

## TOP VIEW OF BODY

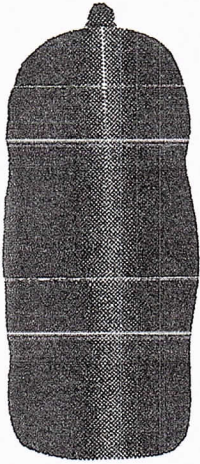


Fig. 20  
CORRECT

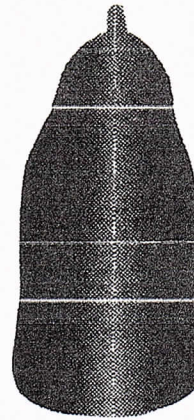


Fig. 21  
WRONG  
PEAR SHAPED

### TAIL

*Docked to a medium length and carried slightly higher than the level of the back.*

### DISCUSSION - TAIL

The proper set-on of the tail is a continuation of the spine that comes off the same level as the back (see Fig. 15). The tail is carried, as the standard states, "at an angle slightly higher than the level of the back." However, many Yorkies carry their tails in an upright position while gaiting, which is allowed.

A low set tail comes off a back that is generally not level, but off a down curve on the rump (see Fig. 16 and Fig. 17)

A Yorkshire Terrier whose tail is down and flattened against the rump while gaiting completely loses his good overall appearance of a confident, sparkling Yorkie.

The length of the tail will vary since breeders usually have the tails docked three to five days after birth. The tail is docked at the point where the tan vent on the underside and the black (which extends to the end) meet. A Yorkie with too short or too long a tail dock should not be penalized on that basis alone since it is a man-made fault.

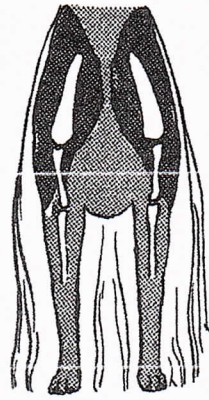


Fig. 22  
**CORRECT STRAIGHT FRONT**  
 (See Fig. 2 for correct front angulation)

**LEGS AND FEET**

*FORELEGS* should be straight, elbows neither in nor out. *HIND LEGS* straight when viewed from behind, but stifles are moderately bent when viewed from the sides. *FEET* are round with black toenails. *DEWCLAWS*, if any, are generally removed from the hind legs. Dewclaws on the forelegs may be removed.

**DISCUSSION - LEGS AND FEET - FOREQUARTERS**

Well placed shoulders are a vital part of a terrier's conformation, and ideally, the Yorkshire's shoulders are flat when viewed from the top, and somewhat sloping. When viewed from the side, the forelegs are straight, with elbows close to the rib cage. The pasterns are strong and straight. The feet are round, tight, cat-like with thick pads and black toenails, with lower forelegs toeing out slightly. The presence of dewclaws is optional, but most breeders have the dewclaws removed at the time the tail is docked.

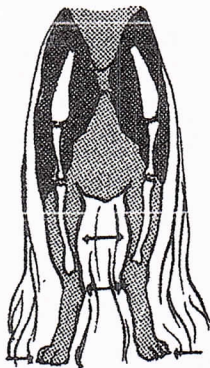


Fig. 23  
**FIDDLE FRONT**

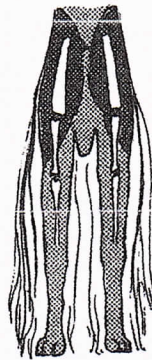


Fig. 24  
**NARROW FRONT**

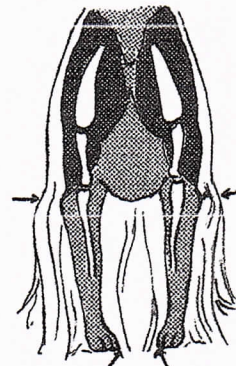


Fig. 25  
**OUT AT ELBOW**



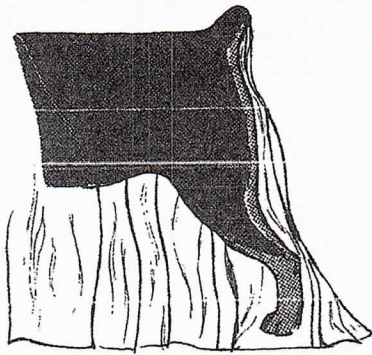


Fig. 26A  
CORRECT HINDQUARTERS - SIDE  
(See Fig. 2 for correct rear angulation)

