

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog



Tang Dog (唐狗) an ancient medium-sized dog breed indigenous to Southern China.



Chewey (Chó Chó) FamilyPhoto



The Vietnamese Cho Lai (Stock Photo) Note the similarity to Chinese Tang Dog in appearance, which is unsurprising as it is thought to originate from the Tang dog of China

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog

ORIGIN:

China

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD: 官方标准生效日期:

Historic

LIFESPAN:

10-15 years

TYPICAL WEIGHT:

19-39 lbs

TYPE:

Guard and Companion Dog

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group 5 Spitz and primitive types.

Section 5 Asian Spitz and related breeds

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The Tang has existed for about fifteen thousand of years in southern part of China and parts now known as Vietnam. In ancient time, they were bred as a guard dog and also used for hunting, they are exceptionally devoted to his owner.

A natural distrust to strangers makes the dog the ideal watchdog for home and farm. The breed took on the name as Tang because of Tang Dynasty, the most flourishing period in China history.

历史概述：唐狗在中国南方已有几千年历史。在古代，它们用于看家护院和狩猎。它们非常忠于主人。他们对陌生人的警惕性使他们成为家庭和农场的理想守护者。犬种名为唐狗（Gou中文为狗）仅因唐朝是中国历史上最为繁荣昌盛的时期。

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

A medium-sized dog with well balance, active, compact, short-coupled. They are captivating on account of their beautiful coats, made to stand off by plentiful undercoat. Should always be able to move freely and must not have so much coat as to impede activity or cause distress in hot weather. A bluish-black tongue is characteristic.

整体外形：体态匀称、有活力、身体紧凑、短身的中型犬。它们的魅力所在是拥有丰富华丽的被毛，衬托于丰满的底毛。应该总是可以行动自如，不得因被毛过多而影响到活动或是在炎热天气中令犬只不适。蓝黑色的舌头是其典型特征。

IMPORTANT PROPORTION:

The ratio of height at withers to length of body is 9:10 to 10 : 10

重要比例：肩高与身体长度的比例为 9:10/10: : 10

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT:

Loyal, attentive, lively and brave. Tang Gou is neither timid nor aggressive.

行为和秉性：忠诚、专注、活泼且勇敢。唐狗既不胆怯也不好斗。

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog

HEAD: 头部

CRANIAL REGION: 颅部 :

Skull: Medium size of head, flat and broad. Often appears to frown caused by beyond the wrinkled skin of the head

头骨：中等大小的头部，平且宽。皱眉不可以超过头部松皱的皮肤。

Forehead: Not pronounced. 额断：不明显。

FACE: 面部 :

Nose: The nose is large and wide, in which case a lighter coloured dogs with lighter coloured nose are permissible. 鼻子大且宽，允许毛色浅的狗有较浅色的鼻头。

Muzzle 口吻:

The muzzle is not overlong and stands in pleasing proportion to the skull. 口吻部不能过长，与头骨有良好的比例。

Lips 唇:

The lips are not exaggerated, close fitting to the jaws and do not form any folds to the corner of the mouth. A solid black mouth including the roof and flews, with a bluish-black tongue is ideal. However, some dilution may be evident in gums of blues and fawns and this dilution may be more pronounced in cream. 唇不夸张，紧贴颌部，不会向嘴角形成任何褶皱。黑色嘴，包括上嘴唇以及下垂的部分，理想的舌头为蓝黑色。但是，蓝色和浅黄褐色的犬只可能会在齿龈处出现颜色变浅的情况，这种情况在奶油色犬只中更为明显。

Jaw/ Teeth 颌/牙: The jaws are strong, with a complete scissor bite. The upper teeth closely overlapping the lower teeth and at square to the jaws. 颌强壮，有完整的剪状咬合。上牙紧贴下牙，颌呈方形。

Cheeks 面颊 :

Well developed. 发达。

Eyes 眼睛:

The eyes are medium size, longish shape, slightly slanting and dark. A matching coloured eye permissible in fawns, creams. 眼睛中等大小，长形，略倾斜且为深色。毛色为淡黄色、奶油色的犬，眼睛颜色允许与其匹配。

Ears 耳:

The small, triangular ears are set high, slightly inclining forward and firmly pricked. 小且为三角形，耳位高，略微向前倾斜，立耳。

NECK 脖颈:

The medium length of neck is set well on the shoulders, slightly arched. 中等长度的脖颈与肩部很好的连接，略呈拱形。

BODY 躯干 :

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog

Topline 背线:

Short, level and strong. 短, 水平且结实。

Withers 肩隆:

High withers drop imperceptibly into the shortest possible, straight, firm back. 高高的肩隆缓缓下落, 衔接尽可能短的、笔直、结实的背部。

Loin 腰部:

Short coupled, broad and strong. 接合短, 宽且强壮。

Croup (lower back) 臀部:

The croup is broad and short, not falling away. 臀部宽且短, 不松弛。

Chest 胸:

The deep chest is well sprung, forechest well developed. 胸深, 扩张自然, 前胸发育良好。

Underline and belly 下腹线和腹部:

The belly has only a slightly tuck up. 腹部轻微上收。

Tail 尾:

