

The Keeshond - An Illustrated Breed Standard

HINDQUARTERS

Strong muscled, hindlegs straight when viewed from behind. Hock showing slight angulation when viewed from side, profuse light coloured trousers down to hocks.

Strong muscled, hindlegs straight when viewed from behind;

As with the front legs, the hindlegs should be sturdy, but in proportion with the overall dog. The hindlegs should be straight when viewed from behind, with the rear pasterns (metatarsals) perfectly upright and parallel to each other. There should be no tendency for the rear feet to turn either in or out.

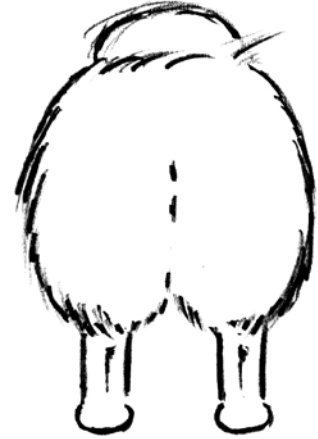
Hock showing slight angulation when viewed from side;

A slight angulation of the hock joint to the foot is essential to ensure that the rear movement is not stiff or stilted such as that of a Chow Chow.

There is no mention in the standard of the correct length of rear pastern required. A long rear pastern can mean weak hind movement, a medium length rear pastern being preferable.

Profuse light coloured trousers down to hocks;

The rear legs should be covered in profuse light coloured hair, forming the shape of 'breeches' or trousers. The trousers should reach down to the hock joints and not past them. For show purposes, the hair on the back of the rear pasterns is generally trimmed short and parallel to tidy up its appearance.



- FAULTS**
- Lack of or too much angulation to the hock joints.
 - Lack of muscle tone.
 - Weak rear pasterns, turning either inwards or outwards.
 - Rear pasterns too long or too short.