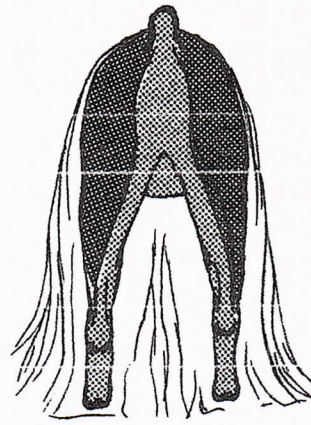


Fig. 26B  
CORRECT HINDQUARTERS - REAR

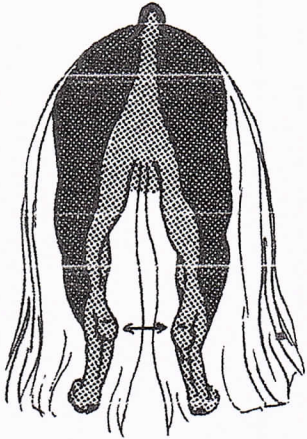


Fig. 27  
COW-HOCKED

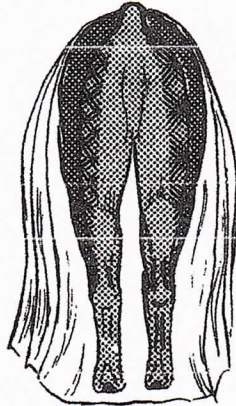


Fig. 28  
TOO NARROW

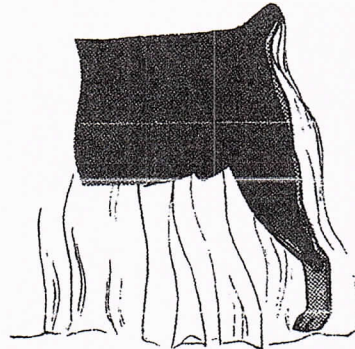


Fig. 29  
POOR ANGULATION  
STRAIGHT BEHIND

#### DISCUSSION - LEGS AND FEET - HINDQUARTERS

The Yorkshire Terrier is broad across the pelvic area when viewed from the top. When viewing the body from the top, there is no evidence of pear-shaping; the breadth at the point of the shoulder is the same as the breadth at the point of the pelvis. (See Fig. 20 and Fig. 21). The Yorkie has a moderate bend at the stifles when viewed from the side. The hock joint to the foot is perpendicular when the dog is standing still. The upper thigh is muscular. Sturdy, well-muscled hindquarters with proper angulation are necessary for the Yorkie to move with free and easy strides.

Angulation of hindquarters balances that of forequarters. (See Fig. 2)

The over-hanging fur on both front and back feet is trimmed around the foot to give a neat appearance. Hair is also removed from the between the pads of feet.