The tail is set on high and medium length, reaching upwards and rolls forward over the back, straight from the root. It is firmly over the back and is covered with bushy hair. A double curl at tip is allowed. 尾根高且中等长度。向上延伸, 在背部向前卷曲, 根部笔直。紧贴背部, 且赋有非常丰富的毛。尾尖双重卷曲可以接受。

LIMBS 四肢

FOREQUARTERS: 前驱:

General appearance 综述:

Straight, rather broad front. The dog will often sleep with crossed front legs. 直, 前部相当宽。睡觉方式: 前腿交叉

Shoulder 肩:

The Shoulder blade is long and well laid back. The Shoulder is well muscled and firmly connected to the brisket. 肩胛骨长且自然后倾。肩部肌肉发达, 稳固地与胸部连接。

Upperlimb 上臂:

The upper limb (arm) which is approximately the same length as the shoulder blade, forms an angle of 90 degrees to the shoulder blade. 上臂与肩胛骨的长度大致相同, 形成90度的肩胛骨角度。

Elbow 肘:

Close fitting to the brisket and turns neither nor out. 紧贴胸部且不外翻。

Forearm 前臂:

Perfectly straight, with substance. 完美笔直。

Front feet 前脚:

Round, like cat feet, with well arched toes. 圆润, 似猫足, 脚趾圆拱。

HINDQUARTER 后驱:

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog

General appearance 综述:

The hindquarters are powerful, with muscles well developed. The hind legs stand straight and parallel.后躯有力，肌肉发达。后腿站立时笔直且相互平行。

Thigh 大腿:

Well developed.发达。

Stifle (Knee) 后膝 (膝关节):

Only slight bend. 略微弯曲。

Hock 飞节:

Moderately angulated and well let down. 角度适中垂直于地面。

Hind feet后脚 :

The hind feet are small, tightly closed with well arched toes, so called cat feet. 后脚小，紧凑且脚趾自然拱起，因此被称为猫足。

GAIT/ MOVEMENT 步态/步容:

The Tang Gou moves straight ahead with good drive, fluid and springy. 唐狗径直向前运动，驱动良好，动作连贯有弹性。

SKIN 皮肤 :

Except around the next and top of head which has wrinkles, the skin covers the body tightly without any wrinkles. 皮肤紧贴身体，没有任何褶皱。除了头顶和下头周围有皱纹外，

COAT 被毛 :

Hair 毛质:

Outer coat rather harsh and straight, undercoat soft and dense. Head, ears, front side of front and hind legs and the feet are covered by short, thick hair. The rest of the body has a long rich coat. Neck and shoulders are covered by tick mane. The backside of the front legs is well feathered, the hind legs have ample feathering from croup to hocks. The tail is bushy. 外层毛粗硬且直，底毛柔软浓密。头、耳、前后腿的前侧和脚的毛短且厚质地柔软。身体其余部位毛长且丰满。肩颈覆盖着粗鬃毛。前腿背面有羽状毛，后腿从臀部到飞节被毛丰富。尾毛浓密。

Colour 毛色:

Only solid colour acceptable. Colour covers all shades of colour, such as cream, cream sable, red-sable, black. 只有纯色可以接受。毛色包含所有深浅不同的颜色，如奶油色、浅雕色、红雕色、黑色。

Size 尺寸:

Desirable minimum height at the withers 42 cm 理想的最低肩高为42厘米

Desirable maximum height at the withers 56 cm 理想的最高肩高为56厘米

FAULTS 缺陷:

Any departure from the foregoing points is considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be

TANG GOU

唐狗

a.k.a. Chinese Pastoral Dog, Chinese Rural Dog

regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog. 任何背离上述观点皆被视为缺陷，其严重程度与对犬只健康与保障所造成的影响成正比。

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS (DOG BREEDING) 失格缺陷：

Aggressive or overly shy. 有攻击性或过于胆怯。

Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities will be disqualified. 任何身体或行为上，明显表现失常的犬均视为失格。

Undershot or overshot mouth. 上颚突出或下颚突出。

Colour and markings not in accordance with the standard. 不符合标准的毛色与斑纹。

N.B. 注：

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum. 公犬必须具备两个明显正常的睾丸、且完全置于阴囊中。

Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding. 只有功能性与身体机能健全，且具备典型的犬种特性的狗，可以用于繁殖。

Barking 叫聲：

The bark is almost non-existent. It is usually more like a cough, which if continued, will gradually grow into a short barking-like sound. 樹皮幾乎不存在。它通常更像是咳嗽，如果持續下去，會逐漸變成短促的犬吠聲。

Growling, making up about 65% of the vocalisations, is used in an agonistic context for establishing dominance, and as a defensive sound and similar to many domestic dogs, a reactive usage of defensive growling is only rarely observed. Growling very often occurs in combination with other sounds or actions.

咆哮聲約佔發聲的 65%，用於在競爭環境中建立統治地位，並且作為一種防禦性聲音，與許多家犬類似，很少觀察到防禦性咆哮的反應性使用。咆哮聲經常與其他聲音或動作結合在一起發生。

Reports do exist of the dog, when in packs that exist in the wild, may howl which is thought to be a method to attract other members of the pack, to find other dogs, or to keep intruders at bay and the howl has significant pitches, and with increasing number of pack members is done in chorus with a variability of pitches and it is believed that this allows the Chinese Tang Dog to determine the size of the pack without visual contact and also to have the effect of making pack size appear larger, thus protecting from predators.

