (NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING)

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ORIGINS

The origins of the Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever are uncertain. There are several theories, each of which has its defenders, but no one can say for sure just how this smallest of all the retrieving breeds actually developed.

I understand that the Swedish Toller Club is promoting the idea that the Toller contains some genes from Arctic Spitz-type dogs- this may be so, indeed an old newspaper article lists a small Spitz-type dog as one of the breeds likely to have gone into Toller makeup. It is debatable whether this was introduced, as were most other breeds, after European settlement of Canada, or was part of the makeup of small dogs used by the local Indian tribes to attract ducks. Many North American Indian tribes had large, shaggy dogs used for pulling sleds or "travois" - these dogs may very well be behind the present-day Newfoundland, some of whose genes may have gone into the Toller - if so, probably through ancestors similar to those of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever. Chesapeake and Toller puppies do look very much alike.

Another theory with its share of supporters is that early French settlers brought ancestors of the tolling dog with them from Brittany - it is also possible that forebears of the Brittany Spaniel belong in this category. There certainly is a very strong likeness between some Toller and Brittany heads.

My own favourite theory is that the Dutch Koikerhond is a likely ancestor. Koikerhonden have been used for centuries to lure ducks into nets, this being the favourite method of harvesting large numbers of waterfowl before the use of guns became widespread. The practice survives to this day in England, where the use of a small foxlike dog to lure ducks into wide-mouthed nets, or pipes, was a common method of hunting. The last surviving decoy in England is in East Anglia, where, today, Tollers are being used in a way similar to that of their ancestors, luring ducks into the pipes for banding to catalogue their future movements. David Hancock, an English authority on old breeds of dogs, is convinced that the "Red Decoy Dog" written about in 16th century England is an ancestor of the Toller, as well as of the Tweed Water Spaniel, which contributed to the development of several of today's retrievers. The Decoy Dog was found in the later Middle Ages mainly in the low flatlands of East Anglia, where a considerable wool trade went on with weavers in Flanders, which now constitutes parts of Belgium and Holland. So it seems quite possible that the Koikerhond came to England during this period.

Whatever its ancestry, it is sure that by the mid-nineteenth century a smallish, fox-like tolling dog was well established in Yarmouth County, in southwestern Nova Scotia. Descriptions of tolling around the Chesapeake Bay area, far to the south, exist, so it seems that at one time this method of hunting was used from Chesapeake Bay right up to Northern New Brunswick. It appears that it eventually died out everywhere but in Southwest Nova Scotia and, possibly, parts of the New Brunswick coast where the Acadians, descendants of early French settlers expelled by the British in the mid-eighteenth century, eventually returned to settle.

A much-quoted story about the Toller being developed around 1870 with crosses of a liver Flat-Coated Retriever to spaniel-like dogs is pretty well ruled out by most fanciers today. Early breed writings speculate that such dogs as Flat-Coated and Chesapeake Bay Retrievers, little yellow farm collies, and various spaniel-like dogs were used in the refinement of the Tollers we know today. It is also quite likely that a few Irish Setter genes were introduced for correct colouration and, given the tenacity of Tollers on the hunt, I would not be surprised to find a dash of terrier. I also strongly suspect that the Golden Retriever may have been introduced in the 1950s and 1960s. This could account for some of today's colour variations in the Toller, and also for such negetaves as hip dysplasia and Progressive Retinal Atrophy.

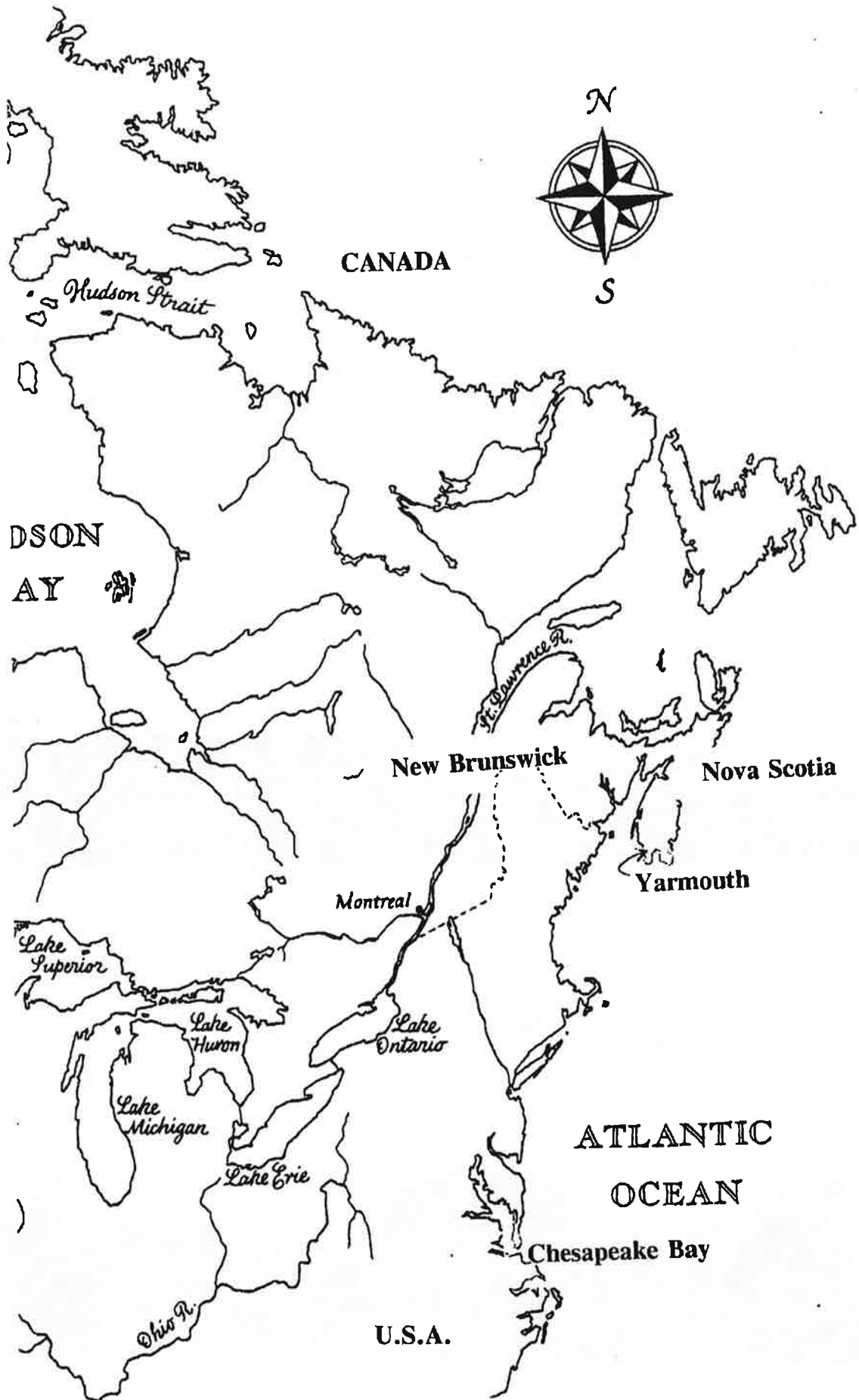
CURRENT STATUS

The Toller continues to this day to be the hunting dog of choice in southwestern Nova Scotia, where the terrain of marshes and lakes near the sea lends itself to tolling, or luring, waterfowl with the use of a trained dog. As well as being fine water retrievers, Tollers also do very well flushing and retrieving upland game birds such as grouse, pheasant and partridge and in Scandinavia have also been trained to find deer and rabbits, as well as birds, and drive them towards the guns.

In the past twenty-five years the dog has experienced a remarkable spread, first across Canada, then down to the United States and finally, in the early 1980s, into Scandinavia. Now there are Tollers in Holland, France, Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. They were also recently introduced into Australia. The main European stronghold remains, however, in Scandinavia. Whether the tolling dog will be preserved here for its original purpose is questionable, given the Scandinavian hunting methods. It is necessary to guard against losing the Toller's smaller stature in order to develop a dog better suited to local hunting conditions.

THE TOLLER STANDARD

The original Toller Standard was written by Col. C.W. Colwell when he was making arrangements to have the Toller recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club in 1945. Many Toller fanciers in Yarmouth disagreed with the bigger heights and weights given in the original standard and they were also disturbed by descriptions lessening the white markings favoured by tolling men. The committee formed in 1979 to revise the Standard took these views into account so that when the current CKC Standard came into effect in 1982, a majority of fanciers felt it was a much-needed improvement on the original. When the Toller was accepted into the Federation Cynologique Internationale



nationale (FCI) in 1982 the revised CKC Standard was adopted for FCI countries and the fledgling NSDTRC (USA) also used the Canadian Standard. The US Club is now in the process of slightly altering its Standard to conform with AKC requirements and the Canadian Toller Club is also considering a few revisions.

OFFICIAL CANADIAN KENNEL CLUB BREED STANDARD FOR THE RETRIEVER (NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING)

Origin and Purpose: The Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever was developed in Nova Scotia in the early 19th century to toll (or lure) and retrieve waterfowl. The tolling dog runs, jumps and plays along the shoreline in full view of a flock of ducks, occasionally disappearing from sight and then reappearing, aided by the hidden hunter, who throws small sticks or a ball for the dog. The dog's playful actions arouse the curiosity of the ducks swimming offshore and they are lured within gunshot range. The Toller is subsequently sent out to retrieve the dead or wounded birds.

This is simply a very brief introduction to the breed, with a rudimentary description of the tolling technique. Perhaps the word "rafted" instead of "swimming" would be more appropriate -rafting denotes a flock of ducks floating well offshore, it is these birds which the tolling dog lures within range, but flying birds have also succumbed to the Toller's lure, and this should be noted.



General Appearance: The Toller is a medium-sized, powerful, compact, balanced, well-muscled dog; medium to heavy in bone, with a high degree of agility, alertness and determination. Many Tollers have a slightly sad expression until they go to work, when their aspect changes to intense concentration and excitement. At work, the dog has a speedy, rushing action, with the head carried out almost level with the back and the heavily-feathered tail in constant motion.

The General Appearance section of any Standard is really a short precis of the breed. A desirable addition here would be: "Structure of the ideal Toller should indicate an anatomy that enables the dog to do its work, both retrieving and swimming, in an effortless, efficient way."

The use of the term "compact" has aroused queries in the past. The Oxford Dictionary has this definition: "Closely or neatly packed together", wording which should not be confused with "short bodied." The Toller is a "compact" retriever in a body smaller than those of the other retrieving breeds, rather like a "compact" car, but it is a remarkably powerful retriever for its size. "Powerful" should not be interpreted to mean "the bigger the better."

Nothing is said about ratio of length to height in the Toller Standard but it would be safe to say that most Tollers are slightly longer from point of forechest (prosternum) to pinbone (ischium) than from top of withers to the ground. A really square dog will not have the required reach and drive as his body will be too short to allow proper freedom of movement. Many Tollers are too long in the back or loin areas to balance their length of leg.

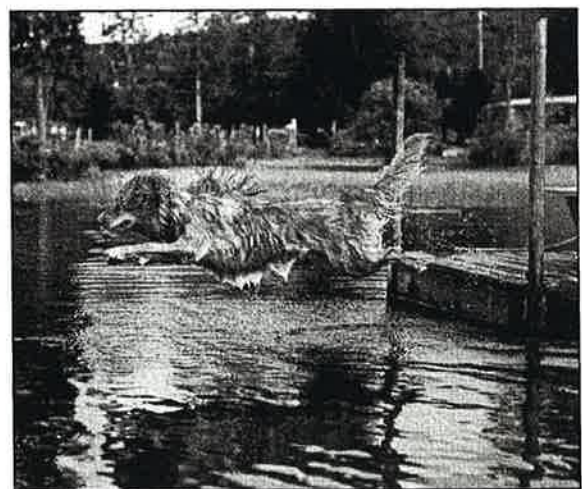
Balance is of prime importance in any breed - requiring correct proportions of head and neck to body; height to length; bone and substance to frame, and angulation of fore to hind quarters. Each part should flow smoothly into the next, with no one part showing any exaggeration. The Toller is a moderate dog in shape, size and appearance with nothing exaggerated.

The original Standard called for a dog "very heavy in bone" and this was lessened in the revision. A dog of very heavy bone may not have the degree of agility called for in the Standard but agility is not just a matter of bone, but also of musculature and determination. General consensus seems to be that medium but strong bone is ideal for the Toller. In this way Tollers which are really heavy in bone and overall structure are to be penalized in the showing, as are those specimens which are very fine-boned, with accompanying lightness of frame, thus lacking the desired substance.

Many show judges look for bright, happy Tollers - however, the description of a "slightly sad expression" was included in the original standard and is still applicable to a number of Tollers today. A show judge will never see the "rushing action" and "intense concentration" described, but anyone who knows the Toller at work or even at play will instantly recognize these traits. Moderation is the key to the Toller except in working attitude. Tollers are not moderate in their enthusiasm to retrieve, nor should they be.

Historically, the Toller was bred for a slight resemblance to the Eastern Red Fox, at a distance - a foxy expression is often looked for but to take the vulpine analogy to its logical conclusion would require a dog with prick ears, black legs and a very snipey muzzle!

Faults: Dogs of too heavy or too fine bone, with either too much or not enough substance. Dogs lacking balance or proper proportion.



Temperament: The Toller is highly intelligent, easy to train, and has great endurance. A strong and able swimmer, he is a natural and tenacious retriever on land and from water, setting himself for springy action the moment the slightest indication is given that retrieving is required. His strong retrieving desire and playfulness are qualities essential to his tolling ability.

The Toller may be easy to train, but many are also somewhat "soft" in temperament, not accepting harsh training. Training should be kept fun or else the dog will become bored, resentful or timid. The Toller's native intelligence and inborn instincts to do the job for which it was bred are strong and it often resists efforts to instil other methods of working. Tollers will thrive on imaginative training which holds their interest.

A highly-charged retrieving drive is often allied with a calmer attitude to life when the dog is not at work. Hyper-active Tollers may make great hunters, if they can sit still in a blind, but they are not ideal house companions. A self-confident, exuberant, enthusiastic, stylish retriever which is also calm at home is the ideal. Such a dog makes a wonderful family pet as well as a great hunting companion.

Some long-time breeders are worried about an increase in aggressiveness in the Toller. I was not at all happy with the amount of growling and snarling I heard going on both in and outside the rings during the 1993 Swedish Toller Specialty Show which I judged with Ing-Marie Hagelin. Breeders and judges alike must guard against aggression, it is not a typical Toller trait.

Faults: Shyness or aggression. Aggression to people or other dogs should not be tolerated, but keep in mind that the Toller IS like other dogs in matters of territory or sex!



Size: Ideal height for males over 18 months is 19-20 in.(48-51 cm.); females over 18 months 18-19 in.(45-48 cm.) One inch (3cm.) over or under ideal height is allowed. Weight should be in proportion to the height and bone of the dog. Guidelines are 45-51 lb.(20-23 kg.) for adult males; bitches 37-43 lb.(17-20 kg.)