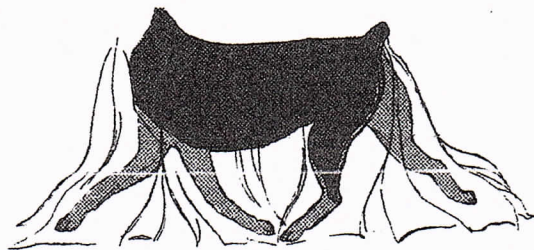


Fig. 30  
GOOD MOVEMENT - SIDE

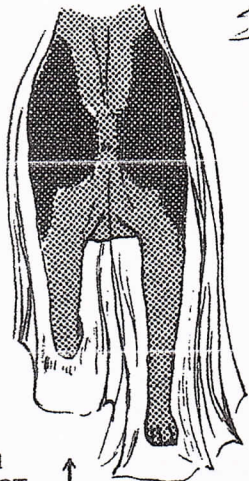


Fig. 31  
CORRECT  
MOVEMENT -  
FRONT

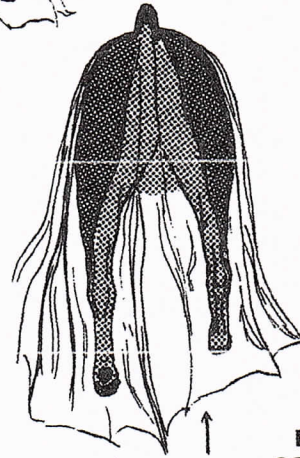


Fig. 32  
CORRECT  
MOVEMENT -  
REAR

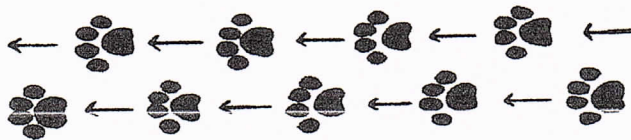


Fig. 33  
CORRECT MOVEMENT

#### DISCUSSION - MOVEMENT

The Yorkshire Terrier is a trotter. The motion is harmonious, smooth, sure and jaunty with the typical air of self-importance and vigor. He moves in a straight line with free and easy strides.

#### WEIGHT

*Must not exceed seven pounds.*

#### DISCUSSION - WEIGHT

The Yorkie is a TOY terrier, therefore any semblance of coarseness destroys breed type. The Yorkie which appears overly large or has the slightest trace of coarseness is highly undesirable as that Yorkshire lacks breed type.



## **COAT TEXTURE AND COLOR — BLUE**

### **COAT**

Quality, texture and quantity of coat are of prime importance. Hair is glossy, fine and silky in texture. Coat on the body moderately long and perfectly straight (not wavy). It may be trimmed to floor length to give ease of movement and a neater appearance, if desired.

### **COLORS**

Puppies are born black and tan and are normally darker in body color, showing intermingling of black hair in the tan until they are matured. Color of hair on body (is) of prime importance in ADULT dogs, to which the following color requirements apply:

Blue: Is a dark steel blue, not a silver-blue and not mingled with fawn, bronze or black hairs.

Color on Body The blue extends over the body from back of neck to root of tail. Hair on tail is a darker blue, especially at end of tail.

### **DISCUSSION - COAT TEXTURE AND COLOR — BLUE**

Our breed is a difficult one in that it demands two very different and distinct METALLIC colors on a coat that is of a LUSTROUS silky texture. The coat texture, quality and quantity as well as its colors are of equal and of prime importance. The proper coat texture and colors always reflect a certain amount of brilliance and light naturally, and feel cool to the touch.

These two very distinctive colors of the Yorkshire Terrier, the dark bright steel blue and the clear, rich shaded golds, are unique, and breeders are aware that without the proper fine silken hairs which are found only in the ideal textured coat, neither of these highly prized unusual colors demanded by the standard can be obtained.

**THE DESIRED STEEL BLUE ALWAYS LACKS ANY APPROACH TO BLACKNESS.**

The ideal coat texture is never coarse or brittle, nor is it ever woolly or cottony to the touch. Many liken the Yorkie's coat to that of human hair. The Yorkshire Terrier has a single coat and any evidence of undercoat is undesirable.

The Yorkshire's coat is parted from the back of the skull to the end of the tail. The coat need not be plastered down flat as it hangs straight naturally, without a wave, and shows the outline of the well bodied compact Yorkie. When a natural bristle brush is used on a clean, fully coated adult Yorkshire Terrier carrying the proper coat texture, every hair will rise and flow back into place. Every strand of hair on the proper texture coat appears to be individual. Trimming the coat to floor length for the show ring is allowed.

Yorkshire Terriers carrying the desired coat texture can sometimes take as long as 18 months to two years for the blue body coat to grow to a full floor length coat. Almost always, the proper silky textured blue and gold bred dog will be broken blue down the part along the spine from four to six months of age, but this can vary with the darker ones taking longer. On *NO* account does a breeder (or a judge) have to search through an adult (12 months, i.e., one year) Yorkshire Terrier's coat to find the "blue break". At the very minimum the adult is broken blue down the parting starting at the neck. The desired steel blue is clearly visible on the true silky coated blue and gold Yorkie. The *EVENNESS* of the blue body color goes *THROUGHOUT* the coat to the skin at any parting and not only on top or underneath. The tail carries a darker steel blue, especially on the tip. The tail hair is never trimmed.