確實有報告稱這種狗在野外存在的群體中可能會嚎叫，這被認為是吸引群體中其他成員、尋找其他狗或阻止入侵者的一種方法，

而且嚎叫的音調很高，並且隨著狼群成員數量的增加，以不同音調的合唱形式進行，據信這使得中國唐犬無需視覺接觸即可確定狼群的大小，並且還具有使狼群尺寸看起來更大的效果，從而防止掠食者的侵害。

They also scent rub, whereby a dog rolls its neck, shoulders, or back on something that is usually associated with food or the scent markings of other dogs.

它們還會聞味摩擦，即狗將脖子、肩膀或背部滾動到通常與食物或其他狗的氣味標記相關的東西上。

TANG DOG

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

GENERAL INFORMATION

The following information has been sourced from historical Chinese texts concerning the dog available in Taiwan, the Chinese Kennel Club and supporters of the Hong Kong Association for the Tang Dog (for which our thanks go to everyone assisting in gathering and translating the texts) together with information generally available in the public domain in English.

一般信息

以下信息来源于台湾有关唐狗的历史中文文献、中国犬业俱乐部和香港唐狗协会的支持者（在此感谢所有协助收集和翻译这些文献的人员），以及一般可在公共领域获得的英文信息。

Tang Dog (唐狗) is an ancient medium-sized dog breed indigenous to Southern China and named after the Tang dynasty. These dogs have been used for thousands of years in southern China as loyal guard-dogs, trackers, forest guides and companions and can be traced back to the early Indo-Chinese dog, an ancient dog species in the Yellow River and Yangtze River basins of southern China, with fossils there dating as far back as 7-10 thousand years ago. 唐狗 (Tang Dog) 是中国南方土生土长的古老中型犬种，以唐朝的名字命名。这种狗在中国南方作为忠诚的护卫犬、追踪者、森林向导和伴侣已经使用了数千年，可以追溯到早期的印度支那犬，这是中国南方黄河和长江流域的一种古老犬种，那里的化石可以追溯到 7-10 万年前。

As Dogs spread from their original sites in Central Asia 15,000 years ago through East Asia and into Southeast Asia, they developed into specific area breeds although this common ancestor, and the lack of extensive research into the Southern Asian dog breeds means that making accurate DNA typing very difficult as there are very few gene variants between the historic Tang dog and the Vietnamese Village Dog.

随着狗从 1.5 万年前的中亚原产地通过东亚传播到东南亚，它们发展成了特定地区的狗种，尽管它们的祖先是相同的，但由于缺乏对南亚狗种的广泛研究，准确的 DNA 分型非常困难，因为历史上的唐狗和越南村狗之间的基因变异非常少

During the Tang Dynasty, China was a powerful and magnificent country, with the reign of Zhenguan and the heyday of Kaiyuan and had a strong influence and attraction to neighbouring countries and peoples, as well as to distant ones and there is widespread mention in history and art of the time of a similar dog. During this time, the Dynasty extended into modern day Vietnam where the ethnic Han Chinese were largely concentrated in major cities, especially the Hoa in Cochinchina, the Chen in Cambodia, the Chinese Kinh (Gin) in modern day Vietnam (whose dialect started as a Chinese dialect) and are the likely modern Mường people. (For example, modern chữ Nôm scripture can be seen to have its origins in a Chinese dialect as it classically uses the Han character '京', pronounced "Jīng" in Mandarin, and "Kinh" with Sino-Vietnamese pronunciation). The Tang dynasty gave rise to a very heavy involvement trade and commerce.

在唐朝，中国是一个强大而壮丽的国家，经历了贞观之治和开元盛世，对周边国家和民族以及遥远的国家和民族有着强大的影响力和吸引力，历史和艺术中也广泛提到了当时类似的狗。在此期间，王朝扩展到了现代越南，那里的汉族人主要集中在大城市，尤其是科钦钦纳的和族、柬埔寨的陈族、现代越南的华人金族（其方言最初是中国方言），而且很可能就是现代的毛越人。（例如，现代chōu Nôm经文可以被视为起源于中国方言，因为它经典地使用了汉字“京”，在普通话中读作“Jīng”，而“Kinh”则是中越发音）。唐朝的商贸活动十分活跃。

The Tang dog today survives and is the historic ancestor to variants known as the Chinese Pastoral Dog, the Vietnamese Village Dog (*Chó lài* (IndoChinese dingo)) as well as the Australian Dingo¹ and as a result of this history shares significant parts of their DNA with these dogs. The Tang dog has very minor differences to the Vietnamese Village Dog (*Chó lài*), such as a blue-black tongue which is missing in the Vietnamese Village Dog.