When these heights and weights were decided upon, the original Standard, which decreed a minimum of 20 1/2 ins. (52 cm.) as ideal for an adult male, was the blueprint. Most Yarmouth Tolling men strongly disagreed with this section, asserting that the true Yarmouth Toller was a far smaller dog, so it was decided to reduce minimum heights and corresponding weights. I feel that 19-19 1/2 ins. (48-49.5 cm.) is ideal for a mature male and 17 1/2-18" (43.5-45 cm.) for a full-grown bitch. Deviations from these sizes could be penalized according to the amount of the deviation. Present weights would have to be reduced in accordance with the lesser size and preferred medium bone, approximately 3 lb.(1.5 kg.) We must NEVER forget that the Toller is the smallest of all the retrievers.

Faults: Deviations from ideal size should be penalized according to the amount of deviation.



Coat and Colour: The Toller was bred to retrieve from icy waters and must have a water-repellent double coat of medium length and softness with a softer, dense undercoat. The coat may have a slight wave on the back but is otherwise straight. Some winter coats may form a long, loose curl at the throat. Featherings are soft at the throat, behind the ears and at the back of the thighs, and forelegs are moderately feathered. Colour is various shades of red or orange with lighter featherings and underside of tail, and usually at least one of the following white markings - tip of tail, feet (not extending beyond the pasterns), chest, and blaze. A dog of otherwise high quality is not to be penalized for lack of white. The pigment of the nose, lips, and eye rims to be flesh-coloured, blending with coat, or black.

The Toller must have a thick, water-repellent double coat of medium length and texture, neither as hard as that of a short-coated breed nor silky as that of a Setter. Hair on the skull and muzzle is short and fine. Tollers have varying textures and lengths of coat, but the thickness of the coat is more important than the length. Because of frigid water temperatures, the dogs must have a soft, dense undercoat except when in summer coat. An over-abundance of coat can create a problem in the water and with burrs, but the water-shedding properties are what determines the best water coat, not the length. The topcoat should feel very slightly harsh to the hand but not really hard, nor should it be overly-soft or silky. There is no oily feel to the coat, as there is in some other water breeds.

We are beginning to see Tollers appear in the showring with coats which are brushed up and back-combed, moussed and blow-dried. This is a travesty of a true Toller coat, and should be penalized. The coat may be slightly wavy but should otherwise lie fairly flat and straight. Featherings (the soft hair found behind the ears and at the back of the thighs) should not be too profuse - those behind the ears are usually trimmed for show. Many Tollers have thick "culottes" and these should not be trimmed.

Whiskers are important to any dog, but especially to one which may be used for hunting. Toller whiskers should not be trimmed for cosmetic reasons only.

The section on colour is a trifle unclear - perhaps the best description of ideal Toller colour is "bright coppery red" - keeping a piece of brightly-polished copper in mind. Many fanciers love a dark red colour but care must be taken to avoid an Irish Setter red. Orange is a difficult color to define, keep in mind the orange of an orange belton English Setter or a Brittany Spaniel. Featherings are almost always lighter than the rest of the coat. The Toller is a red dog, not pale fawn nor almost the colour of a Weimaraner. These colours do occur in the breed but are undesirable. There have been documented instances of a lighter-coloured dog being used to toll ducks on a very dark, overcast day, but the colour should be a pale red-gold rather than light fawn or a mousey silver.

Since the primary job of the tolling dog is to attract flying or rafted ducks, white markings are a definite aid and are a Toller trademark. A dog with no white is very rare, and some white is almost essential for true Toller type. The Standard clearly states where these markings should be but does not demand that all dogs have all markings. Nearly all Tollers have some white on the feet and chest - a white tail tip is highly prized and is most noticeable when the dog is afield. A white blaze is attractive but not essential - the Standard does not penalize a dog for lack of white but good white markings could make the difference between two otherwise equal dogs.

The requirement for white "not above the pasterns" has caused a lot of argument - some maintain that dogs with even a tiny bit of white above the top of the pasterns should be discarded for show. Here, as everywhere, common sense should prevail. A little white above the top of the pastern, if it be on the inside of the leg, does not detract from the dog's appearance. A solid white leg, almost up to the brisket, however, is to be discouraged. Some earlier experimental breedings produced pups which resembled long-tailed Brittany spaniels, white with red markings. By limiting the amount of white on legs as well as disallowing white on the trunk of the dog behind the chest, breeders hope to avoid producing such pups in the future. The Toller is supposed to bear a slight resemblance to a fox and foxes most certainly are not red and white - rather varying shades of red with white around the mouth extending to the chest, and sometimes with white on the tail.

A flesh-coloured nose has become something of a Toller trademark, but the Standard allows dark brown and black - the darker the dog, the darker can be the pigment. All pigment must, however, match.

Faults: Any colour other than varying shades of red or orange; patches of black, grey or silver in coat; open, standoff coat; coat too short or too long; lack of undercoat; coat not lying fairly flat or over-groomed. White on trunk of dog or extending beyond top of pasterns all around the leg. Nose, lip and eye-rim pigment not matching or blending with coat, unless black. If the latter, then all must match.



GOOD COLOURS



FAULTY COLOURS



Head: SKULL: The head is clean-cut and slightly wedge-shaped. The broad skull is only slightly rounded, the occiput not prominent and the cheeks flat. A good measurement for an average male would be 5 1/2 in. (14cm.) between the ears, tapering to 1 1/2 in. (3.8 cm.) at the bridge of the nose. Length of head is approximately 9 in.(23 cm.) from nose to occiput, but the head must be in proportion to body size. The stop is moderate.

MUZZLE tapers in a clean line from stop to nose, with the lower jaw strong but not prominent. The underline of the muzzle runs almost in a straight line from the corner of the lip to corner of the jawbone, with depth at the stop being greater than at the nose. Hair on the muzzle is short and fine.

NOSE tapers from bridge to tip, with nostrils well open. Colour should blend with that of the coat or be black.

MOUTH: lips fit fairly tightly, forming a gentle curve in profile, with no heaviness in flews. The correct bite is tight scissors, full dentition is required. Jaws are strong enough to carry a sizeable bird, and softness in mouth is essential.

EYES set well apart, almond-shaped, medium-sized. Color, amber to brown. Expression is friendly, alert and intelligent. Flesh around the eyes should be the same colour as the lips.

EARS triangular, of medium size, set high and well back on the skull, with the base held very slightly erect, well feathered at the back of the fold, hair short at the rounded tips.

As Tollers vary so much in size, measurements can be misleading. It should be stressed that the head is clean cut, slightly wedge-shaped when viewed from above, with moderate stop and flat cheeks. The skull should not be domed, ideally it is only slightly rounded, nor should it be overly-broad. Size of head must be in proportion to the dog's body and should be neither too fine nor too heavy, too large nor too small. Measurement from occiput to mid-stop should roughly equal that from mid-stop to nose, but a slightly longer muzzle is an asset when it comes to picking up a bird - providing the muzzle is not snipey and the jaw is strong enough to hold a goose or large duck.

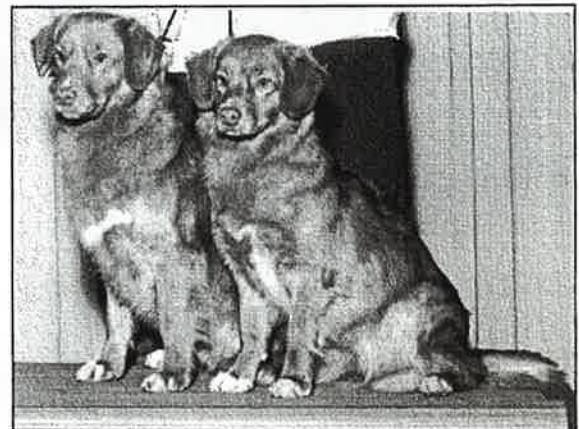
It should be mentioned here that the Toller, even though not a big dog, is a slow-maturing one, so it is not uncommon to find young males with fairly narrow skulls. Judges should keep this in mind when assessing puppies and young adults.

The Standard omits to mention in this section that the nose may be flesh-colored - this is very common in Tollers and gives the dog a distinctive look. A dark flesh blends well with a coat of correct color - the same cannot be said for a very bright pink nose, which sunburns easily. Darker red Tollers often have brown noses, which blend well with their coats. Tollers with black noses should also have black lips and eye-rims. It is important that the nostrils be large and well-open - this allows the dog to breathe while carrying a large bird or when swimming.

The Standard is quite specific about the correct bite - a level (or pincer) bite is not penalized but care should be taken if such a dog is to be bred - remember that the lower jaw in puppies grows faster than the upper jaw - so if a puppy has a really tight scissor bite at 7-8 weeks the finished jaw may actually be slightly undershot, which at present is a disqualification. A scissors bite is definitely best for getting a proper grip on a bird without damage. The underjaw should not be weak, too receding or too fine - a strong underjaw is required for retrieving a game bird. A soft mouth would be almost impossible to judge in the showring but becomes very evident when the dog is in the field - hunters do not appreciate mangled birds!

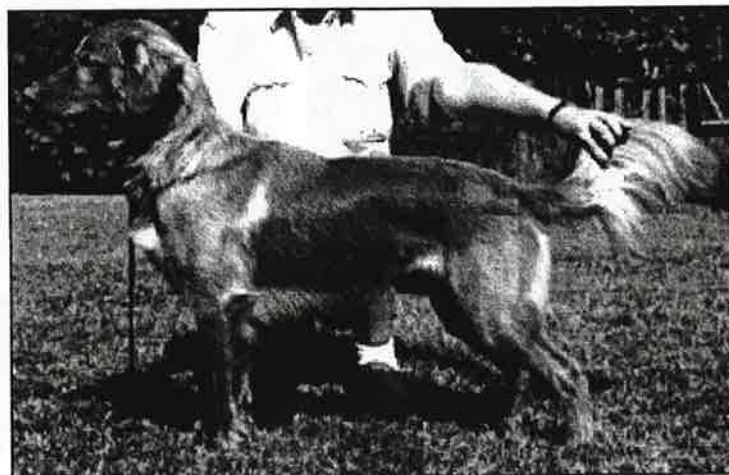


GOOD HEADS - DIFFERENT TYPES





HEAD FAULT



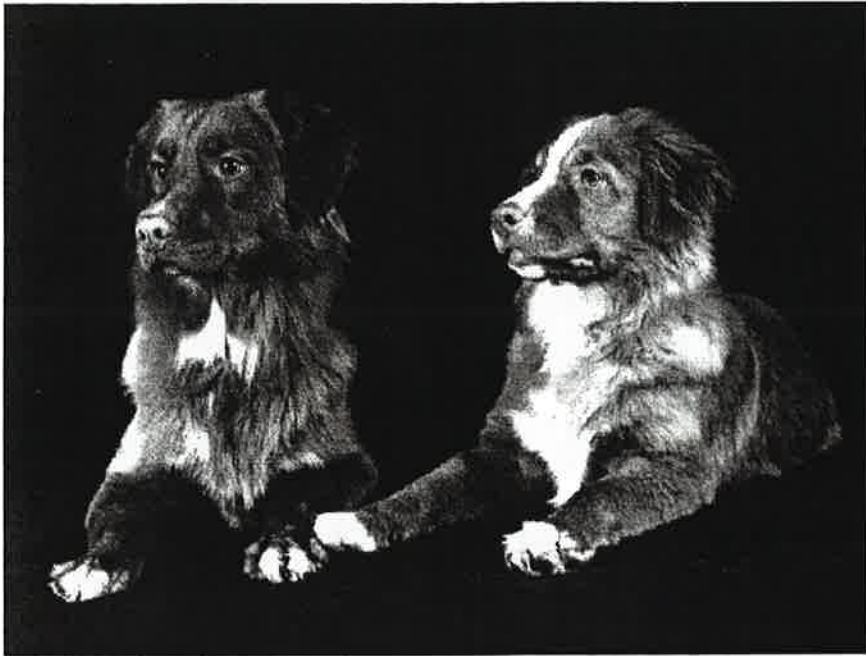
Eye colour should also blend with the coat - a light or yellow eye gives a hard expression, which is not typical. Many Toller puppies go through a stage where the eye has a greenish tinge - this is simply a phase in the transition to amber. Many young puppies have eyes of quite startling blue - the more pale the blue, the lighter the adult eye will be.

The "friendly, alert, intelligent" expression called for in the eye description could be in conflict with the "slightly sad" look described in General Appearance, but it certainly is the preferred expression for showing, as well as being the most pleasing. Some Tollers have a round eye - this is incorrect, as almond-shaped, or oval, is called for. The eye also should not be prominent but well set into the socket. Any looseness of lids is a serious fault in a hunting breed, as seeds could become lodged behind the lid.



The correct Toller ear is somewhat triangular with rounded tips, lying fairly close to the head and of medium size. This is preferable to small, pointed, folded ears, which stand out from the head and spoil the soft expression. Ears also should not be too wide, long and hound-like. Perhaps better wording for the base would be "fairly mobile" rather than "very slightly erect" - this latter has been interpreted to mean an ear something like that of a collie, which certainly is not correct for a Toller.

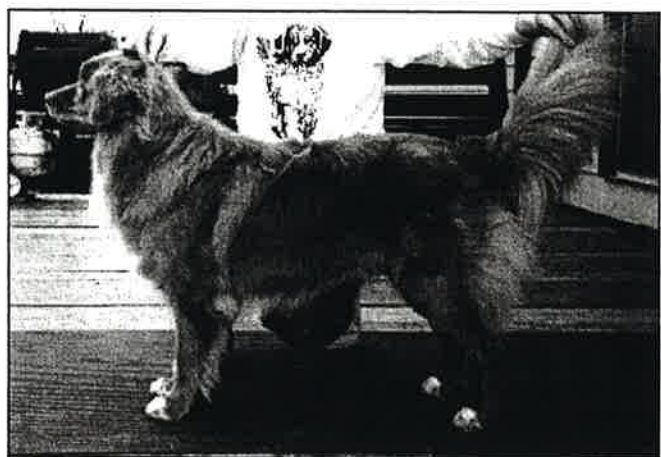
Faults: Skull too wide, too narrow or too round; abrupt stop; cheeks not flat; muzzle too short, overly long or too snipey; loose flews; overshot or undershot bite; missing teeth; weak underjaw; eyes too large or too small; round or prominent eyes; loose eyelids; nose, eye rims and eyes not of prescribed colour; bright pink nose; ears too small and folded, or too large and hound-like.



Neck: Strongly muscled and well set on, of medium length, with no indication of throatiness.