On an adult Yorkie we desire a very even, uniform, silky textured body coat of *MEDIUM*-dark bright steel blue. Many of the so-called 'dark steel blue' Yorkies are specimens nearer black in appearance and have coat quality and texture deviating from the standard. We rarely find these animals *FULLY BROKEN* in body color at all partings of the body even at two to three years of age, since these very black appearing coats can never turn or break to the desired true blue as specified in the standard.

Newcomers to the breed seldom realize that a soft, densely coated puppy will generally retain this too-soft coat as an adult. The body coat will appear dull and lifeless even as a puppy and will rarely, if ever, achieve the proper silky texture or the desired (medium) dark steel blue. As an adult, this black or perhaps clerical gray Yorkie's coat will generally stand away from the body, not showing the desired clean neat outline. This coat feels warm and wooly or like cotton to the touch and is a quick growing one which will usually achieve floor length by 12 months of age or earlier. The coat texture is too fine, cotton-like or wooly. This so-called "blue break" is a diluted black, sometimes described as a gray, grayish black or a clerical gray. It is visible only on the lower or the underneath parts of the body and rarely throughout the coat at any parting down to the skin. This type of coat, when freshly washed, appears dull and never naturally shiny or lustrous as in the desired true blue and gold Yorkshire Terrier with a silky textured coat.

When Yorkies break to a pale silver or platinum silver there is usually evidence of waviness going through the blue. This type of coat is generally accompanied by a running tan which is not desirable. This pale silver or platinum silver which some consider 'blue' is not the steel blue we desire.

The Yorkie with the very black, shiny, silky, black patent leather look rarely achieves the fully broken even true steel blue. The animal with this type of appearance usually keeps most of its original black puppy markings on the sides of the head and the broad marking above the nose to the skull, which is totally undesirable.

NOTE: Coat texture, quality and quantity *AND* its colors are of equal and of prime importance, and *ANY* of the *BLUE* shades are *ALWAYS* preferable to black.

Breeders are aware that both the dark blue and the light blue Yorkshire Terriers are needed in their breeding program.

Mention must be made that occasionally a Yorkie puppy will be born with small white chest marks and perhaps a few white hairs located on the lower forejaw. It is unusual to find these tiny white marks visible on the adult; however, any large amounts of white markings are highly undesirable, and the animal will generally maintain these patches of unwanted white hair throughout his lifetime.



## **COAT TEXTURE AND COLOR - TAN (GOLD)**

### **COAT**

Quality, texture and quantity of coat are of prime importance. Hair is glossy, fine and silky in texture.....The fall on the head is long, tied with one bow in center of head or parted in the middle and tied with two bows. Hair on muzzle is very long. Hair should be trimmed short on tips of ears and may be trimmed on feet to give them a neat appearance.

### **COLORS**

Puppies are born black and tan and are normally darker in color, showing an intermingling of black hair in the tan until they are matured.....richness of tan on head and legs are of prime importance in ADULT DOGS to which the following color requirements apply:

Tan: All tan hair is darker at the roots than at the middle, shading to a still lighter tan at the tips. There should be no sooty or black hair intermingled with any of the tan.

Headfall: A rich golden tan, deeper in color at sides of head, at ear roots and on the muzzle, with ears a deep rich tan. Tan color should not extend down on back of neck.

Chest and Legs: A bright rich tan, not extending above the stifle on the hind legs.

**DISCUSSION - COAT TEXTURE AND COLOR - TAN (GOLD)**  
A Yorkshire Terrier has shaded tan (GOLD). This means the gold hairs are darker at the roots shading to a lighter color in the middle and still lighter at the tips. This much sought after gold is of a fine silky texture. It is a **BRIGHT, RICH, GLEAMING, BRILLIANT GOLDEN HUE**, and will reflect light.

