

Russian Toy Dog

Long Coat



Short Coat



Information

The Russian Toy is a toy breed with a lineage that dates back to the Russian aristocracy. In general, it is a good-natured that loves to run and play. They will dash through the house or yard chasing toys as long as you can keep up, while many others are willing to do nothing more than lounge in your lap all day long, content in knowing that they are the prize jewel in your home. They thrive on human companionship and will let you know if they are feeling neglected. Their coat is either semi-long or smooth. The longhaired variety carries a nice ruff on the chest and unique feathering on the extremities, tail and ears. Long-coated Russian Toys will not have an adult coat until it is more than a year old and full fringing not until three years of age. The smooth-coated variety is sleek and smooth to the touch. There is also, a slight attitude difference between the two varieties. You can find the Russian Toy in black and tan, red, Sable (Red with Black), cream, chocolate, blue and tan, lilac and tan.

Food



The Russian Toy should get high quality dog food. The best type of food is raw meat with some vitamins, and rice or noodles, vegetables or fruit. You can also give them some herbs and coconut oil. Omega 3 oil is good to bring the balance between in the body.

We feed in the morning raw meat with chicken hearts and vegetables or pasta, vitamins and herbs mixed with in the afternoon, they get each 1-2 chicken necks for their teeth. Nutrigel is good if they have used a lot of energy. Every 2 or 3 days it would be good to give them some calcium syrup it the food. Biotin is also very important for the hair growth.



Grooming

Grooming The longhaired variety requires more grooming than the smoothcoated variety for obvious reasons. The long coat has body hair from 1-3 inches long. Their ears are covered with thick, long hair forming a fringe, and there are distinct feathers on the rear side of his limbs. The longhaired variety should be brushed two to three times per week and fringes should be kept free of debris. Monthly baths with high-quality shampoo and conditioner are usually enough to keep the coat healthy. The smooth-coated Russian Toy has short, close-lying, shiny hair without an undercoat or fringes. Regular weekly brushing with a soft brush along with occasional baths is recommended to keep the smooth coat free of dead hair

and flaky skin. *Exercise*

The Russian Toy is considered to have a moderately high energy. They need regular exercise, because of their small size, a regular yard or long run is usually sufficient. They love going for walks with their owners and love to



run and play until they are out of puff in your lap for a long snuggle. The Russian Toys love to go for a swim on hot summer days and to play in the water with their friends.

They still love to hunt small
animals.

Training

Generally, Russian Toys are agreeable and eager to please, making them very trainable. However, because they are a



special breed it may happen that they try to be the Boss and if they



are not in the right mood you will not get far. Their clown-like antics and outgoing friendly personality make them great candidates for agility and trick-dog competition.

Health

The Russian Toy is an overall healthy breed; like many toy breeds, their primary health concern is their teeth. Some puppies do not lose all of their puppy teeth and require surgical removal of the remaining puppy teeth by nine months of age. Regular dental care such as teeth brushing can reduce plaque and prevent surgical dental cleaning or teeth removal.

History

” The history of the Russian Toy, as well as the history of other breeds developed from their English ancestors, can be divided into two periods. The first period of which breeds were bred and developed in Russia from



the original English / British type dogs that were imported and traded beginning in the eighteenth century until the early 1920's. The second period began when the new breed was being created in what is now the former USSR. The earliest history of the Russian Toys goes back to the Manchester Terrier. During the early development of this breed

there were different types of puppies being born; some were larger, and some smaller. The larger sized dogs were used for badger hunting, while the smaller ones (usually the ones under 5 pounds) became the ancestors of the English Toy Terrier. The first evidence of the English Terriers in Russia can be seen in the Museum of Zoology in St. Petersburg. There is a stuffed short hair English Terrier approximately one foot in height among the artifacts of the Old Russian Cabinet of curiosities dated 1716-1725. The sign



next to it reads: "This dog is a short hair terrier named Lizetta. It personally belonged to the Russian Emperor Peter the Great."

The Russian Revolution of 1917 nearly exterminated the Russian



Toy. The breeding of dogs for companionship was brought to a halt and the fate of the Russian Toy was uncertain. After the death of Stalin, a concentrated effort was made in several regions of the Soviet Union, including Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk, and Irkutsk to restore the Russian Toy to prominence. Whether by a mutation or the introduction of other unknown small breeds into various lines, a unique puppy with ear fringing was born in 1958. This son of a pair of smooth-coated parents became the foundation of the modern day Long Coat (called the Moscow Long Haired Toy Terrier in the early years). In the 1980s, a new breed standard declared that the Moscow Long Haired Toy Terrier and the Russian Toy Terrier were in fact two varieties of a single breed. In the early 2000, with the Russian Toy's addition to the FCI list of recognized breeds, the Terrier'' was dropped from the breed's name and is



Russian Toy Terrier were in fact two varieties of a single breed. In the early 2000, with the Russian Toy's addition to the FCI list of recognized was dropped from the breed's name and is now called the **Russian Toy**, with both long and smooth coat varieties.

English Toy Terriers in Russia became famous due to the fashion for everything **English**. Tiny sizes, elegance of build, mobility and a lifelike flattering disposition

made them popular saloon dogs.

In 1917 Petrograd published a book of A. Fedorovich-Shenets with a very detailed description of not only hunting and guard dogs, but also indoor.



For more information or if you are interested in a puppy feel free send an email on luxurytoypaw@gmail.com or bevchap1954@hotmail.com or ring Christa Guntendorfer on 0447228555 or Bev Chapman on 0408080154.

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