



FEDERATION CYNOLOGIQUE INTERNATIONALE (AISBL)
SECRETARIAT GENERAL: 13, Place Albert 1^{er} B – 6530 Thuin (Belgique)

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FCI-Standard N° 376

SABUESO FINO COLOMBIANO

(Colombian Fino Hound)



TRANSLATION: Asociación Club Canino Colombiano.
Official language: ES.

ORIGIN: Colombia

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 11.02.2026.

UTILIZATION: Tracking, hunting, and companionship.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 6 Scent hound and related breeds
Section 1 Scent hounds
Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Colombian Fino Hound is a hunting dog developed in Colombia from packs of hounds and some pointing dogs brought from Continental Europe, Great Britain, and North America since the colonial period. Due to their great hunting abilities, they became popular across all social classes, from presidents of the Republic and the upper classes, for their interest in hunting as a sport, to peasants who often relied on the use of the dog to obtain food. For over 200 years, these hunting dogs have been used in Colombia to track various game species and are fully adapted to the diverse geography and climates of the country.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Typical howling hound with long ears and a long tail, featuring a rectangular proportion, passionate hunter of substantial ruggedness, medium to large size, with smooth or rough coat of diverse colours.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: Proportions height at withers/length 10:11.5. The depth of the body measured from the withers to the elbow should be equal to the distance between the elbow and the ground. In the head, the muzzle may be equal to or slightly shorter than the skull.

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Stubborn in hunting, affectionate at home, and excels as a companion dog. Due to its hunting instincts, it is capable of living in groups with other dogs and is friendly towards strangers.

HEAD: Of medium length, it is harmonious and proportionate to the body.

CRANIAL REGION: Rectangular, with slightly divergent craniofacial axes and a level upper profile.

Skull: The width is less than the length, in a ratio of 1:1.3. When viewed from the front, it is slightly domed, with noticeable brow ridges, and it is desirable for the occipital crest to be pronounced.

Stop: Evident without being overly pronounced.

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Large, well-developed, with wide nostrils, colour according to the coat, and fully pigmented.

Muzzle: Of medium length, it can be equal to or slightly shorter than the skull, with a straight profile. When viewed from above, it is rectangular, with the width slightly decreasing towards the nose, without ending abruptly or pointed.

Lips: Developed without being too thick or pendulous, the upper lips cover the lower ones.

Jaws/Teeth: Strongly developed jaw, scissor bite, accepted in a level bite. Ideally, complete dentition with strong and properly aligned canines.

Cheeks: Flat.

EYES: Oval-shaped with a sweet expression, all colours are accepted according to the coat, except blue ones or eyes from different colours.

EARS: Long, pendulous, with or without folds, set at the level of the outer corner of the eye or just below it, with rounded tips; ideally they extend beyond the length of the muzzle without difficulty and, at a minimum, must reach the tip of the nose.

NECK: Strong, of moderate length, may exhibit small folds in the throat.

BODY: Rectangular, flexible, of moderate robustness.

Top line: Strong, with a slight elevation from the withers to the croup.

Withers: pronounced.

Back: Strong and flexible.

Loin: Short and strong.

Croup: Of medium length, moderate width, with an approximate 30° slope, forming a slightly curved contour with the back.

Chest: Of moderate breadth, with a full forechest, the depth should reach at least to the level of the elbows, ribs arched and well back.

Underline and belly: Slightly tucked up.

TAIL: Long, reaching beyond the hock, with a medium set, tapering towards the tip. In motion, it is carried high in a saber shape, or wagging horizontally at the level of the croup, never curled.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strong, with solid bone structure and well-balanced.

Shoulder: Well-placed shoulder blades, set well back, with good angulation, forming an approximate angle of 90° with the arm.

Upper arm: (Arm) Humerus of medium length, strong bones, and well-developed musculature.

Elbow: Firm, neither turned inward nor outward.

Forearm: Strong and straight, of medium length.

Carpus (Wrist): Strong and flexible.

Metacarpus (Pastern): Slightly sloping and forward.

Forefeet: Oval, medium-sized, with resistant nails and paw pads, which may be partially depigmented depending on the coat pattern and colour.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Powerful, angulated with good musculature, hocks not too long and parallel.

Thigh: Long, with strong but not overly developed musculature, with an approximate coxo-femoral angle of 100°.

Stifle (Knee): Strong, with moderate curvature.

Lower thigh: Long and well-angled with the femur.

Hock joint: Strong, wide, and well-descended.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Straight, short, perpendicular to the ground, viewed from behind they are parallel.

Hind feet: Rounded, medium-sized, rugged with resistant nails and paw pads, which may be partially depigmented depending on the coat pattern and colour.

GAIT / MOVEMENT: Agile and effortless, balanced with good reach and drive, smooth trot, the topline is maintained during movement. The tail is carried high.

SKIN: Fine and elastic. In the body, it may be pigmented totally or partially according to the colour of the coat.

COAT

Hair:

Short hair variety (standard and large)

Short, smooth, and shiny. The tail hair should not be bristly.

Wire hair variety (standard and large)

The outer coat is even, dense, and hard, and should have an undercoat. There should be a small beard on the muzzle. The eyebrows are thick. Ear hair is shorter than body hair. The tail must be uniformly covered with tight fur.

Colour: They come in a wide variety of colours: red, black, brown, and gray, with or without white. They may present various shades, patterns, and combinations of these colours. Merle coloration is not accepted.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Standard variety (Short and wire hair)

Height at the withers: 45 to 50 cm, with a tolerance of 2 cm less.

Weight: Between 15 and 25 kg.

Large variety (Short and wire hair)

Height at the withers: 51 to 58 cm, with a tolerance of 2 cm more.

Weight: Between 25 and 35 kg.

FAULTS: Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog, and its ability to perform its traditional work.

- Ears set too high (above the eye corner)
- Excessively high croup
- Elbows turned out
- Lack of more than two teeth
- Tail set too high or too low

SEVERE FAULTS:

- Overall square proportion
- Short ears (not reaching the tip of the nose)
- Horizontal topline
- Excess skin, very pendulous lips, and excessively developed dewlap, drooping eyelids
- Tail naturally knotted (deformed vertebrae)
- Woolly coat in the wire hair variety

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS:

- Aggressive or overly shy dogs
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities
- Specimens with long fur
- Untypical specimen
- Albino specimens
- Merle-coloured specimens

- Blue or differently coloured eyes
- Prognathic bite
- Enognathic bite
- Ectropion
- Entropion

N.B.:

- Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.
- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation, should be used for breeding.

SURFACE ANATOMY