The **QUALITY** of gold on the ideal Yorkie can be likened to a **NEW GOLD COIN**. It bears no semblance to a rust, ginger or brownish mahogany hue. It does not appear to be a solid, unshaded orangey red nor the red of an Irish Setter (setter red). Yorkies carrying a wooly or cottoney black coat usually carry a pale, weak unshaded tan and are referred to as a "black and tan" (Yorkie).

An adult Yorkshire Terrier completing the picture as prescribed by the standard has a totally clear golden head and a headfall that is "a rich golden tan, deeper in color at sides of head, at ear roots and on the muzzle, with ears a deep rich tan." **IT IS COMPLETELY FREE OF ANY REMAINING BLACK OR SOOTY GRAY HAIR LEFT FROM PUPPYHOOD.**

The standard states the tan "should not extend down on back of neck", nor "above the elbows on the forelegs nor above the stifle on the hind legs." A "running color" will



spoil an otherwise highly prized adult specimen of the breed. "Running color" means that the tan color markings as prescribed in the standard have exceeded their borders (refer to color placement illustrations), and the tan extension has given a fawn or bronzy appearance into the blue areas of the coat. These "running tan", fawn or bronzy areas can be observed below the occiput, around the tail set and the shoulder areas.

The transition from the black and tan markings of the newborn to the adult Yorkshire Terrier that is broken a bright steel blue with clear shaded golds can vary greatly. Sometimes a great deal of patience is required before one sees the desired gold hair begin to grow in, but it is said that if a Yorkie has broken blue, the gold will generally come in.

The front or the chest of a Yorkshire Terrier is all shaded gold. There are no sooty or visible dark hairs or any small 'half circle' break from under chin to the chest.

Smutty heads and unclear faces are to be expected in young junior puppies and in some senior puppies. The thumb marks on either side of the head and the backs of the ears are usually the last to clear, but these should eventually clear with the head furnishings leaving a clear golden head. Even when the tan appears pale, adults will generally have some darker shadings on the muzzle, sides of the head and on the feet.

## DISQUALIFICATION DIRECTIVE

**SUBJECT:** Clarification of the Yorkshire Terrier DQ to be initiated on October 1, 2007

**The Disqualification reads as follows:**

Any solid color or combination of colors other than blue and tan as described above. Any white markings other than a small white spot on the forechest that does not exceed 1 inch at its longest dimension.

### **DIRECTIVE:**

The new Disqualification is an ADDITION to the Yorkshire Terrier Breed Standard. It is there to disqualify Yorkshire Terriers with colors OTHER THAN those as described in our Breed Standard. The American Kennel Club is registering parti-colors, solid colors, and chocolate and tan dogs as Yorkshire Terriers even though they do not meet our Breed Standard as written. AKC will not deny registration on color alone. These dogs have been shown at AKC matches and non-AKC events. Immature dogs not having a totally clear tan or **immature dogs that are not yet totally blue are acceptable under our Breed Standard and should NOT be disqualified.** To do so would be a misinterpretation of the Disqualification AND of the Breed Standard.

The Yorkshire Terrier whose coat is of prime importance has a slow metamorphosis from the black and tan puppy to the blue and tan adult. Some of these dogs take three or more years for their coat to mature; therefore our YTCA Members chose NOT to specify an age for color maturity. Only dogs of solid color, unusual combination of colors, and parti-colors should be disqualified.

In summary:

### **DISQUALIFY**

- \*Solid color dogs such as a solid color gold or solid color chocolate
- \*A chocolate and tan dog or other unusual combination of colors
- \*A white dog with black and tan markings (parti-color)

### **DO NOT DISQUALIFY**

- \*Puppies, Class dogs and young Champions whose tan has not yet totally cleared. This is typically seen around the head area where thumb prints may exist. Young Puppies may still have an intermingling of black hair in the tan.
- \*Puppies and young adults whose black body coat has not yet totally turned to blue.
- \*A dog that has a small white spot not to exceed 1 inch on the fore-chest.

A Blueprint or Guide (Illustrated Discussion) as to what the Parent Club considers to be the correct Yorkshire Terrier can be obtained by contacting the club secretary. You may also check out our website [YTCA.ORG](http://YTCA.ORG) (with frames) under Judges Education.



