## aKC belcian breens

## Side by Side aKC Breed Standard Comparison

## Laekenois - Malinois -Sheepdog - Tervuren



- The information presented here is the exact verbiage from the approved and current AKC standards as of 1 May 2020 for the Belgian Laekenois, Belgian Malinois, Belgian Sheepdog and Belgian Tervuren.
- The areas highlighted in yellow show information that is different for a breed than the other Belgian breed/s.
- The areas highlighted in green or orange is used to mark standard features that are the same among 2 or more breeds, whilst the other 1 or more breed may be different thus highlighted in yellow as described above.
- This chart is simply a comparison presentation of the standards without opinion or insight or other analysis.
- Please remember each standard for each AKC Belgian Breed is decided upon individual breed clubs. There are areas with minor verbiage differences that actually mean the same thing. In this case, the highlighting is not applied.

| LAKENOIS | MALINOIS | SHEEPDOG | TERVUREN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard, 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog | The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the standard and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog. | Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: <br> 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard. <br> 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog. | Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: <br> 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard. <br> 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog. |

## LAEKENOIS

## General Appearance

## SHEEPDOG

## TERVUREN

The first impression of the Belgian Laekenois is that of a square, wellbalanced dog, elegant in appearance, with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. He is a strong, agile, wellmuscled animal, alert and full of life. His whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness.

The male dog is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart. The bitch should have a distinctly feminine look. Both male and female should be judged equally.

## MALINOIS

The Belgian Malinois is a well balanced, square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well muscled, alert, and full of life. He stands squarely on all fours and viewed from the side, the topline, forelegs, and hind legs closely approximate a square. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness.

The male is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart, which has a distinctly feminine look.

The first impression of the Belgian Sheepdog is that of a well balanced, square dog, elegant in appearance, with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. He is a strong, agile, well muscled animal, alert and full of life. His whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness.

The male dog is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart. The bitch should have a distinctly feminine look.

The first impression of the Belgian Tervuren is that of a well-balanced, medium-size dog, elegant in appearance, standing squarely on all fours, with proud carriage of head and neck. He is strong, agile, well-muscled, alert and full of life He gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness.
The male should appear unquestionably masculine; the female should have a distinctly feminine look and be judged equally with the male.

The Belgian Tervuren is a natural dog and there is no need for excessive posing in the show ring. The Belgian Tervuren reflects the qualities of intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to master. In addition to his inherent ability as herding dog, he protects his master's person and property without being overtly aggressive. He is watchful, attentive, and usually in motion when not under command. The Belgian Tervuren is a herding dog and versatile worker. The highest value is to be placed on qualities that maintain these abilities, specifically, correct temperament, gait, bite and coat.

## General Appearance Comparison

| SAME | DIFFERENT |
| :---: | :---: |
| SQUARE | TERVUREN does not require excessive posing in the ring |
| WELL BALANCED |  |
| ELEGANT PROUD HEAD \& NECK CARRIAGE |  |
| MEDIUM |  |
| SOLIDITY WITHOUT BULKINESS |  |
| AGILE STRONG |  |
| FULL OF LIFE |  |
| MALE MASCULINE |  |
| FEMALE FEMININE |  |

## Size, Proportion \& Suhstance

## LAEKENOIS

Males should be 24 to 26 inches in height and females 22 to 24 inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of rump, should equal the height. Bitches may be slightly longer. Bone structure should be moderately heavy in proportion to his height so that he is well-balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. The Belgian Laekenois should stand squarely on all fours.

From a side view the topline, front legs, and back legs should closely approximate a square.

## MALINOIS

Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height, but bitches may be slightly longer. A square dog is preferred. Bone structure is moderately heavy in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky.

## Size, Proportions, Substance \& Disqualifications

## LAEKENOIS

Males should be 24 to 26 inches in height and females 22 to 24 inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of rump, should equal the height. Bitches may be slightly longer. Bone structure should be moderately heavy in proportion to his height so that he is well-balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. The Belgian Laekenois should stand squarely on all fours. From a side view the topline, front legs, and back legs should closely approximate a square

Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches shall be disqualified.

Females under 201/2 inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified.

## MALINOIS

Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height, but bitches may be slightly longer. A square dog is preferred. Bone structure is moderately heavy in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky.

Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and

Females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified.

## SHEEPDOG

Males should be 24 to 26 inches in height and females 22 to 24 inches, measured at the withers. The length, measured from point of breastbone to point of rump, should equal the height. Bitches may be slightly longer. Bone structure should be moderately heavy in proportion to his height so that he is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. The Belgian Sheepdog should stand squarely on all fours. Side view - The topline, front legs, and back legs should closely approximate a square
Males under $221 / 2$ or over
$271 / 2$ inches in height and
Females under $201 / 2$ or over
$251 / 2$ inches in height shall
be disqualified. $271 / 2$ inches in height and

Males under 23 inches or over $261 / 2$ inches or

Females under 21 inches or over $241 / 2$ inches are to be disqualified.

