

Standaard van het ras (modelrund):

Part	Qualities	Defects
Head	Fine-characterized, well-proportioned, fairly wide, flat crown, large muffle. The head is bigger, shorter and heavier than the male. Short, horizontal horns at the bull's side, curved away from the crown by the cow.	Plump, elongated and pointed head
Neck	Thick and horizontal with the cow; convex and rounded with the bull.	
Shoulder	Well-muscled, in proportion to the surrounding body parts. The bull's shoulder, leg, foreleg, and scapula-humeral angle muscle structure is particularly well-developed.	Protruding and distanced shoulders, insufficient muscle structure.
Withers	Wide and muscular withers align in a straight line with the neck and the back, at least in the cow.	Narrow, insufficiently muscular withers, not properly attached to the back.
Back and lumbar region (kidneys)	Horizontally-oriented, broad and muscular, often with a groove in the middle of the back, which may continue to the rear, very strong muscling	Saddle-back, low muscle mass that is not properly attached, protruding backbone (bone is visible on the back).
Chest	The front part of the chest is broad and muscular, especially in the bull: fine and supple skin, neck lobe little developed.	Flat, elongated ribs, narrow chest, thick skin.
Flank	Short and full, the inguinal fold continues along the very thick tendon in a forward direction.	Long, hollow, sagging lower abdominal wall.
pelvis	Broad with a tucked, elongated, curved rear, with well-developed, very strong muscling, especially in the bull; the crease in the middle is occupied by the sacrum, which continues into the tail; this attachment is distinct and sufficiently loosely.	The rear part is not adequately elongated, broad or curved; muscling is insufficient, and vague attachment of the tail.
Buttocks and thighs	Full and convexly curved with distinct grooves between the muscles, viewed from the side, at the base of the protruding portions of the hip bones, the rear part runs in an arc of a circle through the buttocks covering the knee joints and associated tendons.	Insufficient muscle mass, lower buttocks too short

	Looking at the male animal from front to back, the external line running along the top of the hind part and the bottom of the buttocks appears to be a circle.	
Tail	Development in proportion to bone structure, medium length, falls vertically.	Vague attachment of the tail, tail too short
Limbs and stand	Strong and rather fine bone structure, dry and flexible joints, clean and firm hooves	Bulky bone structure, stiff, thick, plump, and even swollen joints
Forelegs	Seen from the side, the foreleg, knee and leg portion around the leg bone is a straight line. In front, the foreleg and the leg portion around the leg bone make an open angle outward, with the knee at the top.	Overly forward-facing front legs, the upright part of the front, the backwards-facing front legs, down in front, the forward-facing, crooked outward knees (O-legged) Outward-facing legs (knees too much inward) or X-legged (knees too much outward)
Rear legs	In front, an imaginary lowered vertical line falls from the protruding parts of the hip bones onto the protruding parts of the knee joints. Seen from behind, the hind limb runs parallel to the centre area of the body	the upright part of the back, the bottom back; the angle of the knee joint is too open (straight knee joints), too much closed (knee joints with an elbow) Crooked or closed knees and outward-facing legs, open knees and x-legs
Pasterns	The line of the hooves is continued from the coronet to the fetlock. The fetlock is naturally right at the back.	The pastern is not curved enough (straight line with legs); the pastern is curved too much (bottom or length with legs)
Udder	Square and symmetrical udder, moderately developed, teats well distributed	Drooping, bottle-shaped udder (goat's udder), teats too closely together.
Testicles	Normal size.	Too small, swollen, absent (cryptorchidy).