**COLOR PLACEMENT — TAN (GOLD)**

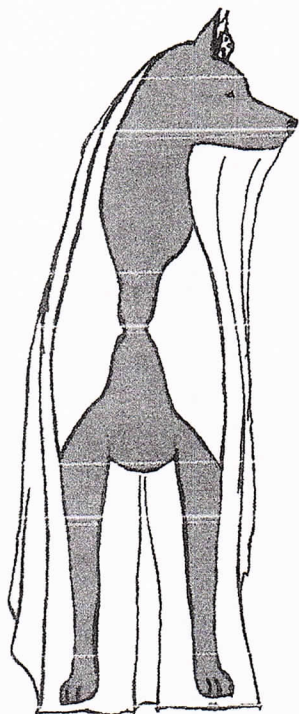


Fig. 34

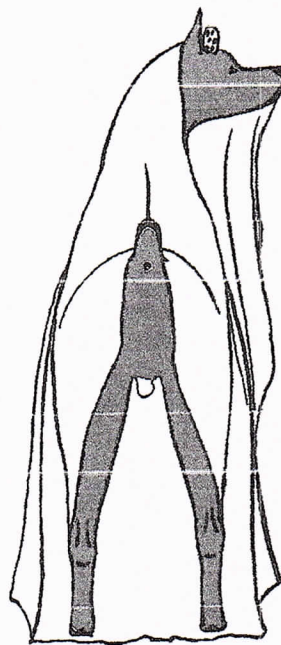


Fig. 35

**COLOR PLACEMENT — BLUE AND TAN (GOLD)**

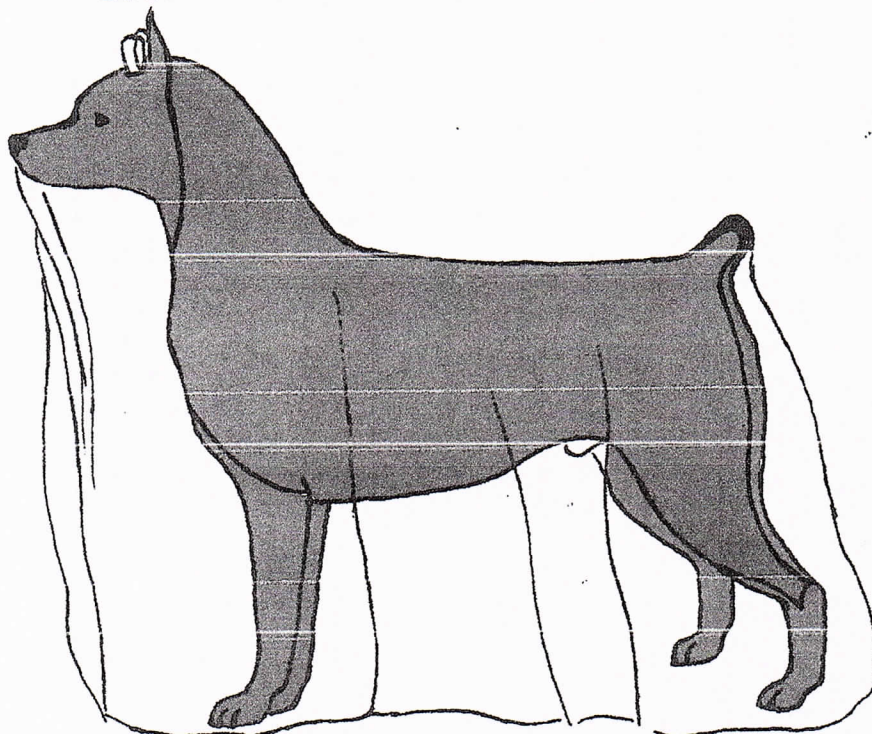


Fig. 36

## TERMINOLOGY

**Almond eyes:** The eye set in surrounding tissue of almond shape.

**Angulation:** The angles formed by a meeting of the bones; mainly, the shoulder, upper arm, stifle, and hock.

**Apple head:** An irregular roundedness of topskull, in greater or less degree humped toward its center.

**Bat ear:** An erect ear, rather broad at the base, rounded in outline at the top, and with orifice directly to the front.