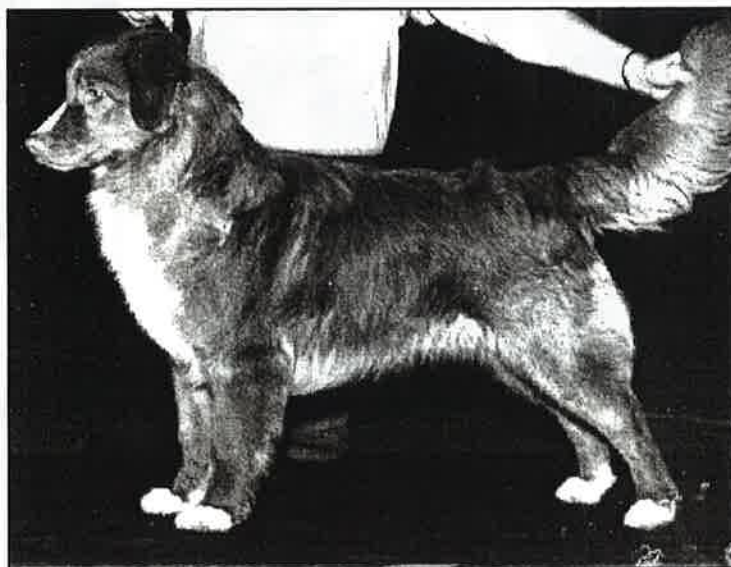
The Toller is not an elegant dog - while he should not have too short a neck, neither should the neck be overly long, thus losing strength. The neck should be long enough to show some arch and must be very muscular in order for the dog to carry a large bird.

Faults: Neck too weak, long, short or stuffy. Swan or ewe neck.

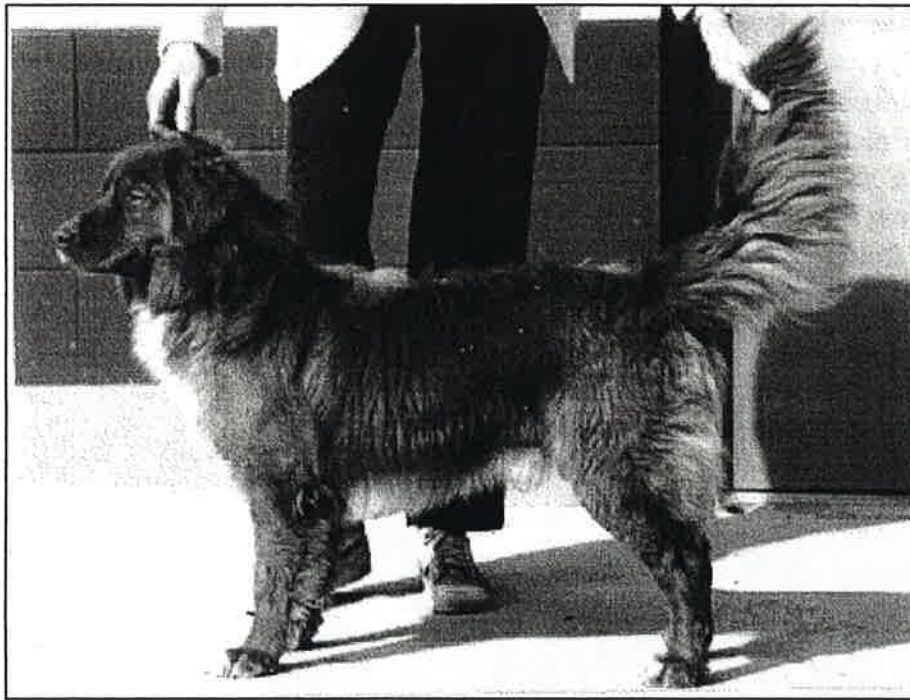


Forequarters: Shoulders should be muscular, with the blade well laid back and well laid on, giving good withers sloping into the short back. The blade and upper arm are roughly equal in length. Elbows should be close to the body, turning neither in nor out, working cleanly and evenly. The forelegs should appear as parallel columns, straight and strong in bone. The pasterns are strong and slightly sloping. The strongly-webbed feet are of medium size, tight and round, with well-arched toes and thick pads. Dewclaws may be removed.

The whole front assembly should be muscular, but care must be taken that muscles do not become overly-developed inside the shoulder blade, a condition known as "loaded shoulders." This tends to push the elbows out of alignment, resulting in the dog being out at elbow and probably turning the front feet inwards as he moves. Fronts are a problem area in the Toller, with many having shoulder blades which are short or too upright, or, even more commonly, a short, steep upper arm. This results in lack of forechest and the whole front assembly being too far forward on the dog, with consequent lack of good reach of the front legs. Really good fronts are to be prized as they are relatively uncommon. Angulation of 90 degrees is seldom found, it is more more likely to be about 100 degrees. The blade and upper arm should be approximately the same length.



Straightness of bone, as well as strength, is to be sought in the legs, a lot of Tollers having slightly crooked front legs. Quite a few Tollers are too short in the legs for these to be in balance with the body, and some are too leggy. The pasterns are shock absorbers for the front - if too upright they do not absorb well enough, if too long and sloping they do not have the required strength. As in everything, moderation is the key.



Good feet are very important - look for fairly round, tight feet with thick pads and strong nails. We do not, however, want a true cat foot, as in a terrier. A dog with poor feet, thin pads or splayed toes cannot do his work properly. Strong webbing is essential for swimming.

Front dewclaws are often removed in order to lessen the possibility of a torn claw in a hunting dog. It is very easy to remove dewclaws on almost newborn puppies - a torn dewclaw requires surgery in an adult. Some experienced breeders prefer to remove dewclaws at birth, feeling that there is the least chance of trauma at this time, but others prefer the pups to be about three days old.

Faults: Shoulder blades too upright or too short; upper arms not in balance with blade, either too short or long or too open; loose elbows; crooked front legs; legs too short or too long for balance with the rest of the body; pasterns too upright or too long and sloping; splayed or paper feet, hare feet.



Body: Deep-chested with good spring of rib, brisket reaching to the elbow. The back is short and straight, the topline level, the loins strong and muscular. The ribs are well-sprung, neither barrel-shaped nor flat. Tuck-up is moderate.

Good width, as well as depth of chest, is needed to give room for heart and lungs but an overly-wide chest can also push the elbows out of alignment. Many Tollers have a very wide chest, like a Chesapeake, with consequent rolling gait. The ribs should be well sprung, but not barrel-shaped - they should be somewhat egg-shaped, tapering at the ends, thus allowing room for the organs they are protecting. Good depth of chest is required, a shallow body being a bad fault, except in an immature dog, as room is needed for heart and lungs to work properly.

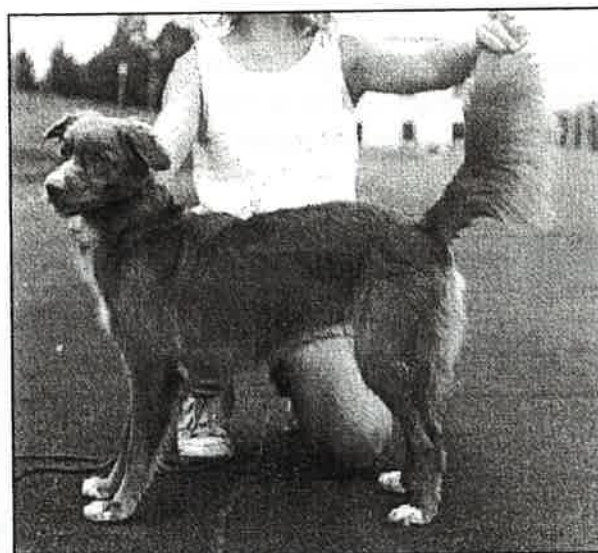
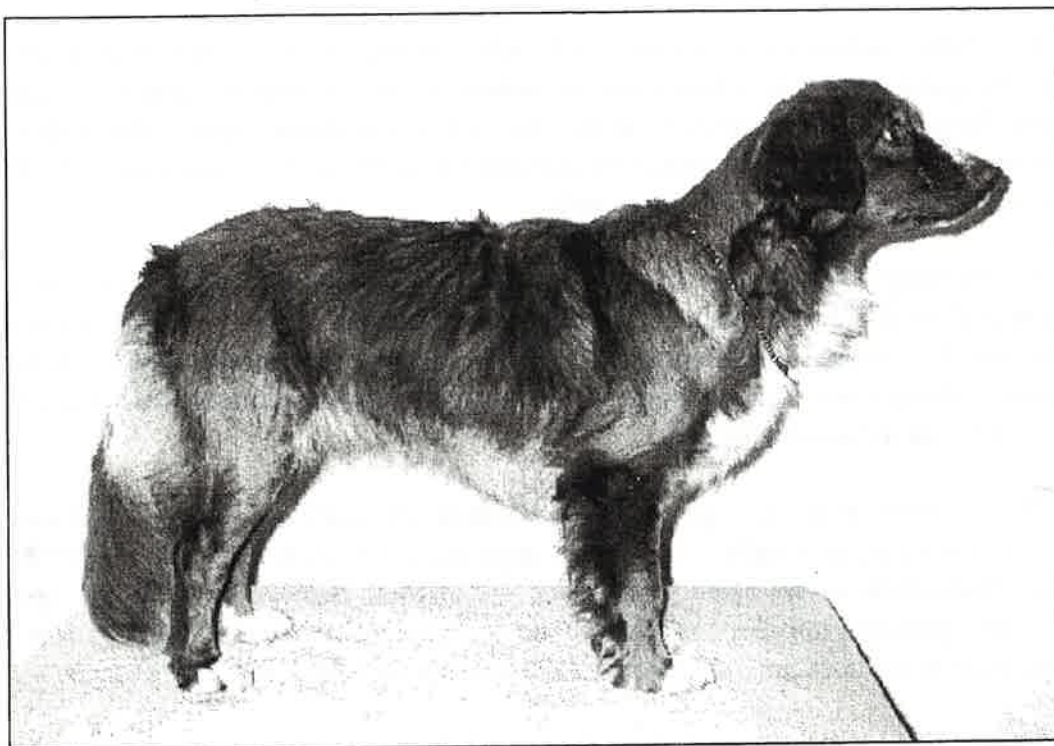
Many Tollers show a pronounced rise over the loin and a fairly steep croup, giving a low tailset which is incorrect. There should be a slight rise over the loin, so that the topline is not absolutely level, but a strong, short back with well-extended ribs and muscular, not overly-long loin, is called for. Such an assembly is the best transmitter of power from the rear to the front. Conversely, a loin that is too short will hamper freedom of movement in the rear.

Some Tollers have rather weedy bodies and a lot of tuck-up, giving a whippet-like appearance which is atypical. Others are too heavy-set throughout and a number are too short in the leg for their length of body, or vice versa- moderation and balance are, as always, requisite. An agile, strong dog is required.

Faults: Shallow brisket; chest too narrow or too wide; ribs flat or barrel-shaped; sway or roached back; uneven topline with rear higher than withers; croup too steep or too flat; low tailset; loins too long or too short, slack loins; too much tuck-up.



BODY FAULTS



Hindquarters: Muscular, broad, and square in appearance. Rear and front angulation should be in balance. Thighs are very muscular, upper and lower sections being approximately equal in length. Stifles are well bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws must not be present.

The Toller rushes out to retrieve sticks when tolling, often coming to a sharp halt or making very quick turns. He is also a strong swimmer. All this activity calls for strength and soundness throughout, but particularly in the rear, where impulsion begins. The Toller should have strong, sound hind legs supported by powerful muscles. If front and rear angulation are roughly equal, the dog is in balance structurally.

A swimming dog will push his front legs out to the side almost as in a breast stroke, with the toes spread wide. The webbing is thus extended to help pull the dog through the water. At the same time the hind legs kick backwards with a powerful thrust, propelling the dog forward. This power, coming from a correctly-angled pelvis and strong musculature, is also necessary for proper economical movement on land.

Many Tollers do not have particularly well-let-down hocks and many are high on hock. I have found that trying to lengthen the second thigh often results in reduced strength of rear - therefore, moderation would again seem to be the answer. Balance between the upper and second thighs, powerful muscles and strong bone will give the required strength. A few Tollers lack angulation in the hock area, an almost inverted condition, which is a distinct fault.

A good turn of stifle is needed for the second thigh to transmit forward thrust. A strong, driving rear is essential, but it must be accompanied by matching good reach in front.

Rear dewclaws are rare in the Toller - if present at birth they should be removed, for the same reasons as given for front dewclaws.

Faults: Lack of strength in rear; cow or barrel hocks; weak musculature; thigh assembly not in balance; straight stifles or hocks with little angulation; pelvis angled too flat or too steep; too high on hock; rear not square in appearance from behind; rear dewclaws.



Tail: Following the natural very slight slope of the croup, broad at the base, luxuriant and heavily feathered, with the last vertebra reaching at least to the hock. The tail may be carried below the level of the back except when the dog is alert, when it curves high over, though never touching, the body.

The tail is a Toller's crowning glory if it is as the Standard describes- but a better phrase might be "full and bushy" rather than feathered like a Setter. When the dog is working, the tail lashes back and forth in excitement - this is one of the main attractions to incoming ducks. A short tail will lack some of this power to attract. A white tip is a definite asset and is highly prized but it is not absolutely essential. There should be no kink in the tail.

The tail should follow the very slight slope of croup and should not be set too low. It should be very broad at the base in order to act as a rudder.

When the dog is trotting, the tail should be carried above the level of the back. A fairly high carriage is preferred but the tail must not curl over and touch the back when gaiting. When the dog is really alert the tail comes over the back in an inverted C - this is a real Toller trademark, but may not be seen in the showing as the dog is seldom at full alert in such a situation.

Faults: Tail too short or stringy; too narrow at the base; kinked; set too low; carried too low, or too high curled over touching the back; shaped and/or scissored tails.