NOTE: Each Breed has a different height parameter for bitches, the only height parameter that is the same is Laekenois and Malinois dogs. The Sheepdog allows for the largest specimens with dogs and bitches.

## LAKENOIS

Clean cut and strong, long without exaggeration and lean.
The skull and muzzle are approximately the same length with at most a very slight advantage for the muzzle.
Overall size should be in proportion to the body.

## MALINOIS SHEEPDOG

The head is clean-cut and strong without heaviness; overall size is in proportion to the body.

Clean-cut and strong, overall size should be in proportion to the body

## TERVUREN

Well-chiseled, skin taut, long without exaggeration

## Expression

## LAKENOIS

Should be intelligent and questioning, indicating alertness, attention and readiness for activity.

## MALINOIS

The expression should indicate alertness, attention and readiness for activity, and the gaze is intelligent and questioning.

## SHEEPDOG

Indicates alertness, attention, readiness for activity. Gaze should be intelligent and questioning.

## TERVUREN

Intelligent and questioning, indicating alertness,
attention and readiness for action.



## LAKENOIS

Is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same, but not wider than the length.

The stop is moderate.

MALINOIS
Is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same as the length but no wider.

The stop is moderate

## SHEEPDOG

Top flattened rather than rounded. The width approximately the same, but not wider than the length. "

Stop moderate.

## TERVUREN

Measuring from the stop are of equal length. Overall size is in proportion to the body, top of skull flattened rather than rounded, the width approximately the same as but not wider than the length.

Stop moderate


| LAKENOIS | MALTNOIS | SHEEPDOG | TERVUREN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to that of the topskull. | Moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to the topskull. | Moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to that of the topskull. | The topline of the muzzle is parallel to the topline of the skull when viewed from the side. |
| The jaws should be strong and powerful. | The planes of the muzzle and topskull are parallel. <br> The jaws are strong and powerful. | The jaws should be strong and powerful | Muzzle moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency toward snipiness or cheekiness. |
|  |  |  | Jaws strong and powerful. |

## Differences

The Malinois and Tervuren describe parallel planes in the description, whereas The Laekenois and the Sheepdog do NOT refer to parallel planes.


## LAKENOIS

Should be even or scissors. An overshot or undershot bite is a fault.

An undershot or overshot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification.

The absence of two premolars or molars is a serious fault. The absence of one premolar (PMI) is not to be penalized. Four (4) or more missing teeth is disqualification.

Due to the four (4) or more missing teeth a full open mouth exam is required

## MALINOIS SHEEPDOG

Meet in a scissors or level bite. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault.

An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification.

One or more missing teeth is a serious fault

Should not be overshot or undershot. Should have either an even bite or a scissors bite.

## TERVUREN

Meeting in a scissors or a level bite.

Overshot and undershot teeth are a fault.

An undershot bite such that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors is a disqualification.

Broken or discolored teeth should not be penalized.

Missing teeth are a fault. Four or more missing teeth are a serious fault.


| LAKENOTS | MALINOIS | SHEEPDOG | TEREUREN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Is round and rather <br> outstretched, tapered <br> from head to body, well <br> muscled, with tight <br> skin. | Is round and of <br> sufficient length to <br> permit the proud <br> carriage of the head. It <br> should taper from the <br> body to the head. | Round and rather <br> outstretched, tapered <br> from head to body, well <br> muscled, with tight <br> skin. | Round, muscular, rather <br> long and elegant, <br> slightly arched and <br> tapered from head to <br> body. Skin well-fitting |
| with no loose folds. |  |  |  |

## Topline

## LAKENOIS

The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints.

## MALINOIS

Is generally level. The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back which must be level, straight and firm from withers to hip joint.

## SHEEPDOG

The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back, which must be level, straight, and firm from withers to hip joints.

## TERVUREN

Withers accentuated. Topline level, straight and firm from withers to croup


## Abdomen

| LAKENOTS | MALTNOTS | SHEEPDOG | TERVUREN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Is of moderate <br> development, neither <br> tucked up nor paunchy. | The abdomen is <br> moderately developed, <br> neither tucked up nor <br> paunchy. | Moderate development. <br> Neither tucked up nor <br> paunchy. | Moderately developed, <br> neither tucked up nor <br> paunchy. Ribs well- <br> sprung but flat on the <br> sides. |



## LAKENOIS MALINOIS SHEEPDOG TERVUREN

Loin section when viewed from above is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back.

The loin section, viewed from above, is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back.

Viewed from above, is relatively short, broad and strong, but blending smoothly into the back.

Section viewed from above is relatively short, broad and strong, but blending smoothly into the back.