如今，唐狗仍然存活，并且是中国牧羊犬、越南村落犬 (*Chó lài* (印度支那犬)) 以及澳大利亚丁哥犬等变种的历史祖先，因此它们与这些犬类共享重要的 DNA 部分。唐狗与越南村落犬 (*Chó lài*) 的区别很小，例如越南村落犬没有蓝黑色的舌头。

The term “Tang Dog” strictly refers to the spitz-like dogs with long or short coat, pricked ears, a bushy tail accompanied by a longer coat, or a whip tail goes with short coat and described in the Chinese Kennel Club criteria (pages 1-5 above), and from which at least two breeds emerged as descendents of these early Tang dogs, the Chow Chow and the Chinese Shar-Pei. Confusingly, in the Cantonese dialect, a common expression used for mixed-breed

¹ and even possibly the Carolina Dog (American Dingo)

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

local dogs is also “Tong Gau”.

严格来说，“唐狗”一词指的是中国犬业俱乐部标准（上文第 1-5 页）中描述的长毛或短毛、刺耳、尾巴浓密伴有较长被毛或鞭尾伴有短被毛的类似小型犬的犬种，其中至少有两个犬种是早期唐狗的后代，即松狮犬和中华田园犬。令人困惑的是，在粤语方言中，混血土狗的常用语也是“唐狗”。

One Tang Emperor owned over 5,000 Chow Chows, the Chow Chow has been called the “Tang Quan”, or “Tang Empire Dog”, (the Empire designation being inserted to distinguish the Chow from the older Chinese Taang Dog. One historic anecdote even says that some emperors of the Tang dynasty had hunting kennels of 25,000 couples of ‘hounds’ of true Chow type. According to research done at the Institute of Zoology in Kunming and published in Nature, the Chinese Tang Dog is the oldest dog breed in history, even though their exact origins are unknown, and it is believed that the Tang dog was the first domesticated dog breed. The “Chinese Tang Dog” got the name Tang dog because these were the most popular dog breed in China during the Tang Dynasty (618 – 907) when trade started between China and the rest of the world.

唐朝的一位皇帝曾拥有 5000 多条松狮犬，松狮犬被称为“唐权”或“唐帝国犬”（“帝国”的称谓是为了将松狮犬与更古老的中国唐狗区分开来）。一则历史轶事甚至说，唐朝的一些皇帝拥有 25,000 对真正的松狮猎犬。根据昆明动物研究所在《自然》杂志上发表的研究报告，中国唐狗是历史上最古老的犬种，尽管它们的确切起源尚不清楚，但人们相信唐狗是第一个被驯化的犬种。中国唐狗“得名于唐狗，因为在唐朝（618 - 907 年），中外贸易开始，唐狗是中国最受欢迎的狗种。

Tracing is not helped by the fact that the Chinese Tang dog was widespread and as for example, some of the ethnic minorities that fled persecutions by the Qing dynasty, so they took with them their Chinese Tang dogs which also bred with the dogs that had moved there in the earlier years. for example the people now known as the H'mong people have a variant of the Vietnamese Village Dog that has a recessive tail docking gene so their version of the Vietnamese Village dog, again very genetically similar to the Chinese Tang Dog, but differing by the regressive tail gene.

中国唐狗的分布很广，例如，一些少数民族为了躲避清朝的迫害，带走了他们的中国唐狗，而这些唐狗也与早年间迁徙到那里的狗一起繁衍生息。例如，现在被称为赫蒙人的民族就有一种越南村狗的变种，这种变种具有隐性的尾巴对接基因，因此他们的越南村狗在基因上也与中国唐狗非常相似，但不同之处在于有倒退的尾巴基因。

In general, very little is known about the history of dogs in Southeast Asia and due to this genetic similarity, we know that they came from the East Asia dynasties and spread into the islands of far Southeast Asia, Australia, and Oceania starting over 7,000 years ago and that as sailors bought these common dogs, they were taken to other areas such as Australia where they became the Australian Dingo. (It is thought likely that the Australian Dingo is not native to Australia as there are close similarities to the DNA of the Chinese Tang Dog and the Australian Dingo and also because the Australian Dingo is an Apex predator in Australia as well as having no fossil records, indicating a high likelihood that it was an introduced species).

一般来说，人们对东南亚狗的历史知之甚少，由于这种基因相似性，我们知道它们来自东亚王朝，从 7000 多年前开始传播到遥远的东南亚岛屿、澳大利亚和大洋洲，随着水手们购买这些普通的狗，它们被带到了澳大利亚等其他地区，并在那里变成了澳大利亚丁哥犬。（由于中国唐狗和澳大利亚丁哥犬的 DNA 非常相似，而且澳大利亚丁哥犬是澳大利亚的顶级掠食者，并且没有化石记录，这表明澳大利亚丁哥犬很有可能是外来物种）。

These dogs have not had much recent interbreeding with European dogs and as a result have retained their distinct nature.

这些狗近来与欧洲狗的杂交不多，因此保留了其独特的本性。

Not only were there merchants from traditional Western countries, but there were also Japanese envoys, Korean envoys, Indonesian envoys from South Asia and other countries, and according to statistics, during the 289 years of the Tang Dynasty, some 71 countries sent envoys to China 582 times. The period is regarded by many Chinese as the golden age in the history of China and the highest peak of Chinese civilization.