**Beard:** Thick, long hair growth on the underjaw.

**Bite:** The relative position of the upper and lower teeth when the mouth is closed.

**Brisket:** The forepart of the body below the chest, between the forelegs, closest to the ribs.

**Broken color:** Self color broken by another color.

**Buttocks:** The rump or hips.

**Cat-foot:** The short, round, compact foot like that of a cat. The foot with short third digits.

**Chest:** The part of the body or trunk that is enclosed by the ribs.

**Coat:** The dog's hairy covering.

**Cobby:** Short-bodied, compact.

**Conformation:** The form and structure, make and shape; arrangement of parts in conformance with breed-standard demands

**Coupling:** The part of the body between the ribs and pelvis; the loin.

**Cow hocked:** When the hocks turn toward each other.

**Croup:** The back part of the back, above the hind legs.

**Dewclaw:** An extra claw or functionless digit on the inside of the leg; a rudimentary fifth toe.

**Dish-faced:** When the nasal bone is so formed that the nose is higher at the tip than at the stop; or, a slight concaveness of line from the stop to the nose tip.

**Disqualification:** A decision made by a judge or by a bench-show committee following a determination that a dog has a condition that makes it ineligible for any further competition under dog-show rules or under the standard for its breed.



Dock: To shorten the tail by cutting.

Domed: Evenly rounded in top skull, convex instead of flat. Domy.

Down-faced: The muzzle inclining downwards from the skull to the tip of the nose.

Elbow: The joint between the upper arm and the forearm.

Elbows out: Turning out or off from the body; not held close.

Expression: The general appearance of all features of the head as viewed from the front and as typical of the breed.

Fall: Hair overhanging the face.

Fiddle front: Forelegs out at elbows, pasterns close, and feet turned out.

Forearm: The bone of the foreleg between the elbow and the pastern.

Foreface: The front part of the head, before the eyes. Muzzle.

Front: The forepart of the body as viewed head on; i.e. forelegs, chest, brisket, and shoulder line.

Gait: The manner in which a dog walks, trots, or runs.

Gay tail: The tail carried up.

Hock: The tarsus or collection of bones of the hind leg forming the joint between the second thigh and the metatarsus; the dog's true heel.

Layback: The angle of the shoulder blade as compared to the vertical.

Level bite: When the front teeth (incisors) of the upper and lower jaws meet exactly edge to edge.

Loaded shoulders: When the shoulder blades are shoved out from the body by overdevelopment of the muscles.

Loin: Region of the body on either side of the vertebral column between the last ribs and the hindquarters.

Muzzle: The head in front of the eyes-nasal bone, nostrils, and jaws. Foreface.

Occiput: Upper, back point of skull.

Out at elbows: Elbows turning out from the body as opposed to being held close.

Paddling: Moving with forefeet wide.

Paper foot: A flat foot with thin pads.

Pastern: Commonly recognized as the region of the foreleg between the carpus or wrist and the digits.

Prick ear: Carried erect and usually pointed at tip.

Roach back: A convex curvature of the back toward the loin.

Scissors bite: A bite in which the outer side of the lower incisors touches the inner side of the upper incisors.

Sloping shoulder: The shoulder blade set obliquely or "laid back."

Square dog: Overall body length squared with height at withers.

Squirrel Tail: Carried up and curving more or less forward.

Stifle: The joint of the hind leg between the thigh and the second thigh. The dog's knee.

Stop: The step up from nose to skull; indentation between the eyes where the nasal bone and skull meet.

Straight-hocked: Lacking appreciable angulation at the hock joints. Straight behind.

Straight-shoulders: The shoulder blades rather straight up and down, as opposed to sloping or "well laid back."

Substance: Bone.

Toy dog: One of a group of dogs characterized by very small size.

Undershot: The front teeth (incisors) of the lower jaw overlapping or projecting beyond the front teeth of the upper jaw when the mouth is closed.

Vent: The anal opening.

Weaving: When in motion, the crossing of the forefeet or the hind feet. Traveling "in and out."

Whisker: Long hairs on muzzle sides and underjaw.

Withers: The highest point of the shoulders, immediately behind the neck.