## Croup

## LAKENOIS

Is very slightly sloped, broad, but not excessively so.

## SHEEPDOG

The croup is medium long, sloping gradually.

Is medium long, sloping gradually.

## TERVUREN

Medium long, sloping gradually to the base of the tail.

| SLIDE |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Strong at the base, the |




## Forequarters Legs

| LAKENOTS | MALTNOTS | SHEEPDOG | TEREUREN |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Are in length and <br> substance well <br> proportioned to the size of <br> the dog with the bone oval <br> rather than round <br> Development (length and <br> substance) should be well <br> proportioned to the size of <br> the dog. | The legs are straight, <br> strong, and parallel to <br> each other. The bone is <br> oval rather than round. <br> Length and Substance are <br> well in proportion to the <br> size of the dog. | Straight, strong and <br> parallel to each other. <br> Bone oval rather than <br> round. Development <br> (length and substance) <br> should be well <br> proportioned to the size of <br> the dog. | Legs straight and parallel, <br> perpendicular to the <br> ground. Bone oval rather <br> than round. |

## Forequarters Pasterns

## LAKENOIS

## MALINOIS

## SHEEPDOG

## TERVUREN

Are short, strong and very slightly sloped.

The pastern is of medium length, strong, and very slightly sloped.

Medium length, strong, and very slightly sloped

Pasterns short and strong, slightly sloped.




## LAKENOIS

The coat must have a texture which is rough and coarse giving a disorderly, tousled look.

The coat should be severely penalized if silky or soft or lacking a double coat. The length of the hair should be approximately $21 / 2$ inches over the body.

A beard must be present on the muzzle and hair on the head should not be in excess so as to hide the eyes nor the lines of the head and skull and make the head appear square or heavy.

The tail should not form a plume.

## MALINOIS

The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat.

It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs.

The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs.
The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down.

## SHEEPDOG

The guard hairs of the coat must be long, well fitting, straight and abundant. They should not be silky or wiry. The texture should be a medium harshness. The undercoat should be extremely dense, commensurate, however, with climatic conditions. The Belgian Sheepdog is particularly adaptable to extremes of temperature or climate. The hair is shorter on the head, outside of the ears, and lower part of the legs. The opening of the ear is protected by tufts of hair.
Ornamentation - Especially long and abundant hair, like a collarette, around the neck; fringe of long hair down the back of the forearm; especially long and abundant hair trimming the hindquarters, the breeches; long, heavy and abundant hair on the tail.

## TERVUREN

The Belgian Tervuren is particularly adaptable to extremes of temperature or climate. The guard hairs of the coat must be long, close-fitting, straight and abundant. The texture is of medium harshness, not silky or wiry. Wavy or curly hair is a fault. The undercoat is very dense, commensurate, however, with climatic conditions. The hair is short on the head, outside the ears, and on the front part of the legs. The opening of the ear is protected by tufts of hair. Ornamentation consists of especially long and abundant hair, like a collarette around the neck, particularly on males; fringe of long hair down the back of the forearm; especially long and abundant hair trimming the breeches; long, heavy and abundant hair on the tail. The female rarely has as long or as ornamented a coat as the male. This disparity must not be a consideration when the female is judged against the male.

## LAKENOIS

All shades of red or fawn to grayish tones are acceptable with traces of black appearing principally on the muzzle and tail. The degree of blackening varies considerably from dog to dog with all variations being equally acceptable.

A small to moderate white patch is permitted on the chest and the tips of the toes may be white. White or gray frosting on the chin and muzzle is normal and acceptable.

## MALINOIS

The basic coloring is a rich fawn to mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. The mask and ears are black. The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn, but washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault.

Color should be considered a finishing point, not to take precedence over structure or temperament.

The tips of the toes may be white, and a small white spot on the
breastbone/prosternum is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted

## SHEEPDOG

Black. May be completely black, or may be black with white, limited as follows

Disqualification - Any color other than black, except for white in specified areas. Reddening due to climatic conditions in an otherwise correct coat should not be grounds for disqualification

White, limited as follows: Small to moderate patch or strip on forechest. Between pads of feet. On tips of hind toes. On chin and muzzle (frost may be white or gray). On tips of front toes allowable, but a fault.

## TERVUREN

Body rich fawn to russet mahogany with black overlay is ideal and preferred. Predominate color that is pale, washed out cream or gray is a fault. The coat is characteristically double pigmented whereby the tips of fawn hairs are blackened. Belgian Tervuren characteristically become darker with age. On mature males, this blackening is especially pronounced on the shoulders, back and rib section. Blackening in patches is a fault. Although allowance should be made for females and young males, absence of blackening in mature dogs is a serious fault. Chest is normally black, but may be a mixture of black and gray.
Face has a black mask and the ears are mostly black. A face with a complete absence of black is a serious fault. Frost or white on chin or muzzle is normal. The underparts of the body, tail, and breeches are cream, gray, or light beige. The tail typically has a darker or black tip.
Feet - The tips of the toes may be white. Nail color may vary from black to transparent. Solid black, solid liver or any area of white except as specified on the chest, tips of the toes, chin and muzzle are disqualifications.