不仅有传统西方国家的商人，还有日本使节、朝鲜使节、南亚印尼使节等，据统计，唐朝289年间，约有71个国家582次遣

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

唐使来华。这一时期被许多中国人视为中国历史上的黄金时代，也是中华文明的最高峰。

During the later dynasties, foreigners had been allowed from time to time to land in China but always limited to the vicinity of the trading ports, often Guangzhou Port (Panyu) and Jiangxi.

在后来的朝代中，不时允许外国人在中国登陆，但始终仅限于通商口岸附近，通常是广州港（番禺）和江西。

The Chinese Tang dogs found in Hong Kong and south China are usually of short hair as they have evolved to cope with the hot, humid weather in southern China. So intelligent is the Chinese Tang Dog that reports are prevalent in China and Hong Kong that the dog is so intelligent that they are capable of reading the pedestrian lights and thus, able to distinguish between when to cross the street and when to wait. A similar online blog report from a London owner of a Chinese Tang Dog confirms that the dog has learned to listen for the crossing sound at traffic lights and appears at times to react to green crossing lights where no bleeper exists.



Figure 1: Chinese Tang Dog (source: Wikipedia)

在香港和中国南方发现的中国唐狗通常毛发较短，因为它们是为了适应中国南方炎热潮湿的天气而进化而来的。中国唐狗非常聪明，在中国大陆和香港，有报道称唐狗非常聪明，能够读懂行人信号灯，因此能够区分何时过马路和何时等待。伦敦一位饲养中国唐狗的主人也在博客上发表了类似的报道，证实中国唐狗已经学会聆听交通信号灯发出的过街声音，有时还会对没有信号灯的绿色过街信号灯做出反应。

Most probably the Chinese Tang dog, well known for its guarding prowess, were kept on many of those trading vessels and ports for a very practical reason: guarding against intruder, security of the premises and protection of trading goods and in addition, their devotion to owners would have made them great companions for the sailors and as ships were much smaller at the time, they tended to have a guard-dog on board because small vessel is much more accessible from land and other vessels and the dog with its exceedingly good hearing and natural guard-dog tendencies was an early warning against pirates getting nearby, alerting the crew before the vessel could be boarded.

中国唐犬以其出色的护卫能力而闻名，在许多商船和港口上饲养唐犬很可能是出于一个非常实际的原因：此外，唐狗对主人的忠诚也使其成为水手们的好伙伴。由于当时的船只要小得多，他们往往会在船上养一只看门狗，因为小船更容易从陆地和其他船只接近，而唐狗具有超强的听力和天生的看门狗倾向，可以对附近的海盗发出预警，在船员登船之前向他们发出警报。

Tang dogs are loyal, playful and make excellent companions for families, as they tend to have balanced temperaments, as long as owners remember that they can be possessive about food. The dogs are often hyper-alert and cautious, but (excepting the suspicious growled greetings often seen, the Chinese Tang Dog is not usually either timid nor aggressive, and they can become courageous protectors if they need to be. They can adapt to many different household situations and are capable of living as the only dog in the family or (as long as they are introduced at a young age) they can live with other pets, although due to their fiercely territorial nature that makes them good guard-dogs, it can be difficult to introduce other pets into the Chinese Tang Dogs home once the Tang Dog has become established in that home.

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

唐狗忠诚、顽皮，是家庭的好伙伴，因为它们的性情往往很平衡，只要主人记住它们对食物的占有欲很强。唐狗通常警惕性很高，做事小心谨慎，但（除了经常看到的可疑的咆哮打招呼之外，中国唐狗通常既不胆小也不具有攻击性，如果有必要，它们可以成为勇敢的保护者。它们可以适应许多不同的家庭环境，可以作为家中唯一的宠物狗生活，也可以与其他宠物一起生活（只要在它们很小的时候就引入），不过由于它们具有强烈的领地意识，因此是很好的护卫犬，一旦唐狗在家中站稳脚跟，就很难再将其他宠物引入唐狗的家中。

They do need daily exercise although as long as this is fulfilled they are generally calm and easy-going in the home. The Chinese Tang dog is intelligent and highly trainable as long as the owner stays consistent and patient, and the dog learns quickly although patience in training is needed as the dog can sometimes be hard-headed, or distracted from training due to something more interesting on its mind. It's best to start training and socializing at a young age. Owners commonly report that just as they think they have the dog trained, they realise that "training instructions appear optional in the mind of the dog when scent or prey distracts it".

它们确实需要每天锻炼，但只要做到这一点，它们在家中一般都很平静、随和。中国唐狗很聪明，非常容易训练，只要主人保持恒心和耐心，狗狗很快就能学会，但训练时需要耐心，因为狗狗有时会头脑发热，或因为想更有趣的事情而分心。最好从小就开始训练和社交。狗的主人通常会说，当他们认为自己已经训练好了狗狗时，却发现“当气味或猎物分散了狗狗的注意力时，训练指令在狗狗的脑海中就变得可有可无了”。

As a result of the widespread commerce, dogs were loaded or unloaded at various trading seaports for various reasons, so in the years since the Tang dynasty, a pattern of similar phenotype of dogs developed in different parts of the world, at various maritime seaports as well as silk road land routes including Vietnam. Although there are no records of the migration of dogs over the last 7,000 years, it is more than mere coincidence that so many of this spitz-like type of dog, so strikingly similar in general appearance to the Tang dog, are found in Vietnam and Australia, common routes of trade and in some cases (such as the Vietnamese dingo) can be directly linked to escape with their human masters from persecution of the dynasties. In general, bushy tail goes with longer coat, and a whip tail goes with short coat.