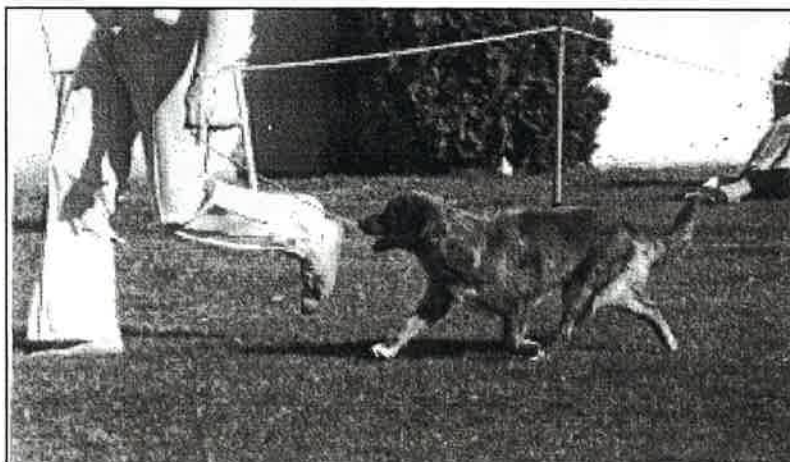
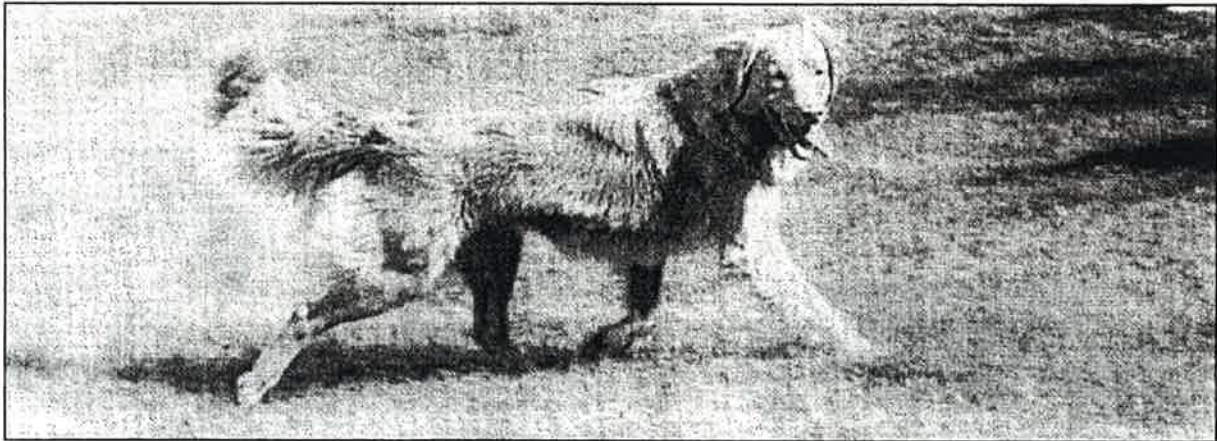


Gait: The Toller combines an impression of power with a springy, jaunty gait, showing good reach in front and a strong driving rear. Feet should turn neither in nor out and the legs travel in a straight line. As speed increases, the dog should single-track, with the topline remaining level.

It is, perhaps, difficult to combine a springy, slightly insouciant, jaunty gait with smooth, powerful reach and drive. Many Tollers appear to mince around the ring with small, quick steps, denoting lack of reach and drive. Tollers are swimmers and retrievers and should move with smooth, strong, ground-covering strides, although they are not intended to range widely but rather to stay close to the hunter until sent to toll or retrieve. There is no need for the dog to cover ground to the extent of a setter or pointer but economy of movement IS necessary, avoiding both lack and over-abundance of reach and drive.

As the dog increases speed, the legs come in under the body to maintain static balance, when the inside toes will touch an imaginary central line, not the whole foot. The hind leg should reach forward the same distance as the diagonal front leg. All four legs should extend the same distance.

Faults- Too little or too much reach and drive; paddling; crabbing; toeing out or in; failure to almost single-track at speed; topline not fairly level.



I should like to see faults incorporated into the body of the Standard at the end of each section, as I have done here. The Canadian Kennel Club is presently not allowing this, so some of the proposed revisions centre around writing faults into the main sections of the Standard. Many kennel jurisdictions are doing away with disqualifications, their standards simply stating the ideal, followed by: "Deviations from this ideal are to be penalized according to the amount of deviation." It is my strong belief that the Toller Standard should set out the description of an ideal Toller with deviations to be penalized according to their distance from the ideal. Numerous judges have commented adversely on the number of disqualifications in our present Standard. Perhaps, with the above format, disqualifications will not be necessary.

Faults: (To be penalized according to degree)

Dogs more than 1 inch (3 cm) over or under ideal height.

Overshot bite.

Tail too short, kinked or curled over touching the back.

Lack of substance in adult dog.

Dish- or down-faced.

Abrupt stop.

Large, round eyes.

Nose, eye rims, and eyes not of prescribed colour.

Bright pink nose.

Splayed or paper feet, down in pasterns.

Open coat.

Roached, sway back, slack loins.

Tail carried below level of back when dog gaiting.

Disqualifications:

White on shoulders, around ears, on back of neck, across back or flanks.

Silvery coat, grey in coat, black areas in coat.

Lack of webbing.

Undershot bite, wry mouth.

In adult classes, any shyness.

Butterfly nose.

Overshot by more than 1/8 inch.

Any colour other than red or orange shades



Rasekompendium

NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER



Rasekompendiet er produsert i juli 1994.
Sammenfatning: Ewa Jonsson & Nina Larson Ehnhage

© Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrieverklubben

LITEN, MEN MEGET VIKTIG BAKGRUNN.

Nova Scotia er en halvøy på Canadas østkyst, rett sør for New Foundland, hvor retrieverrasene oppsto. Halvøya er forbundet med fastlandet med en veldig smal landstripe.

Nova Scotia har verdens største tidevannsforskjell; 12 - 17 m! Dette gjør at havbunnen kommer opp i dagen kilometervis fra land. Øya er også en av verdens største hekkeplasser for framfor alt gjess og andefugler, som beiter i milliontall på den frilagde havbunnen.

På kveldene flyr de inn til alle ferskvannsinnsjøene for å hvile og pusse opp fjærdrakten. Dette er et av verdens fugletetteste områder.

Indianere og franskmenn.

Øya ble opprinnelig bebodd av en indianerstamme, MicMac-indianerne. Utgravninger har vist at indianerne hadde hunder.

På 1100-tallet kom vikingene hit. Vikingene hadde også hunder med seg, dette ifølge Leif Erikson-senteret i Yarmouth. Mange levninger er gravd frem, framfor alt på den søndre delen av øya. Noen større spor etterlot vikingene dog ikke etter seg. På 1700-tallet kom så franskmennene hit og bosatte seg på øya. De livnærte seg av fiske og jakt på sjøfugl og levde bra og fritt.

På begynnelsen av 1800-tallet kom så engelskmennene og la hele øya under seg og delte den inn etter engelsk system med slott og herresseter. Franskmennene ble en sultende underklasse med store familier og en enorm fattigdom. Indianerne, som omgikk franskmennene vennskapelig, tyntes nå også bort i sykdommer og reservater, de ble til og med fratatt sine jaktmuligheter.

Hundene da? Etter gamle fortellinger på øya er deres herkomst til dagens tollere skjult i tåken på Nova Scotia, men det fortelles sagaer fra de gamle.

Sagnene.

Indianerne brukte hunder til å få inn sitt skutte bytte fra de leirdype havbunnene, som det var umulig for mennesker å gå på. Hundene ble også brukt til å skremme opp fuglene langt ute for at de skulle komme nærmere land og dermed på skuddhold. Hundene var verd sin vekt i gull og fortellingene om dem er mange.

Disse hundene var ganske store og tunge, hadde hengende ører og lang pels som tålte lave vanntemperaturer og hardt arbeid.

Til den andre typen av jakt, i innsjøene, hadde indianerne en lettere type, en lokkehund for å lokke hvilende fugl innen skuddhold. Denne typen så ut som en rev, ettersom måten å lokke sjøfugl på går ut på å imitere en revs oppførsel og utseende.

Denne delen av historien som følger nå er klart belagt gjennom minner hos befolkningen.

Fiskeapportør. Franskmennene kjøpte hunder av indianerne, men de fikk også bra tollere gjennom inngifte med indianerne. Disse hundene var så verdifulle at de ble brukt som bryllupsgaver ved giftemål hos indianerne og til og med også hos franskmennene. De røde innlandsjakthundene, de som kunne brukes til tolling - lokkhundene - var mest verdifulle.

Frem til engelskmennene kom var alt fryd og glede og franskmennene jagde etter indianernes metoder. De begynte også med å bruke sine hunder som fiskeapportører. Da nettene ble dratt opp hoppet alltid en og annen laks ut og hunden hoppet etter og apporterte den. Dette skjer også i dag! Tollerne har veldig lett for å både dykke og svømme under vann!

I og med at engelskmennene kom forandret hele livsbildet seg for både franskmennene og indianerne. Plutselig ble hundene deres eneste vei til å overleve. De måtte stort sett forsørge sine familier. Foruten de "gamle" egenskapene tolling og apportering, behøvdtes nå en "krypskytterhund". En sterk enmannshund med vaktegenskaper som iherdig skjøtte sitt "arbeide".

Jakten gikk nå ut på å smyge og i stillhet lokke inn gjess og ender. Hvis man skjøt, forsvant skytteren hjem, gjemte børsen og overlot til hunden som ved anledning apporterte og på omvei fra andre, tok med seg byttet hjem.

Mest verdifull ble de hundene som maktet å lokke fuglene helt opp på land så at jegeren, uten å kunne høres, kunne kaste et nett over dem og raskt avlive fuglene.

Typen av hund i dette tilfellet, hadde våre dagers tolleres utseende. Intelligente hunder som er vant med å løse problem, ikke for vennlige mot fremmede og som alltid passer på eierens utrustning.

Tollingegenskapen er så dypt befestet at den ikke behøver passes på i avlsarbeidet. En toller toller.

Heterogent utseende.

Blanding av de to typene, havshunden og innsjøhunden, skjedde alt nå, men den lettere typen var herskende på grunn av sin smidighet og allsidige egenskaper. Havshunden ble blandet inn for å forsterke apporteringstilvilen, det eneste som havshunden ble brukt til. Havshunden hadde heller ikke den røde fargen og den pelsbehengte halen med hvit tupp, som var så viktig for tollingen. Havshunden var bare apportør, støtende hund på fugl og fiskeapportør. Ved denne blandingen oppsto mange av rasens fargefeil og heterogene utseende.

I henhold til folk på Nova Scotia skal rasens heterogene utseende bevares da man fortsatt trenger både en havshund og en innlandshund (rev).

Noen direkte form av avl har fra begynnelsen ikke blitt gjort, man har i stedet parret bra hunder med bra hunder med tanke på det arbeidet hunden skulle brukes til.

Registrering 1945.

På nittenhundretallets begynnelse gjordes en opptelling av noen gamle jaktfanatikere. Det viste seg da (1918) at det kun fantes en gren igjen av de riktige tollerne, de røde innlandshundene. Undersøkelsen viste også korthårete, røde havshunder med hvite tegninger.

Nå ble det lett i hele Nova Scotia og man fikk fram hunder til ren avl. I 1945 ble det søkt Canadiske kennelklubben om å få rasen registrert.

På dette tidspunktet var rasen konsentrert omkring Yarmouth og Little River Harbour. Rasen hadde til alle tider blitt kalt Little River Duck Dog. Ved registreringen i 1945, som lyktes, fikk rasen navnet Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever.

Noen få jegere gjorde alt for å bevare rasen, men den førte en kummerlig tilværelse og ikke en hund ble registrert etter 1945. Dette berodde dels på at det var svært dyrt å registrere hundene, dels at jegerne ikke ville registrere hunder som ikke oppfylte alle krav til f. eks. farge og apporтерingslyst.

Gener fra eskimohunder.

På 50-tallet fantes det stort sett bare 4 oppdrettere igjen, men mange jegere som hadde avkom og andre tollere. Tre av disse oppdretterne slo seg sammen og registrerte sine voksne hunder i 1958. Dette gikk da rasen var blitt godkjent i 1945.

I denne første registreringen inngikk 13 hunder som alle var mer eller mindre i slekt. Alle tollere i dag etterkommer fra disse navnene, men takk og lov ikke fra disse hundene! For å slippe registrering og for å få nytt blod bruktes andre uregistrerte tollere under samme navn. F. eks. fant jeg under genkoding av CANCh Liscots Turn The Page et gen som bare finnes hos eskimohunder. Undres på om ikke de rullende halene og de blå øynene som vi har, kommer derfra? Avlsbasen er altså ikke så liten som det antall hunder som forekommer i stamtavlene.

Minigolden.

En av disse oppdretterne flyttet til midt-Canada og siden fikk rasen sin oppsving. Flere og flere oppdrettere kom til og tolleren ble en typisk selskaps- og utstillingshund i Canada. Dess mer det ble avlet dess fortere forsvant jaktegenskapene mens størrelse og pels ble premiært, alt dette til urhundens nederlag. Tollerne på fastlandet ble milde, tunge og overpelsede minigolden.

En av oppdretterne ga ikke opp urhunden: Avery Nickerson, Nova Scotia. Han var jeger med marker blant innsjøene og brukte sine hunder til jakt og tolling. Da han så hva de gjorde med tolleren i Canada, vegrede han seg mot å selge hunder dit. Derimot ble mange solgt til amerikanske jegere, dit Avery ofte reiste og demonstrerte sine hunder i tolling.

Amerikanerne, med sine store og vanskelige våtmarksområder, ble helt betatt av disse "latmannsjegerhundene" der man slapp alt arbeidet med båter og lokkender. Hundene tollede inn fuglene og apporтерte dem. Det ble skutt mye mer vilt og på lettere måter..

Her ble rasen populær som jakthund. Ettersom rasen ikke er godkjent som rase i USA, gikk den ikke til utstillinger, men ble renavlet som jakthund.

1992, begynte kanadierne å innse at de holdt på å tape den opprinnelige tolleren, også utseendemessig og har nå helt om lagt om sin avel mot de mindre revlignende hundene (en hjelp var de hundene som fantes på andre siden av grensen i USA). De har også begynt å interesse seg for å restaurere jakttegenskapene.

Man kan si at vi nå i 1994 tidsmessig befinner oss i begynnelsen av oppbygningen av en rase, derfor er utstillings- og jaktprøvedommernes kunnskaper i tollernes historie så viktig. I dag fortelles det lite om tollernes utspring. De fleste historiene inneholder ulike rasers innblanding til bildet av den rasen vi har i dag.

Historien over er blitt meg fortalt av Avery Nickerson, hans far var med ved undersøkelsen i 1918. Averys fortelling forsterkes av at tolleren allerede var toller (se foto fra 1918) før de andre rasene var bare raser.

Med takknemlig hjelp fra turistdepartementet i Canada, på Nova Scotia, biblioteket i Halifax, museet i Yarmouth og Leif Erikson-senteret har jeg fått ett klart innblikk i Nova Scotias historie og en boksamling om MicMac-indianerne. Alt støtter Avery Nickersons fortelling om tollerens utvikling. Dessuten finnes et bilde, en litografi, fra en engelsk jaktbok fra 1800-tallet som er veldig lik en toller.

Ewa Jonsson



Tollaren som fiskaportør



Retriever

Here's a 19th-century European lithograph of a retriever that looks very much like a large Toller. One theory about the Toller's origin claims tolling dogs were brought to Canada from France in the 17th century. (From *The Dog Lover's Reader*, published by Hart Publishing Co., New York, NY.)

NORSK KENNEL KLUB

GRUPPE C

FCI's RASENR.: 312
av 24.6.1987.

RASEBESKRIVELSE FOR NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER (Toller)

Hjemland: Canada

Helhetsinntrykk: Tolleren er en middels stor, kraftfull, kompakt, velbalansert og muskuløs hund. Middels til kraftig benstamme med en høy grad av bevegelighet, våkenhet og besluttsomhet. Mange Tollere har et lett bedrøvet uttrykk inntil de begynner å arbeide, da skifter deres utseende til intens konsentrasjon og iver. Under arbeide har hunden en hurtig og rusende arbeidsform med hodet båret nesten rett ut i nivå med ryggen og med den kraftig behengte halen i konstant bevegelse.