White is permitted on the chest/sternum only, not to extend more than 3 inches above the prosternum, and not to reach either point of shoulder


## LAKENOIS <br> MALINOIS

## SHEEPDOG

## TERVUREN

Motion should be smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than hard driving action. The Belgian Laekenois tends to single track at a fast gait; the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity of the dog. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the center of motion, with no crabbing. The dog shows a marked tendency to move in a circle or curve rather than a straight line.

The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

Motion should be smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. He tends to single track on a fast gait; the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity of the dog. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the line of motion, with no crabbing. He shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line

Lively and graceful, covering the maximum ground with minimum effort. Always in motion, seemingly never tiring, he shows ease of movement rather than hard driving action. He single tracks at a fast gait, the legs both front and rear converging toward the centerline of gravity of the dog. Viewed from the side he exhibits full extension of both fore and hindquarters. The backline should remain firm and level, parallel to the line of motion. His natural tendency is to move in a circle, rather than a straight line. Padding, hackneying, weaving, crabbing and similar movement faults are to be penalized according to the degree with which they interfere with the ability of the dog to work.

## LAKENOIS <br> MALINOIS <br> SHEEPDOG <br> TERVUREN

The Belgian Laekenois should reflect the qualities of intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to master. Protectiveness of the person and property of his master is added to his inherent aptitude as a guardian of flocks and fields. He should be watchful, attentive and always in motion when not under command. He should be observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive in his relationship with humans. He should not show fear or shyness nor viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous of their attention, and very possessive.

Extreme shyness is not desirable in the Belgian Laekenois and should be severely penalized.

Viciousness is a disqualification.

Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. The breed is confident, exhibiting neither shyness nor aggressiveness in new situations. The dog may be reserved with strangers but is affectionate with his own people. He is naturally protective of his owner's person and property without being overly aggressive. The Belgian Malinois possesses a strong desire to work and is quick and responsive to commands from his owner. Faulty temperament is strongly penalized.

The Belgian Sheepdog should reflect the qualities of Intelligence, courage, alertness and devotion to master. To his inherent aptitude as a guardian of flocks should be added protectiveness of the person and property of his master. He should be watchful, attentive, and always in motion when not under command. In his relationship with humans, he should be observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive. He should not show fear or shyness. He should not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous of their attention, and very possessive.

Viciousness is a disqualification

In his relationship with humans he is observant and vigilant with strangers, but not apprehensive. He does not show fear or shyness. He does not show viciousness by unwarranted or unprovoked attack. He must be approachable, standing his ground and showing confidence to meet overtures without himself making them. With those he knows well, he is most affectionate and friendly, zealous for their attention and very possessive.

FAULTS STATEMENT

| LAKENOIS | MALTNOIS | SHEEPDOG | TERVUREN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: <br> 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard, <br> 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog | The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the standard and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog. | Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: <br> 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard. <br> 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog. | Any deviation from these specifications is a fault. In determining whether a fault is minor, serious, or major, these two factors should be used as a guide: <br> 1. The extent to which it deviates from the standard. <br> 2. The extent to which such deviation would actually affect the working ability of the dog. |

## DISQUALIFICATIONS

| DQ TYPE | LAKENOIS | MALINOIS | SHEEPDOG | TERVUREN |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SIZE | Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches shall be disqualified. Females under $201 / 2$ inches or over 25 inches shall be disqualified. | Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches. | Males under $221 / 2$ or over $271 / 2$ inches in height and females under $201 / 2$ or over $251 / 2$ inches in height. | Males under 23 inches or over $261 / 2$ inches or females under 21 inches or over $241 / 2$ inches. |
| EARS | Drooping or hanging ears | Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears. | Ears hanging (as on a hound). | Hanging ears, as on a hound. |
| TAIL | Cropped or stump tail | A cropped or stumped tail. | Cropped or stump tail. | A cropped or stump tail. |
| TEMPERAMENT | Viciousness. |  | Viciousness. | Viciousness. |
| BITE | Undershot or overshot bite such that contact with two incisors is lost. (Note: loss of contact caused by short center incisors shall not be judged as undershot in an otherwise correct bite.) Four or more missing teeth. | An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors. |  | An undershot bite such that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors. |
| COLOR | Solid white markings elsewhere than on tips of toes, chest, or frosting on muzzle. |  | Any color other than black | Solid black, solid liver or any area of white except as specified on the chest, tips of the toes, chin, and muzzle. |