由于商业活动的广泛开展，狗因各种原因在不同的贸易港口装卸，因此自唐朝以来，在世界不同地区、不同的海上港口以及包括越南在内的丝绸之路陆路上，形成了一种类似表型的狗的模式。虽然在过去的7000年里没有关于狗的迁徙记录，但在越南和澳大利亚这些共同的贸易路线上发现了如此多的这种外形与唐狗惊人相似的斯皮茨犬，这绝非仅仅是巧合，在某些情况下（如越南鼎犬），这与它们的人类主人逃离王朝迫害有着直接的联系。一般来说，尾巴浓密的狗被毛较长，尾巴短小的狗被毛较短。

Wikipedia suggests that from the Chinese territories of the Tang Dynasty, tracing suggests that the Tang dogs migrated with refugees from later dynastic persecutions into Vietnam where they became the various breeds of Vietnamese dogs known today including the Cho Lai and into Guangxi. The **Tang Dog** is an ancient medium-sized dog breed indigenous to Southern China and the dogs prized as a companion and watch dog but are also occasionally used for hunting and sadly as meat dogs. The Tang Dog, (also known as the Indo-Chinese Dingo) thus became the Vietnamese Village dog or Dingo, the oldest known dog remains (indicative of the Indo-Chinese Dingo) for mainland Southeast Asia were found in Vietnam dating back around 4,000 years ago and it is thought that the dog then travelled to Australia where it became the Australian Dingo, the earliest known dingo remains in Australia are from 3,450 years ago.

维基百科认为，唐狗来自唐朝的中国领土，追踪调查表明，唐狗与后来遭受王朝迫害的难民一起迁徙到越南，在那里，它们成为了今天已知的各种越南犬种，包括 Cho Lai 和广西的犬种。唐狗是中国南方土生土长的一种古老的中型犬种，被视为伴侣犬和看门狗，但偶尔也用于狩猎和作为肉狗。唐狗（又称印度支那丁哥犬）因此成为越南乡村犬或丁哥犬，东南亚



Figure 2: Chinese Tang dog showing characteristic blue-black tongue

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

大陆已知最古老的狗遗骸（印度支那丁哥犬的标志）是在越南发现的，可追溯到大约 4000 年前，人们认为这种狗后来到了澳大利亚，成为澳大利亚丁哥犬，澳大利亚已知最早的丁哥犬遗骸是在 3450 年前发现的。

Thus it is probable that the Vietnamese Dingo had its origins in the Chinese Tang Dog and they may share very similar DNA, although it is likely that only mitochondrial DNA analysis would finally establish this beyond doubt.

因此，越南丁哥犬很可能起源于中国唐狗，而且它们可能拥有非常相似的 DNA，不过这一点可能只有通过线粒体 DNA 分析才能最终确定无疑。



Figure 3: Tang Dynaasty
Antique depicting the Chinese
Tang Dog

Together with the migration about 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, the indo-Pacific Dingo, as well as crossing into the Australias may also have crossed into North China and then from northeastern Asia crossed the Bering Strait and the Aleutian Islands into Alaska and finally settled with the American Indians in North and South America and the similarity with the Indo-Pacific dingo can be seen in the Californian Dingo although it is not known how the DNA may vary. Together with Chinese researchers, this is one possible route although it is also possible that they might have by sea into North America.

随着大约 4000 至 5000 年前的迁徙，印度-太平洋鼎犬除了进入澳大利亚，还可能进入了中国北部，然后从亚洲东北部穿过白令海峡和阿留申群岛进入阿拉斯加，最后与美洲印第安人一起定居在北美和南美。与中国研究人员一起，这是一条可能的路线，尽管它们也有可能通过海路进入北美。

Description 说明

The Tang dog has a rich coat, compact body and short stature. It is a medium-sized dog with a ratio of shoulder height to body length of 9:10 to 10:10 (ideally 10:10). The Chinese Tang dog with its highly pointed muzzle, pricked ears, almond shaped eyes, a pointed muzzle, a double coat, characteristic bluish-black tongue and a tail that curves over the back may also have been the origin of the “spitz” characteristics of many modern breeds (*Oxford English Dictionary*. Oxford University. 2024).

唐狗被毛丰厚，身体紧凑，身材矮小。它属于中型犬，肩高与体长的比例为 9:10 到 10:10（理想比例为 10:10）。中国唐狗具有高尖的口吻、竖起的耳朵、杏仁状的眼睛、尖嘴、双层被毛、特有的蓝黑色舌头和弯曲于背部的尾巴，这可能也是许多现代犬种的“Spitz”特征的起源（《牛津英语词典》，牛津大学，2024 年）。

They have fierce independence and can be suspiciousness and aggression towards other dogs, even ones they know, and they require much training and socialization when they are puppies before they become manageable in an urban environment and their suspiciousness towards unfamiliar humans makes them great guard dogs, although they can be trained to be friendly to visitors when introduced to visitors by their owners. In many cases, the Tang dog will always be suspicious of other dogs and growl at them although in the urban outdoor environment they will learn quickly to be sociable (after the slightly suspicious greeting).