Fig.1. Pigg, alert og våken. Stolt.

Tolleren er meget intelligent, lett å trene og har stor utholdenhet. En sterk og dyktig svømmer, den har en naturlig og intens lyst til å apportere på land og fra vann, alltid på sprang for den minste indikasjon på at apportering er påkrevet. Dens sterke ønske om å apportere og lekfullheten er vesentlige kvaliteter for «toller»-evnen (tolling = lokke/lure).



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

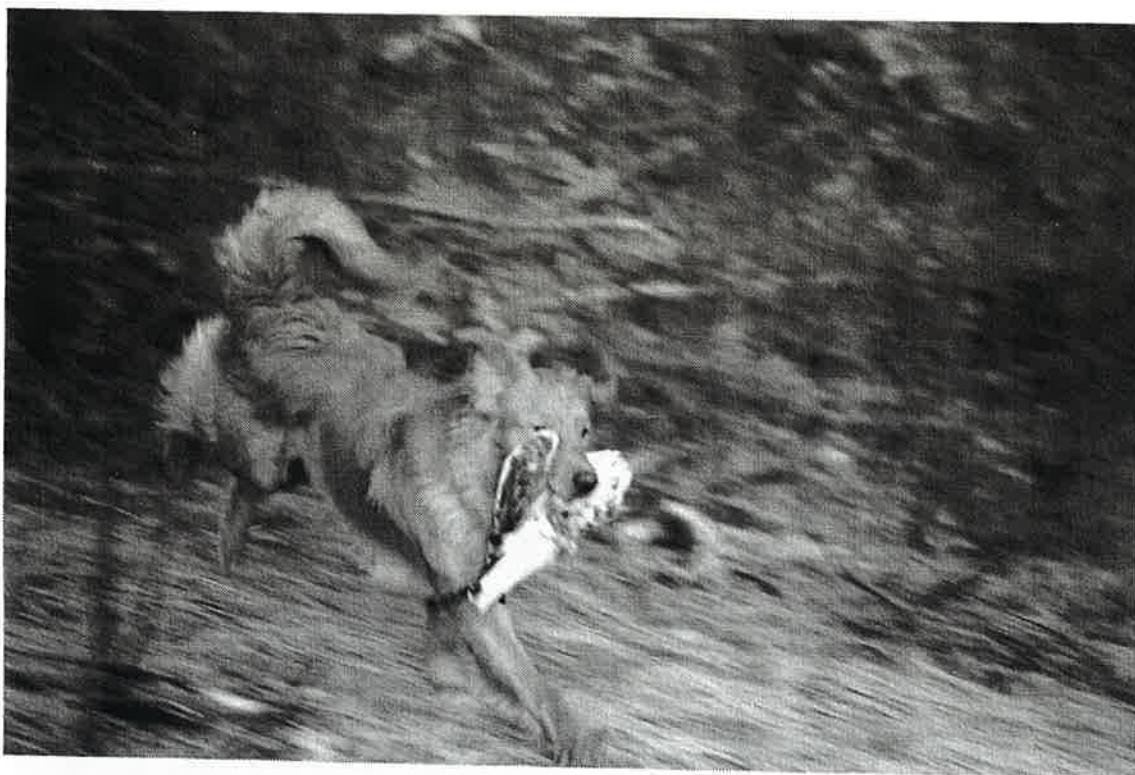


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Hode:

Skallen: Renskåret, lett kileformet hode. Den brede skallen er kun lett rundet. Nakkeknølen er ikke utpreget og kinnene er flate. Et godt mål for en gjennomsnitts hanhund er 14 cm mellom ørene, avsmalnende til 3,8 cm over neseryggen. Lengden på hodet er ca 23 cm fra nesen til nakkebensknølen. Hodets størrelse må stå i forhold til kroppen. Stoppet er moderat.

Snutepartiet: Avsmalner i en rett linje fra stopp til nese med en sterk underkjeve som dog ikke må være for fremtredende. Snutepartiets underlinje danner en nesten rett linje fra munnviken til kjevebenets forkant. Dybden ved stoppet skal være større enn ved nesen. Behåringen på snutepartiet er kort og fin.

Nesen: Kileformet nesebrusk, neseborene vel åpne. Fargen skal tilsvare pelsens eller være sort.

Munn: Leppene skal slutte godt til og i profil forme en myk kurve uten å virke tunge og hengende. Kjevenerne skal være sterke nok til å bære en fugl av god størrelse. Bløt munn er av vesentlig betydning.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

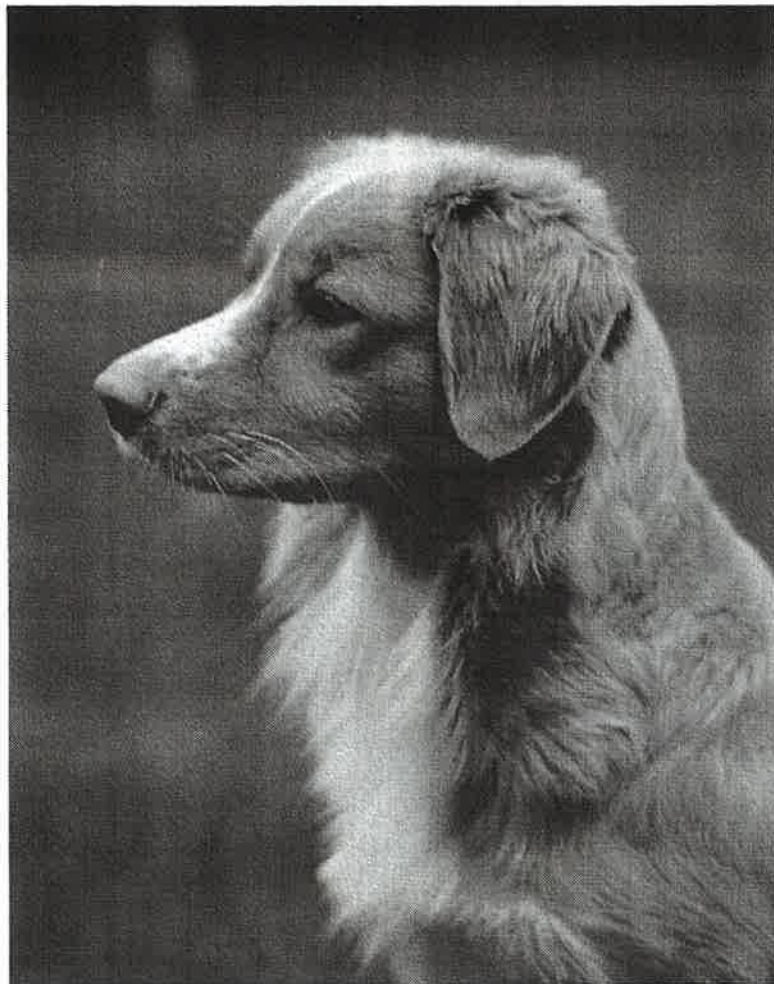


Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig.13

Øyne: Skal være plassert godt adskilt, mandel-formede og middels store. Fargen er ravfarget til brun. Vennlig uttrykk, våkent og intelligent. Huden rundt øynene skal ha samme farge som leppene.



Fig. 14: For store runde øyne. Korrekte øyne, se hodebildene.

Ører:
med

Trekantede av middels størrelse, høyt ansatt og langt tilbake på skallen basis lett reist. Vel behåret på baksiden av ørefolden, kort hår på den avrundede ørelappen.



Fig. 15. Korrekte ører.



Fig. 16. Ører med feilaktig «veck». Vanlig innen rasen.



Fig. 17. For lavt ansatte ører. Plassert for langt bak. For runde.

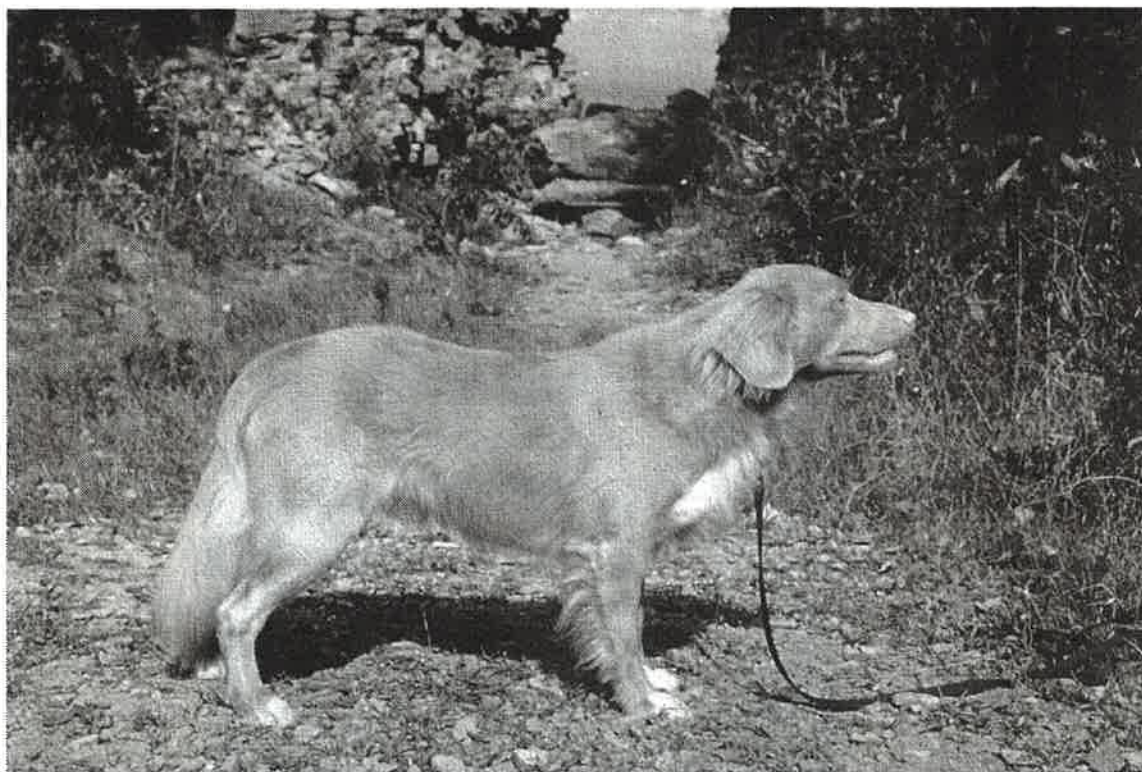
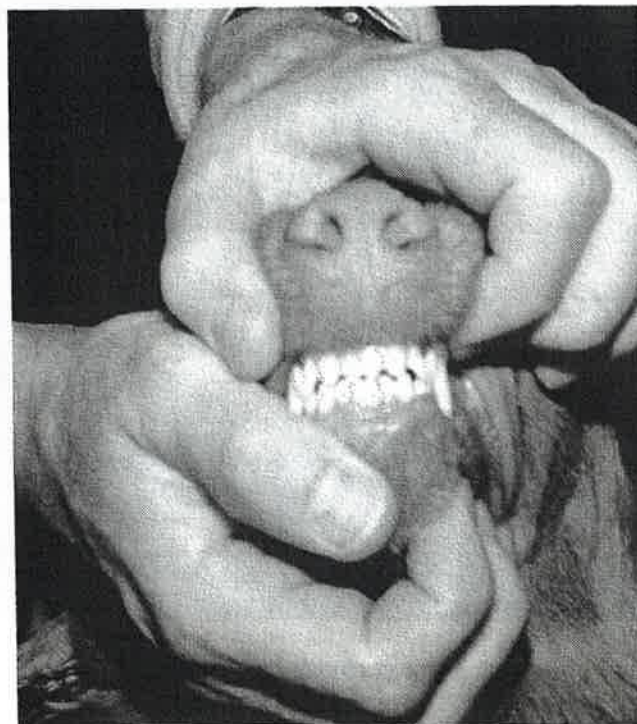
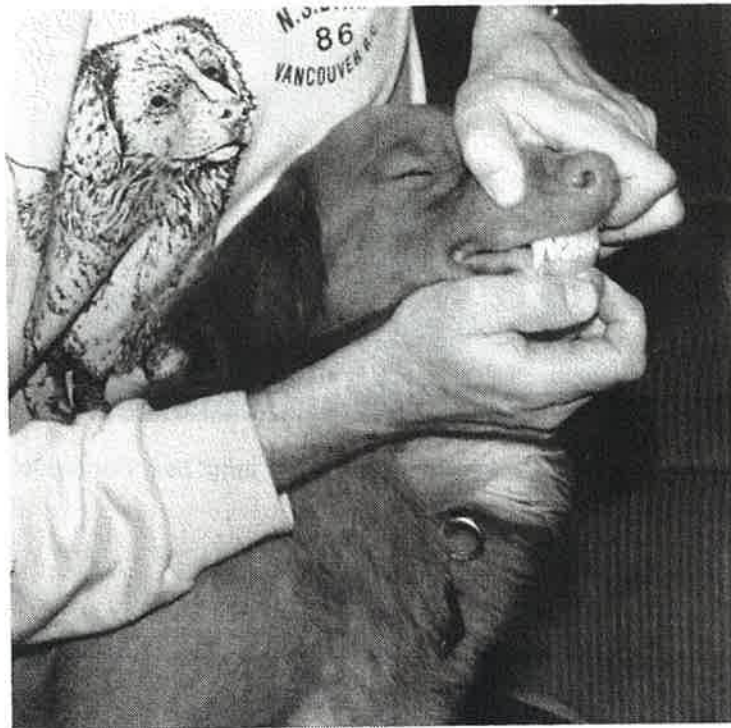


Fig. 18. For lavt ansatt, ikke trekantformet.

Bitt:

Saksebitt, komplett tannantall er påkrevet.



Hals: Muskuløs og godt ansatt, middels lengde uten antydning til løs halshud.