它们有很强的独立性，会对其他狗，甚至是它们认识的狗产生怀疑和攻击性，在它们还是幼犬时就需要大量的训练和社交活动，才能在城市环境中变得易于管理，它们对陌生人类的怀疑使它们成为很好的护卫犬，尽管在主人的介绍下，它们可以训练成对来访者友好。在许多情况下，唐狗总是会对其他狗产生怀疑并对它们吼叫，不过在城市户外环境中，它们会很快学会与人交往（在略带怀疑地打招呼之后）。

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)



Figure 4: Typical Greeting of the Tang dog, even to other doggy friends

唐狗的典型问候语，甚至是对其他狗朋友的问候语

It is believed both Chow Chow and Shar-Pei may have been developed from the “Tang dog”, a view widely held by many traditional bone-mouth Shar-Pei breeders in Hong Kong and something that was reflected by the UK Midland Shar-Pei dog club in 2006 which produced a paper on this². The ChowChow being originally called the Tang Empire Dog (“Tang Quan” (Dog of the Tang Empire) reflecting the fact that during the Tang Dynasty (618 to 906 A.D.), one of the emperors took on such a fancy to the breed that he housed 5,000 chow chows and had many staff members to maintain them and hunt with them.

人们认为，松狮犬和沙皮狗都可能由“唐狗”发展而来，香港许多传统的骨嘴沙皮狗饲养者普遍持有这种观点，英国米德兰沙皮狗俱乐部也在 2006 年发表了相关论文。唐秋原本被称为唐帝国犬（“Tang Quan”，即“大唐帝国之犬”），这是因为在唐朝（公元 618 年至 906 年），有一位皇帝非常喜欢这种犬种，他饲养了 5,000 只唐秋，并派专人照料它们和与它们一起狩猎。

In the 1940’s Hong Kong was still very much under-developed, the Tang dog was considered semi-wild (and in some places in China today are still considered a wild dog) and therefore not sold as pets and therefore much cheaper, and more affordable by the local Chinese, with the more affluent locals opting for the Song Si (Cantonese) long hair “Tang dogs” (“hairy lion”), now known as the Chow Chow and which at the time was much more spitz-like than the Chow we see today, as it evidenced by the photographs from 1940 of Prince Edward and the pet Chow and the other photographs of the era. Today, the more original Chow is known colloquially as the Smooth Chow. The Chow of today having been bred for the last 70 years for its more hair and larger body size from the long-coated Chow Chow in Tibet and Northern China.

20 世纪 40 年代，香港仍处于欠发达状态，唐狗被视为半野生（如今在中国的某些地方，唐狗仍被视为野狗），因此不作为宠物出售，因此价格便宜得多，当地华人也更负担得起、较富裕的当地人会选择宋思（广东话）长毛“唐狗”（“多毛狮子”），也就是我们现在所说的“星期狗”，这种狗在当时比我们现在看到的“星期狗”更像斑点狗，1940 年爱德华王子和宠物“星期狗”的照片以及当时的其他照片都证明了这一点。如今，更原始的松狮犬被称为“光滑松狮犬”（Smooth Chow）。在过去的 70 年中，人们从西藏和中国北方的长毛松狮犬中培育出了毛发更多和体型更大的松狮犬。

As such the Tang Dog is most likely to be the historic ancestors to the Vietnamese Village Dog (*Chó lài* (IndoChinese dingo)) as well as the Australian Dingo and the Carolina Dog (American Dingo).

因此，唐狗很可能是越南村狗（*Chó lài*（印度支那恐高犬））、澳大利亚恐高犬和卡罗莱纳犬（美国恐高犬）的历史祖先

The Tang dog is highly intelligent, making it very alert and inquisitive but also very difficult to train, but persistence will get you a well-trained dog as long as there are no interesting scents like game or squirrel around when the dog appears to go completely deaf to the training commands. They are also very athletic, while also serving as an excellent guard, something they have been doing for 7,000 years or more.

² The Tang dog and their relation with Shar-Pei By Eric T. Omura July 1, 2006 , Omura, Eric, *Development of Shar-Pei and its variation*, paper presented to Midland Shar-Pei Club, June 18, 2001

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

唐狗非常聪明，因此非常警觉和好奇，但也很难训练，但只要周围没有野味或松鼠等有趣的气味，唐狗就会对训练命令充耳不闻，坚持不懈就能训练有素。它们的运动能力也很强，同时还是出色的警卫，这一点它们已经有 7000 多年的历史了。



Figure 5: Chinese Tang dogs frequently sleep with crossed front legs, a characteristic of the breed

中国唐狗睡觉时经常前腿交叉，这也是该犬种的一个特点

Tang Dogs can be long or short haired and have a double coat; the outer coat is rough and provides protection against windy weather, while the soft inner coat keeps the body warm. The tail is curved over the back, sometimes a double curve, spiral type for short haired Tang dogs, but their tails can hang down and are bushier in the long-hair version. The short-haired version of the Tang dog are often mistaken for a very large Shiba Inu and there is little doubt that the Tang Dog was bred into the PingLing Pastoral Dog (Chinese Shiba Inu) - see below.