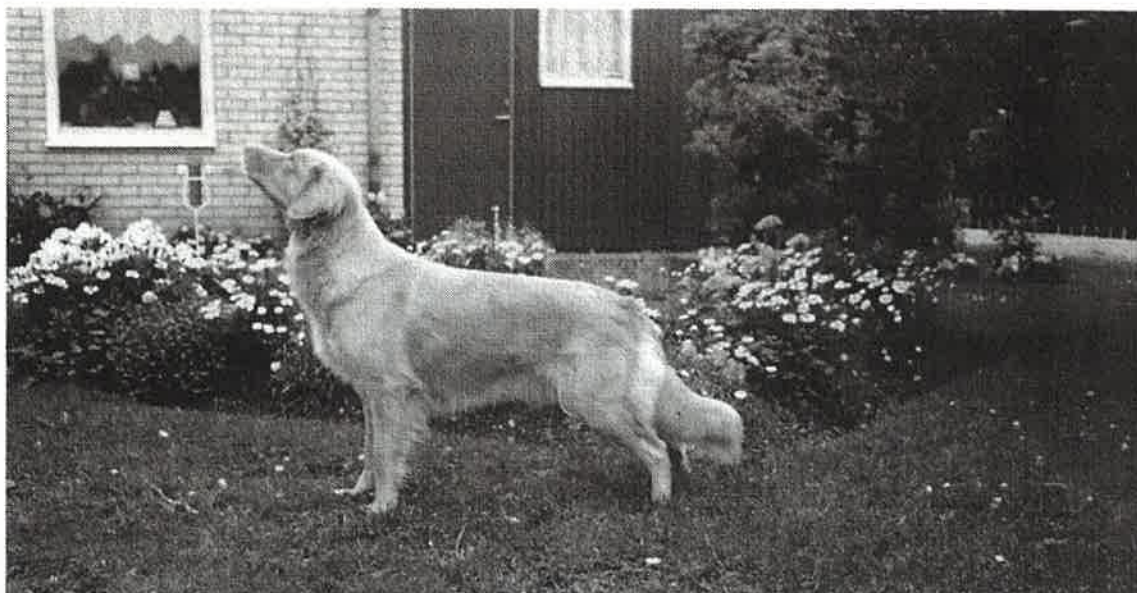


Fig.19. Vel ansatt hals av bra lengde.

Forlemmer:
tilbakeleggt.

Muskuløse skuldre med skulderbladene godt tilliggende og godt Dette skal gi en god manke, som skråner mot en kort rygg. Skulderbladene og overarmene er av omtrent samme lengde. Albuene skal være tilliggende og ikke vris hverken inn eller ut, bevege seg fritt og tett. Forbenene skal være som parallelle søyler, rette og med sterk benstamme. Mellomhånden er sterk og lett skrånende. Mellomstore poter med kraftig svømmehud, de er tette og runde med godt buede tær og tykke tredeputer. Sporene kan være fjernet.



Fig. 20. Dårlig skulderparti og forbryst. Bra hals og reisning.

Kropp:

Dyp brystkasse med godt buede ribben. Brystdybden til albuene. Ryggen kort, overlinjen rett. Lendepartiet sterkt og muskuløst. Ribbenene er godt rundet, hverken tønneformet eller flate. Moderat opptrukket buk.

Baklemmer:

samme

Muskuløse, brede med et firskårent utseende. Vinklingen bak og frem skal balansere. Meget muskuløse lår. Over- og under- lår skal ha omtrent lengde. Knærne er velvinklet. Lavt ansatte haseledd som hverken vris inn eller ut. Sporene skal være fjernet



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 24

Hale: Følger kryssets naturlige, meget lette helning, bred ved haleroten med flott, kraftig fane. Halespissen må minst nå til hasene. Halen kan bæres under overlinjens nivå, unntatt når hunden er oppspilt, da bæres den høyt over, dog uten å nå ryggen.



Fig. 23

Bevegelser: Tolleren kombinerer inntrykket av styrke med frie og spenstige bevegelser. Viser god skrittlengde frem og kraftig driv bak. Potene må ikke vendes hverken inn eller ut. Benene beveger seg på en rett linje. Overlinjen skal forbli rett selv om farten øker.



Fig. 25. En toller skal bevege seg med et jordvinnende driv.

Pels:

Tolleren er oppdrettet for å apportere fra iskaldt vann og må ha en vannavstøtende dobbelpels av middels lengde og mykhet med en bløtere, tett underull. Pelsen kan være lett bølget på ryggen, men må ellers være glatt. Noen vinterpels kan danne lange, løse krøller på halsen. Fanene er bløte på halsen, bak ørene og på baksiden av lårene. Forbenene har moderate faner.



Fig. 26. Meget bra pels. Ikke for lite, ikke for mye. Hår av middels lengde. Bra dobbelpels. Hunden er helt utrimmet. Se løshårene rundt ørene.



Fig. 27. Klart overpelsset hund

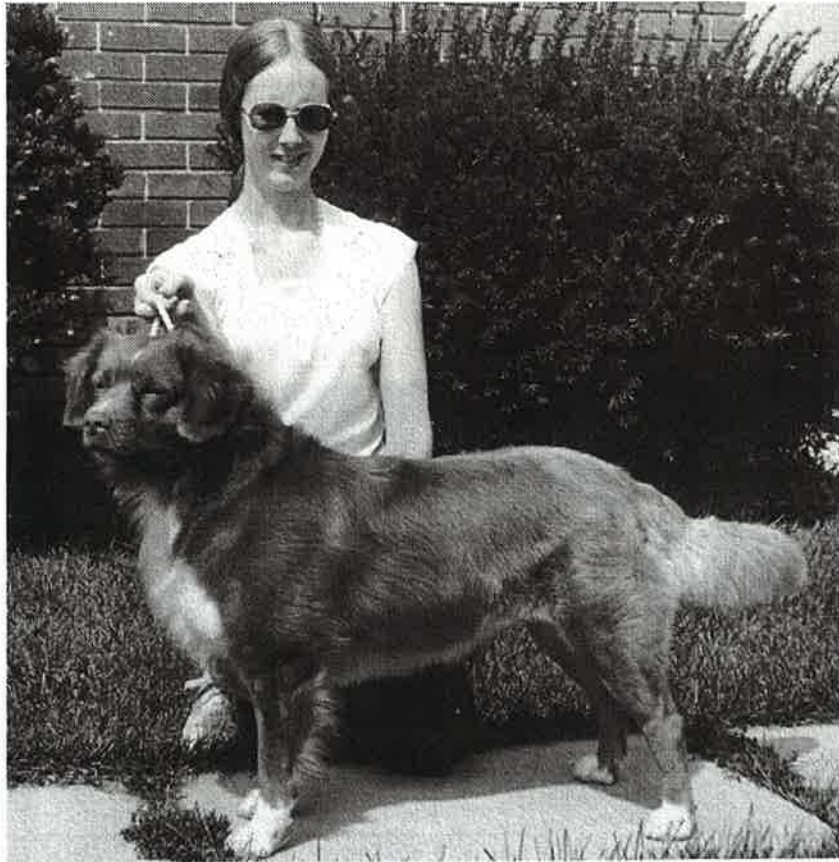


Fig. 28. Samme hund som i Fig. 29, men med pels.



Fig. 29. Samme hund som i Fig. 28, men uten pels.

Farge:

Fargen er varierende avskygninger av rød eller oransje; faner og undersiden av halen er lysere. Vanligvis er minst ett av følgende felt hvite: haletippen, potene (ikke lengre enn til over mellomhånden), bryst og som bliss. En hund som ellers er av høy kvalitet, må ikke straffes for mangel på hvitt. Pigmentet på nesen, lepper og øyekant, skal være kjøttfarget tilsvarende pelsen, eller sort.



Fig. 30. Sølv-hvit toller.

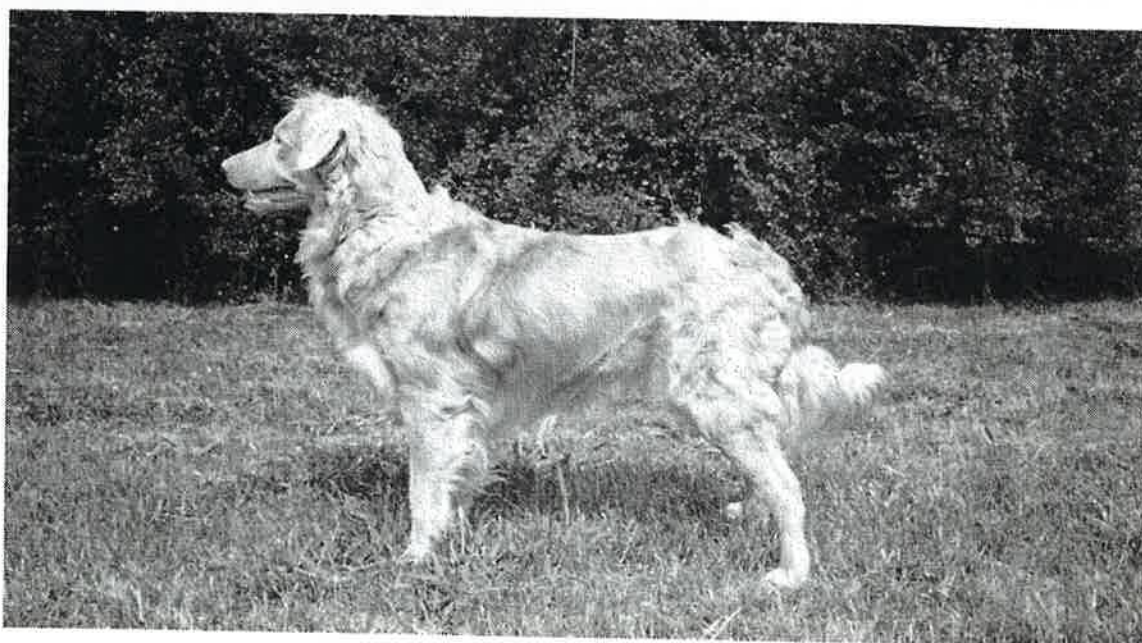


Fig.31. Sølvfarget.



Fig. 32. Klart overtegnert hund!



Fig. 33. Hvit fargeflekk i nakken.

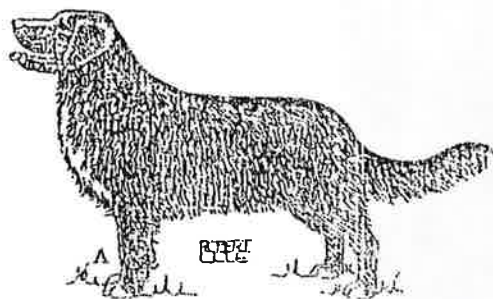
Diskvalificerande fel

Värje grad av skygghet hos vuxen hund. Felfärgad nosspegel hos vuxen hund. Varje annan färg än nyanser av rött eller orange.

Kommentar till standarden för Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retriever av Robert Cole, kanadensisk domare

Översättning: Ewa Jonsson.

Hund A



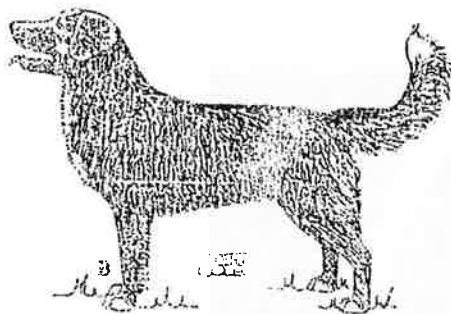
Detta tunga exemplar saknar den för tollingen viktiga vigheten och snabbheten. En bekymmersam avvikelse för denna aktiva ras och ett allvarligt helhetsfel, när det gått så har långt. Hur länge denna tunga typ kan, eller vill, springa, hoppa och leka under upprepad tolling, beror mycket på hur god kondition man lyckats få hunden i. Att den rör sig klumpigare kan man inte komma ifrån.

Huvudet skiljer sig från tollartypen på fyra sätt;

1) nospartiet är för kraftigt, 2) skallen är platt istället för lätt rundad, 3) stopet är för uttalat, 4) öronen sitter för lågt och för långt fram. Halsen är för kort och kraftig. Skelettet är för tungt och svansen ger ett för långt intryck beroende på att den är för lågt ansatt.

Pälsen är dubbel och mjuk, men snarare ång i längden än av medellängd. Pälsens ökade längd bidrar också till det tyngre utseendet.

HUND B



Detta är en typisk tollare.

Den har en mjuk, tät dubbelpäls av medellängd. Huvudet är torrt och renskuret. Den har saxbett och ett moderat stop. Proportionerna mellan nosens längd och den lätt rundade skallen stämmer bättre här. De mandelformade ögonen är bärnstensfärgade till bruna. Kanten runt ögonen har samma färg som den köttfärgade nosen och läpparna. Nosen kan även vara svart. En rosa nos är ett fel!

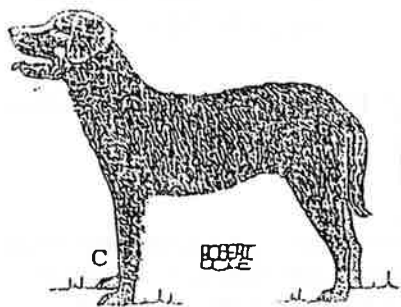
De triangulära öronen är högt ansatta och väl tillbakalagda på skallen och väl rundade i kanten.

En typisk tollarhane är ca 48 cm hög och väger 19-20 kg.

Han ger ett kraftfullt och smidigt intryck. Han är kompakt och välmusklad och har ett medium till kraftigt skelett.

Observera: inte **tungt** skelett. Han är något, lite (se upp för överdrifter!) längre än hög och benens längd är lika med djupet i kroppen. Bringan går i nivå med armbågen. Han har ett bra förbröst. Byggt både för vighet och uthållighet. Både bogled och hasleder är välvinklade, dock ej övervinklade.

Halsen är av medellängd och bärs stolt. Den är svagt rundad och flyter jämnt in i manken. Den korta, raka ryggen övergår i ett starkt njurparti. Korset är svagt sluttande och följs av en tungt pälsklädd svans som är bred i basen. Svansen bärs över rygglinjen. Låren är kraftiga och välvinklade. De välvälvda, simhudsförsedda tassarna på denna starka simmare, är runda och väl slutna. Detta exemplar är idealiskt tecknat: fyra vita fötter, vitt bröst, bläs och en vit svanstipp. Något av dessa vita tecken är önskvärt. Om hunden håller en i övrigt hög kvalité, kan den få vara i avsaknad av vita tecken. I valet mellan två hundar av likvärdig kvalité, går den med vitt före!

Hund C

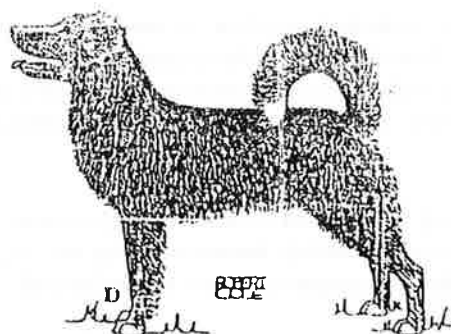
Om man skulle **tillägga** fler fel på denna hund, skulle han fått ett tvärt stop, stora, runda ögon, veckade öron, platta kinder och en rosa nos.

Förutom ett relativt bra huvud, har denna hunden inget att tillföra rasen. Han är ritad här enbart för att visa nytillkomna uppfödare de fjorton vanligaste felena på en tollare.

Dessa fel, förutom den inkorrekta, korta pälsen, står i förhållande till sundheten.

Framdelen, 7 fel: 1) Halsen kunde vara mer stolt och kraftfull, 2) skulderbladet skulle varit längre och 3) mer liggande, är dåligt vinklat, 4) vore önskvärt med bättre förbröst, 5) ej tillräcklig benstomme, 6) mellanhanden saknar rörlighet och svikt, är rak, 7) tassarna är lösa, s k hartass. Är ett allvarligt fel.