唐狗有长毛和短毛之分，有双层被毛；外层被毛粗糙，可抵御大风天气，而柔软的内层被毛可保持身体温暖。短毛唐狗的尾巴弯曲在背上，有时是双曲线，呈螺旋状，但长毛唐狗的尾巴可以垂下来，而且比较粗壮。唐狗的短毛型经常被误认为是体型非常大的柴犬，毫无疑问，唐狗被培育成了平陵牧羊犬（中国柴犬） - 参见下文。

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)



约 1940 年，庆祝 5 岁生日的爱德华王子拥抱他的宠物狗“Mouli”，他的姐姐亚历山德拉公主在一旁观看。

1940s and 1950s era Chow photos showing the much more spitz like Smooth Chow.

20 世纪 40 年代和 50 年代的松狮照片显示，松狮犬更像“光滑松狮犬”。

Queen Victoria was one of the most famous *Chow Chow dog* owners and rumour has it that the first ever teddy bear was *actually modelled after the look of her Chow Chow puppy* to stop her carrying the puppy everywhere. Another famous owner was Walt Disney.

维多利亚女王是最著名的松狮犬主人之一，有传言说，维多利亚女王的第一只泰迪熊就是以她的松狮犬为原型设计的，这样她就不用带着松狮犬到处跑了。另一位有名的主人是沃尔特·迪斯尼。



Figure 6: Chow pictures from the 1940s and 1950s showing the Smooth Chow, with more Spitz characteristics and more like the Tang dingo. When the Smooth Chow was removed from the American Standard in the 1940's the majority of the limited gene-pool then existed in Europe and Southern China and Hong Kong, but rapidly diminished as the more popular long-hair breed was

TANG GOU

唐狗

Indo-Chinese dog (dingo)

preferred, but a revival in the USA in 1985 has led to a re-breeding of the Smooth Chow and an increase in numbers.

20 世纪 40 年代和 50 年代的松狮犬图片显示，光滑松狮犬具有更多的斯比茨犬特征，更像唐狗。20 世纪 40 年代，光头松狮犬被从美国标准中剔除，当时有限的基因库中的大部分都存在于欧洲、中国南部和香港，但随着更受欢迎的长毛品种的出现，光头松狮犬的数量迅速减少，但 1985 年光头松狮犬在美国的复兴又导致了光头松狮犬的重新繁育和数量的增加。

Typically they range from 15kg-20kg, the female being slightly shorter. The wild dingo is smaller than the latter, weighing at most 12-15 kg. These were hunting and guarding dogs used for protecting homes, people and palaces and historically were able to go hunting on their own and loyally bring game and squirrels back to their owners, but in the modern age they are more domesticated. They unquestionably obedient dogs in the domestic setting, although may show signs of aggression near food, reflecting their wild origin. They love to exercise and enjoy living in a large home that allows them to run around, and will often try to persuade owners to go for a longer walk and even then, as soon as they are home, they will want to chase around the house playing.

一般来说，它们的体重在 15-20 公斤之间，雌性略矮一些。野生恐鸟的体型比后者小，体重最多为 12-15 千克。它们是狩猎犬和护卫犬，用于保护家园、人民和宫殿，历史上能够独自狩猎，并忠诚地将猎物和松鼠带回主人身边，但在现代，它们更多地被驯化。在家庭环境中，它们无疑是顺从的，不过在靠近食物时可能会表现出攻击性，这反映了它们的野性。它们喜欢运动，喜欢住在宽敞的房子里，这样它们就可以到处跑，而且经常会试图说服主人去散步，即使这样，只要主人一回家，它们就会想在房子里追逐玩耍。

They are wary of strangers and make excellent watchdogs. As good hunters, they were also used by the military for tracking enemy bases, accompanying soldiers on the road, and distracting the enemy.

它们对陌生人很警惕，是优秀的看门狗。作为优秀的猎手，它们还被军方用来追踪敌方基地、在路上陪伴士兵并分散敌人的注意力。



Left image: A wild Long-haired Vietnamese Lái Dog . Right image: the long-haired Chinese Tang.

Tang dogs are considered a very robust breed with few health issues, often living between 15- 20 years, although because they were considered a domesticated wild dog (dingo), until recently, very little scientific research has been done on the Tang dog.

唐狗被认为是一种非常健壮的犬种，健康问题很少，寿命通常在 15-20 年之间，不过，由于它们被认为是一种被驯化的野狗（野狗），直到最近，人们才对唐狗进行了很少的科学研究。

In 2004, a movement arose in Hong Kong to preserve these dogs and in the 2000s, the Tang Dog Association was established in Hong Kong to raise people's attention to Tang dogs and in 2017, a Tang Dog won the World Dog Show championship at the dog show held by the Chinese Kennel Union.

2004 年，香港兴起了一场保护唐狗的运动，2000 年代，香港成立了唐狗协会，以提高人们对唐狗的关注，2017 年，一只唐狗在中国犬业联盟举办的狗展上赢得了世界狗展冠军。