Kroppen och bakdelen, 7 fel: 1) Den är sänkt i ryggen, 2) den är överbyggd, 3) svansen är för lågt ansatt 4) och saknar korrekt längd och behåring, 5) både knä och has saknar vinkel, 6) skelettet saknar massa, 7) den saknar vita tecken.

Hund D

Denna högresta, långbenta hund, över standard i mankhöjd, ger ett mer rangligt intryck än det önskvärda, kompakta.

Huvudet är i proportion med hunden, men är ej tollarlikt, då nospartiet är för stort i förhållande till skallen.

Ett klart fel är att svansen är ringlad över ryggen och i kontakt med kroppen. Den har behårade öron, över hela örat - inte bara i bakkanten, vilket är tillåtet. Pälsen är enkel och silkesaktig som på en setter.

Kommentarer till ovanstående hundar

För bevarande av typen kan inte hund A och hund D få någon framskjuten placering på utställning. Sundheten och en korrekt, vattenavstötande dubbelpäls, är mycket viktigt. Därför kan inte heller hund C komma i fråga.

Diskvalificerande fel

Det finns upptaget en del sådana fel i rasstandard och trots att det alltid är tråkigt att slå ut en bra hund på grund av sådana fel, så är tollaren i dagsläget så heterogen att det nog kan vara nödvändigt. Dessa fel är också rikligt förekommande och kan och är viktiga för typen, t ex färgfel.

Dessa fel är:

- Vitt på skuldror och runt öronen
- Vit krage
- Vitt på ryggen och flankerna
- Silverfärg
- Grått i pälsen
- Svarta fält och streck i pälsen
- Avsaknad av simhud mellan tårna
- Underbett, överbett och vridet bett
- Skygghet hos vuxna hundar
- Någon annan färg än orange och röd

NORSK KENNEL KLUB

GRUPPE C

FCI's RASENR.: 312
av 24.6.1987.

RASEBESKRIVELSE FOR NOVA SCOTIA DUCK TOLLING RETRIEVER (Toller)

- Hjemland:** Canada
- Helhetsinntrykk:** Tolleren er en middels stor, kraftfull, kompakt, velbalansert og muskuløs hund. Middels til kraftig benstamme med en høy grad av bevegelse, våkenhet og beslutsomhet. Mange Tollere har et lett bedrøvet uttrykk inntil de begynner å arbeide, da skifter deres utseende til intens konsentrasjon og iver. Under arbeide har hunden en hurtig og rusende arbeidsform med hodet båret nesten rett ut i nivå med ryggen og med den kraftig behengte halen i konstant bevegelse. Tollereren er meget intelligent, lett å trene og har stor utholdenhet. En sterk og dyktig svømmer, den har en naturlig og intens lyst til å apportere på land og fra vann, alltid på sprang for den minste indikasjon på at apportering er påkrevet. Dens sterke ønske om å apportere og lekfullheten er vesentlige kvaliteter for «toller»-evnen (tolling = lokke/lure).
- Hode:** Skallen: Renskåret, lett kileformet hode. Den brede skallen er kun lett rundet. Nakkeknølen er ikke utpreget og kinnene er flate. Et godt mål for en gjennomsnittshund er 14 cm mellom ørene, avsmalnende til 3,8 cm over neseryggen. Lengden på hodet er ca 23 cm fra nesen til nakkebensknølen. Hodets størrelse må stå i forhold til kroppen. Stoppet er moderat.
- Snutepartiet: Avsmalner i en rett linje fra stopp til nese med en sterk underkjeve som dog ikke må være for fremtredende. Snutepartiets underlinje danner en nesten rett linje fra munnviken til kjevebenets forkant. Dybden ved stoppet skal være større enn ved nesen. Behåringen på snutepartiet er kort og fin.
- Nesen: Kileformet nesebrusk, neseborene vel åpne. Fargen skal tilsvare pelsens eller være sort.
- Munn: Leppene skal slutte godt til og i profil forme en myk kurve uten å virke tunge og hengende. Kjevene skal være sterke nok til å bære en fugl av god størrelse. Bløt munn er av vesentlig betydning.
- Øyne:** Skal være plassert godt adskilt, mandel-formede og middels store. Fargen er ravfarget til brun. Vennlig uttrykk, våkent og intelligent. Huden rundt øynene skal ha samme farge som leppene.
- Ører:** Trekantede av middels størrelse, høyt ansatt og langt tilbake på skallen med basis lett reist. Vel behåret på baksiden av ørefolden, kort hår på den avrundede ørelappen.
- Bitt:** Saksebitt, komplett tannantall er påkrevet.
- Hals:** Muskuløs og godt ansatt, middels lengde uten antydning til løs halshud.
- Forlemmer:** Muskuløse skuldre med skulderbladene godt tilliggende og godt tilbakelagt. Dette skal gi en god manke, som skråner mot en kort rygg. Skulderbladene og overarmene er av omtrent samme lengde. Albuene skal være tilliggende og ikke vris hverken inn eller ut, bevege seg fritt og tett. Forbenene skal være som parallelle søyler, rette og med sterk benstamme. Mellomhånden er sterk og lett skrånende. Mellomstore poter med kraftig svømmehud, de er tette og runde med godt buede tær og tykke tredeputer. Sporene kan være fjernet.

- Kropp:** Dyp brystkasse med godt buede ribben. Brystdybden til albue. Ryggen kort, overlinjen rett. Lendepartiet sterkt og muskuløst. Ribbenene er godt rundet, hverken tønneformet eller flate. Moderat opptrukket buk.
- Baklemmer:** Muskuløse, brede med et firskåret utseende. Vinklingen bak og frem skal balansere. Meget muskuløse lår. Over- og under- lår skal ha omtrent samme lengde. Knærne er velvinklet. Lavt ansatte haseledd som hverken vris inn eller ut. Sporene skal være fjernet
- Hale:** Følger kryssets naturlige, meget lette helning, bred ved haleroten med flott, kraftig fane. Halespissen må minst nå til hasene. Halen kan bæres under overlinjens nivå, unntatt når hunden er oppspilt, da bæres den høyt over, dog uten å nå ryggen.
- Bevegelser:** Tollerer kombinerer inntrykket av kraft med fjærende og kjekke bevegelser. Viser god skritt lengde frem og kraftig driv bak. Potene må ikke vendes hverken inn eller ut. Benene beveger seg på en rett linje. Ved øket fart sporer hunden, overlinjen skal forbli rett.
- Pels:** Tollerer er oppdrettet for å apportere fra iskaldt vann og må ha en vannavstøtende dobbelpels av middels lengde og mykhet med en bløtere, tett underull. Pelsen kan være lett bølget på ryggen, men må ellers være glatt. Noen vinterpels kan danne lange, løse krøller på halsen. Fanene er bløte på halsen, bak ørene og på baksiden av lårene. Forbenene har moderate faner.
- Farge:** Fargen er varierende avskygninger av rød eller oransje; faner og undersiden av halen er lysere. Vanligvis er minst ett av følgende felt hvite: haletippen, potene (ikke lengre enn til over mellomhånden), bryst og som bliss. En hund som ellers er av høy kvalitet, må ikke straffes for mangel på hvitt. Pigmentet på nesene, lepper og øyekant, skal være kjøttfarget tilsvarende pelsen, eller sort.
- Størrelse:** Idealhøyden for hanhunder over 18 måneder er 48 - 51 cm, for tisper over 18 måneder 45 - 48 cm. 3 cm over eller under idealhøyden er tillatt. Vekten skal stå i forhold til høyden og benstammen. Retningslinjer: 20 - 23 kg for voksne han-hunder, 17 - 20 kg for voksne tisper.
- Feil:** Enhver avvikelse fra foregående punkter skal betraktes som feil. Hvor alvorlig feilen er, skal graderes etter hvor stor avvikelsen er i relasjon til standarden.

KOMMENTARER TIL STANDARDEN

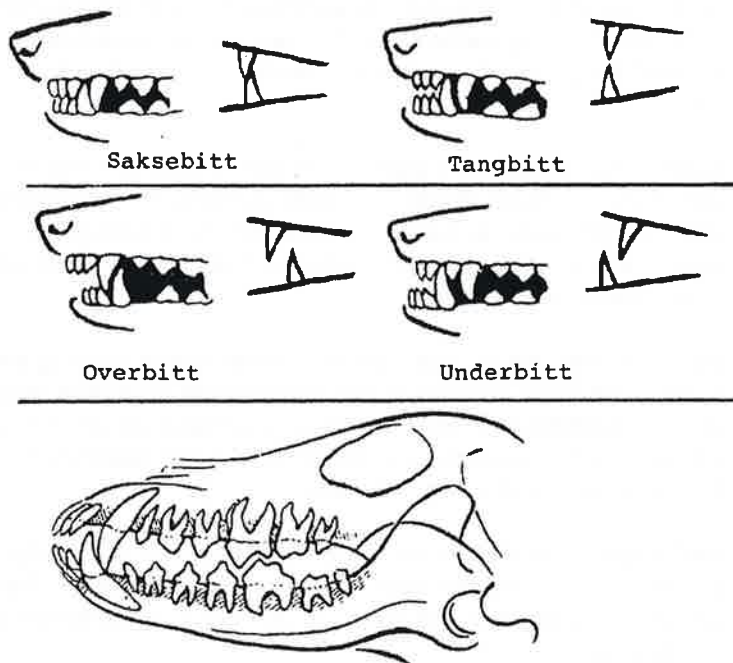
Under feil, er følgende spesifisert i standarden:

- Feil:** (Skal straffes i forhold til graden):
Hunder mer enn 3 cm over eller under idealhøyden.
Overbitt.
Halen for kort, med krøll, buet over så den berører ryggen.
Mangel på masse hos en voksen hund.
Konkav eller konveks neserygg.
For bratt stopp.
Store, runde øyne.
Nese, øyekant og øyne uten foreskrevet farge.
Lys rosa nese.
Sprikende eller flate poter, bløt mellomhånd.
Fluffy pels.
Karp eller svai overlinje, slapp lend.
Halen båret under overlinjen når hunden beveger seg.

Diskvalifiserende feil:

Hvitt på skuldre, rundt ørene og på nakken, over ryggen og sidene.
 Sølvfarget pels, grått i pelsen, sorte flekker i pelsen.
 Mangel på svømmehud.
 Underbitt, skjev tannstilling.
 I voksen alder, enhver form for skyhet.
 Flekket nese.
 Overbitt mer enn 4 mm.
 Enhver annen farge enn røde eller oransje varianter.

TENNER OG BITT

Hundens endelige bitt (fra venstre):

Overkjeve: fortenner (I) 3 stk., hjørnetenner (C) 1 stk.,
 premolarer (PM) 4 stk., molarer (M) 2 stk.

Underkjeve: fortenner (I) 3 stk., hjørnetenner (C) 1 stk.,
 premolarer (PM) 4 stk., molarer (M) 3 stk.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 2 \\
 2 \times \text{-----} = 42 \text{ tenner} \\
 3 \ 1 \ 4 \ 3
 \end{array}$$

Standarden er oversatt fra gjeldende FCI - standard.

Norsk Kennel Klub 18. januar 1990.

FRA VALP TIL VOKSEN



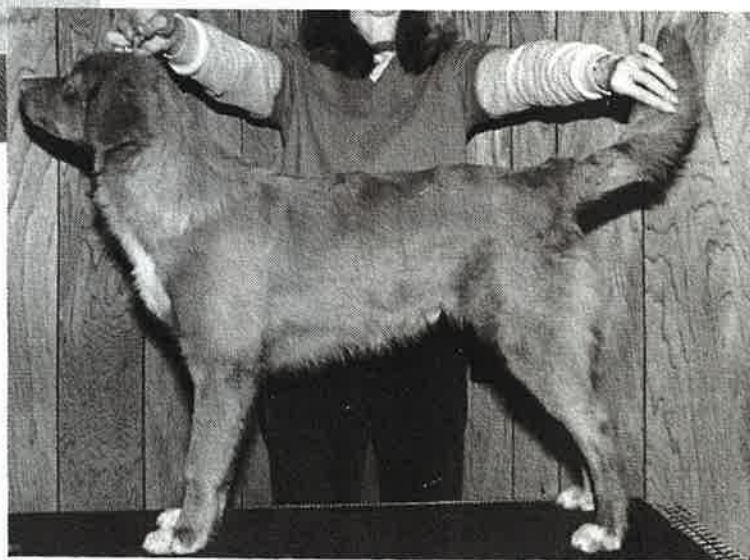
3 ½ uke



7 uker



3 ½ måned



5 ½ måned



9 ½ måned

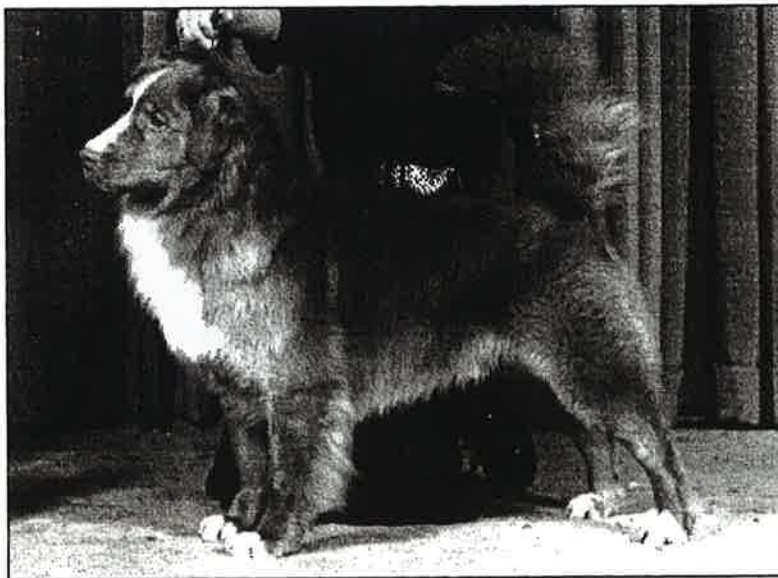
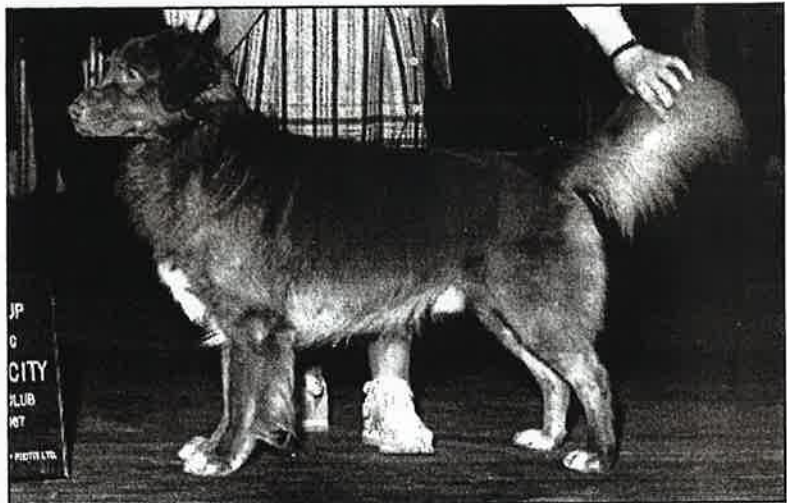


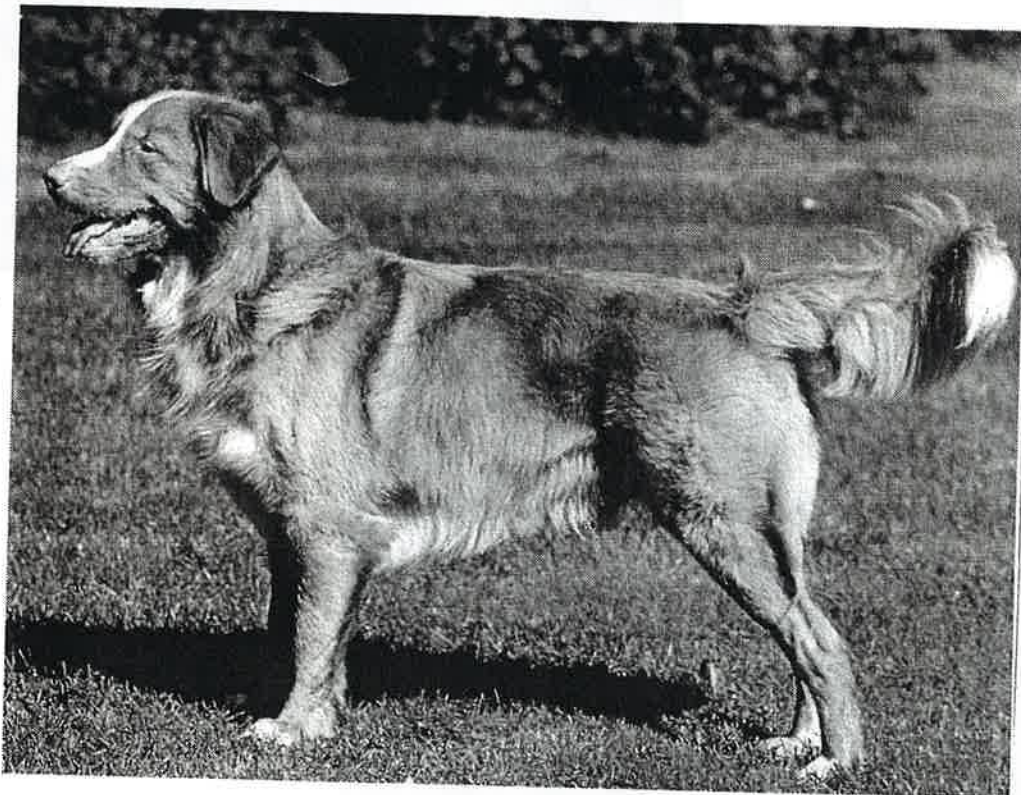
22 måneder

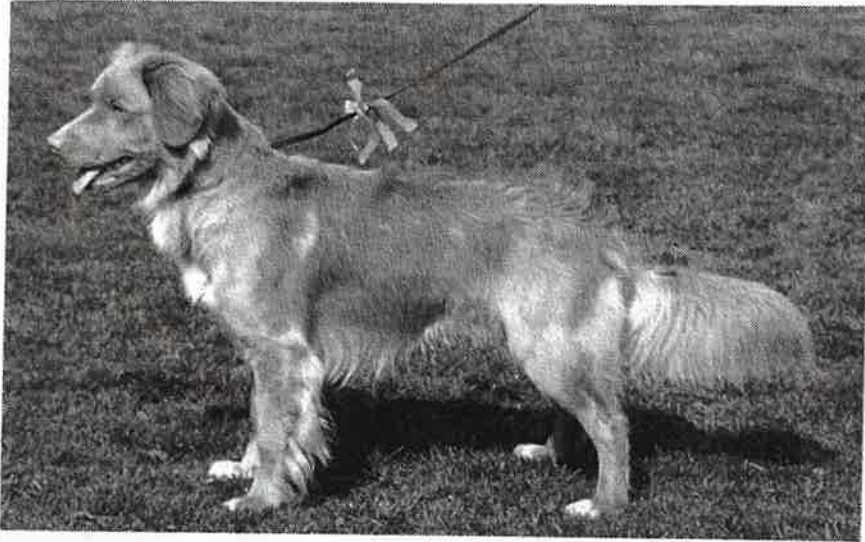


10 år gammel og
CAN Ch

BRA RASETYPISKE TOLLERE AV ULIKE TYPER











UTYPISKE HUNDER OG VANLIGE FEIL



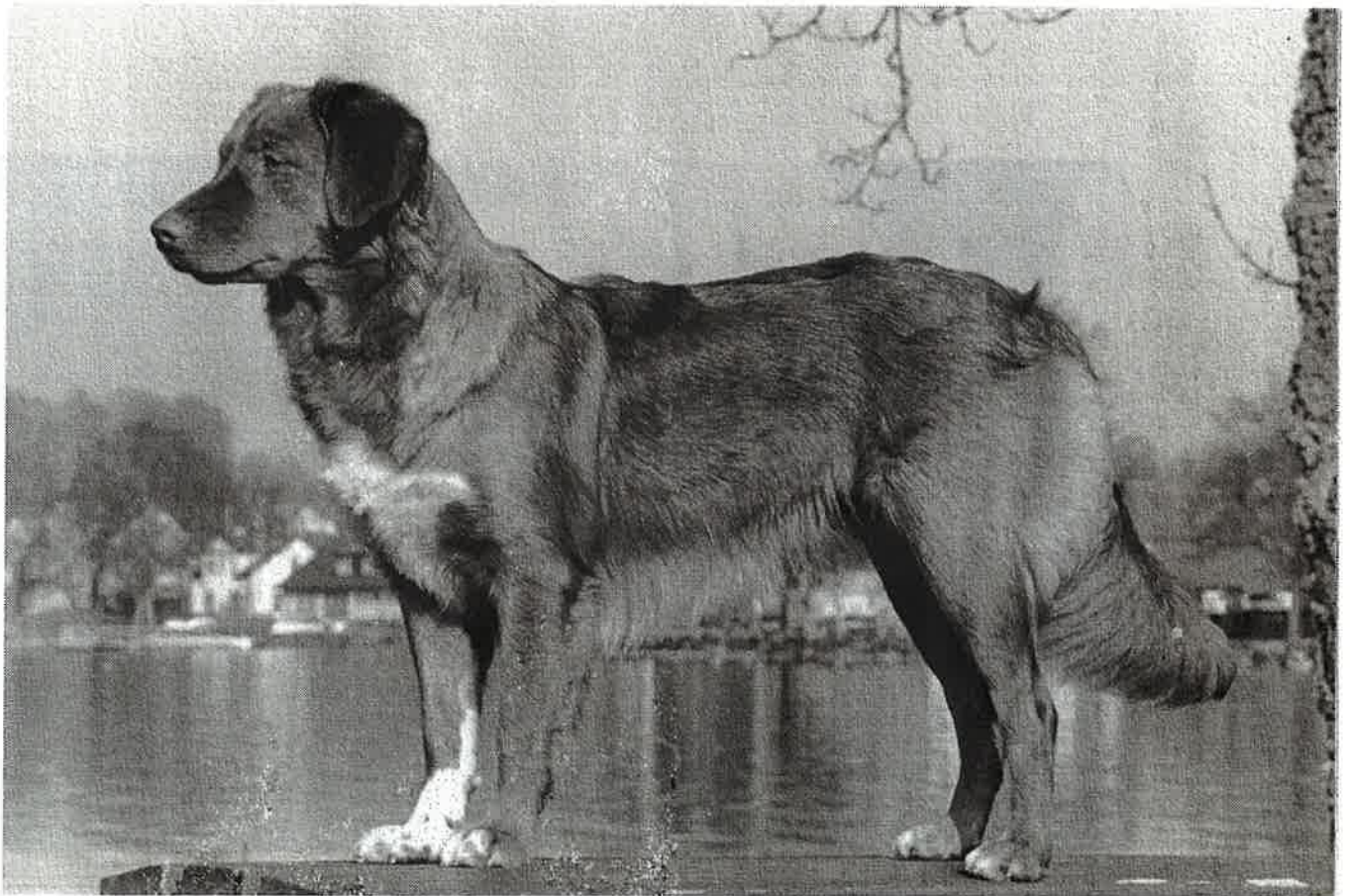
Den gamle canadiske "goldentypen" er feil



For tung



Lårene skal være kraftige og muskuløse, ikke som her.



En meget god toller og typisk toller. dessverre også typisk i sine feil: høy bak og uten knevinkler.



Snipete hode. Kort hals. Bra kropp og bakpart.



Snipete snuteparti, for mye stopp og høy skalle. Steil.bak.



*Hodets størrelse og tyngde gir ubalanse i helhetsinntrykket..
Meget bra kropp og overlinje.*



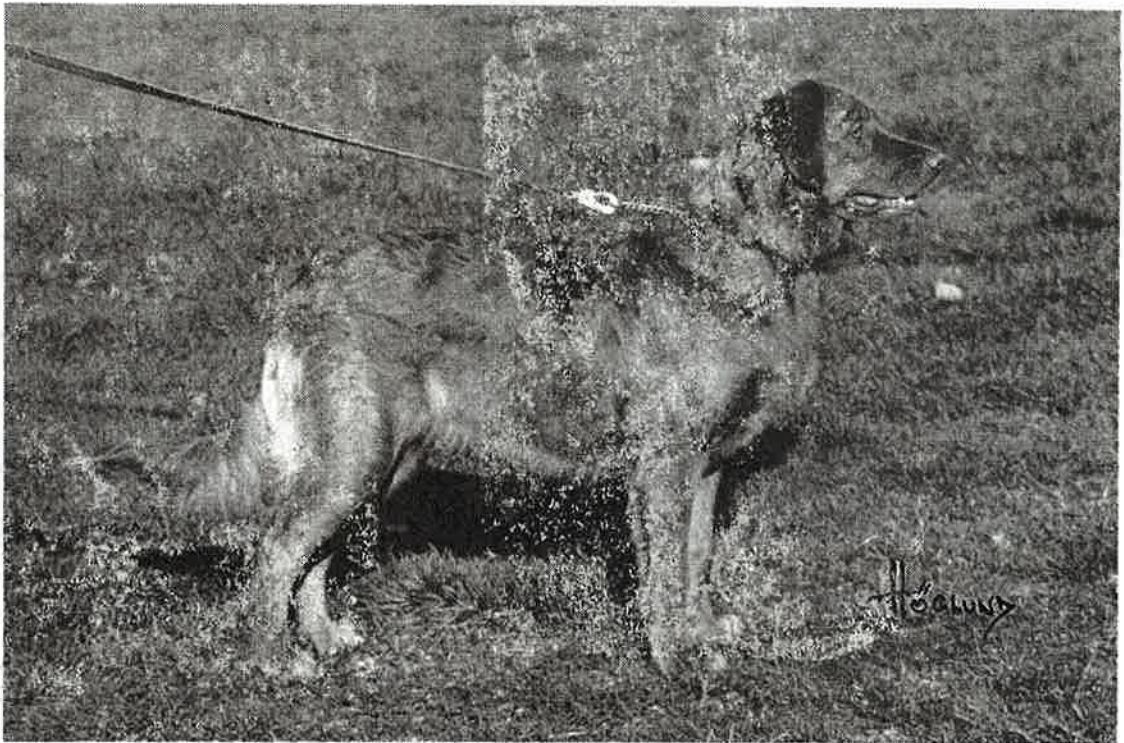
*Overbygd, steil bak og tung.
Noe korte framben.*



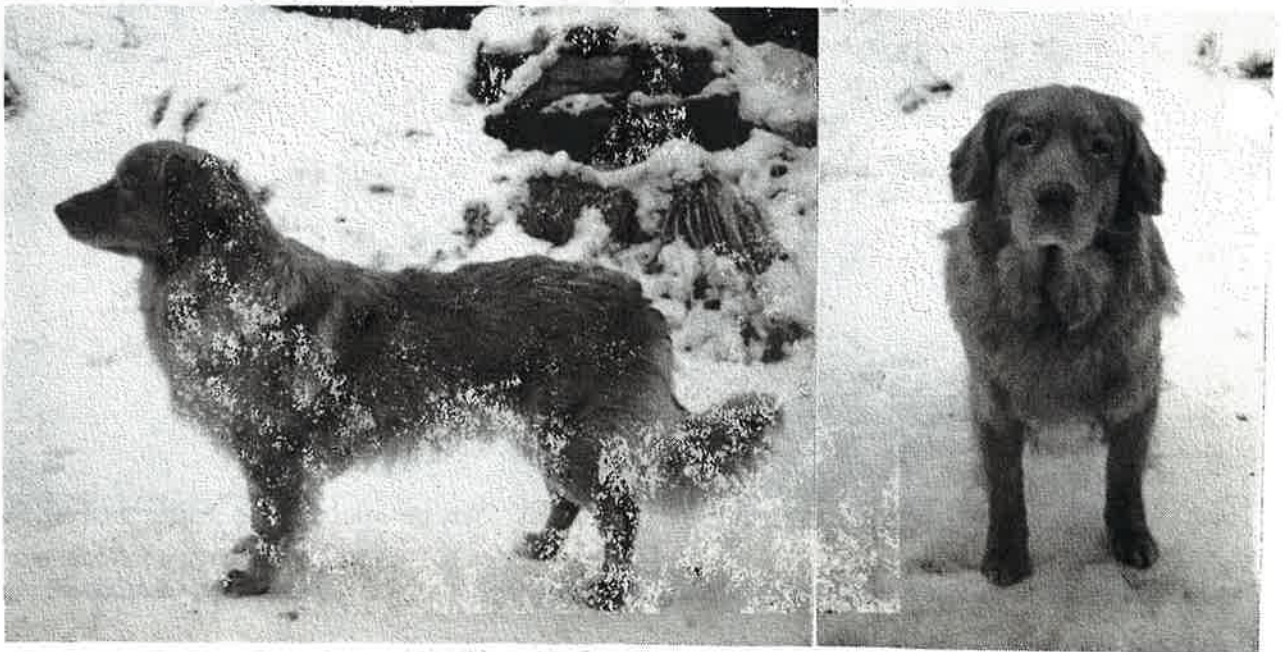
De små collieørene gir et skarpt, utypisk utseende.



*Voksen hund. Hodet står ikke i
proposjon til kroppen.*



Hele hunden gir inntrykk av en helt annen rase.



Utypiske i utseendet. For tunge.



*Berner Sennen-hode.
Hodet skal ikke være trekantet*



Snipete og tungt.



Bildet taler for seg selv.

