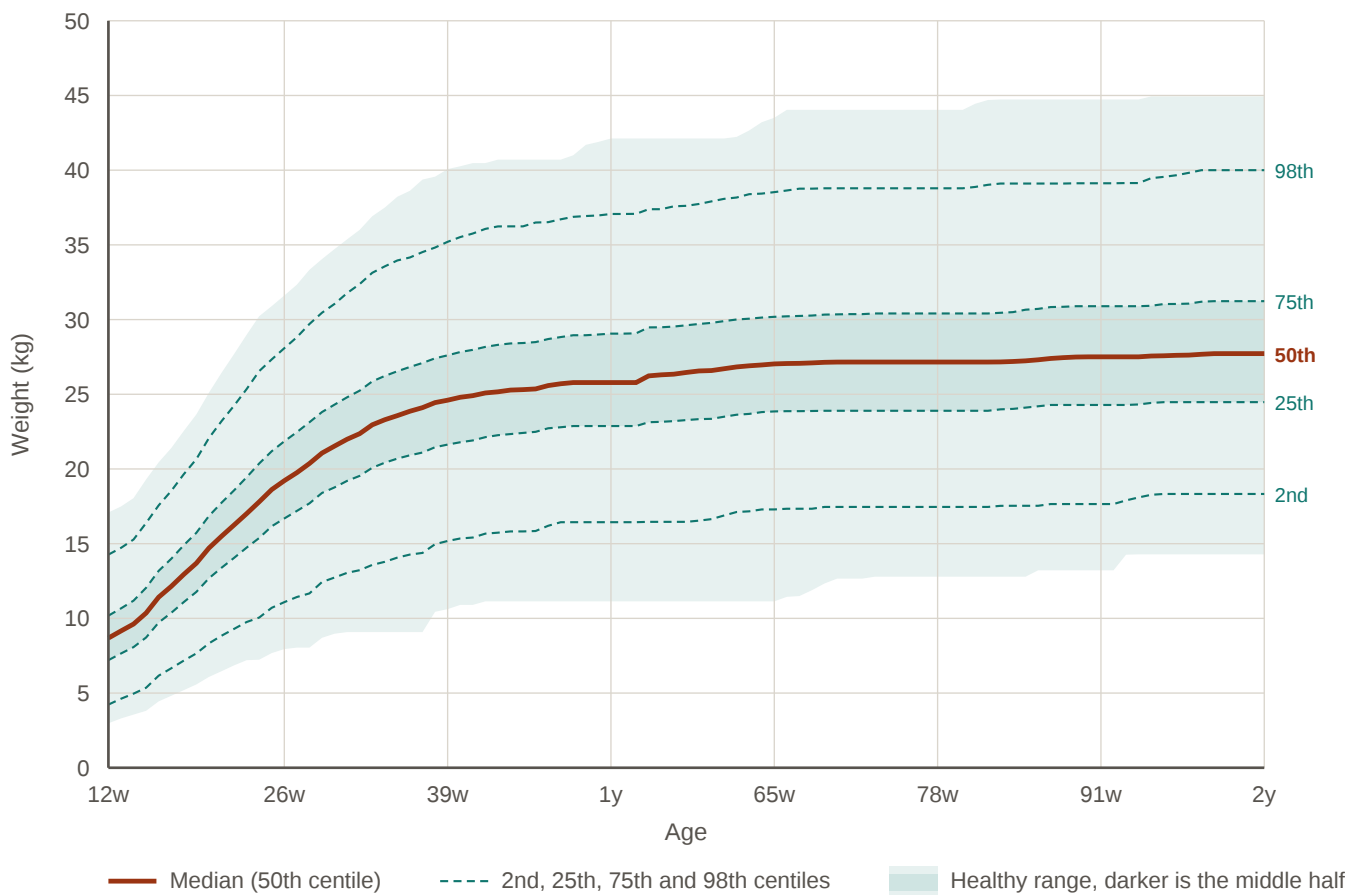


Puppy growth chart: large breeds, male

Expected adult weight 15 to 30 kg. Weights in kilograms, ages 12 weeks to 2 years.



Weigh-in log

One line per weigh-in, then mark the same point on the chart above. The line your puppy traces is worth more than any single reading.

Date	Age (weeks)	Weight (kg)	Centile	Notes

Reference weights: large breeds, male

All weights in kilograms. The bold column is the median: half of healthy puppies of that age weigh less.

Age	2nd	9th	25th	50th	75th	91st	98th	% grown
12 weeks	4.23	5.75	7.20	8.68	10.2	11.9	14.3	31%
16 weeks	6.17	8.05	9.72	11.4	13.2	15.1	17.6	41%
20 weeks	8.33	10.7	12.7	14.7	16.9	19.2	22.1	53%
26 weeks	11.1	14.1	16.7	19.2	21.9	24.7	28.1	69%
34 weeks	13.8	17.5	20.4	23.3	26.2	29.4	33.6	84%
43 weeks	15.7	19.2	22.3	25.2	28.3	31.7	36.2	91%
12 months	16.4	19.8	22.9	25.8	29.1	32.5	37.1	93%
15 months	17.3	20.8	23.9	27.0	30.2	33.8	38.5	98%
18 months	17.5	20.8	23.9	27.2	30.4	34.1	38.8	98%
21 months	17.7	21.3	24.3	27.5	30.9	34.6	39.1	99%
24 months	18.3	21.4	24.5	27.7	31.2	34.8	40.0	100%

The last column is how much of its adult weight the median has reached. Median adult weight on this chart is 27.7 kg.

Half grown at 20 weeks, 90 percent at 42 weeks, 95 percent at 57 weeks.

How to read it

1. Pick your chart by expected adult weight and sex, not by breed name. Dogs that finish at a similar adult weight grow at close to the same rate, which is why the reference groups by size.
2. Find the age closest to your puppy today, read across, and see which two columns its weight falls between. That is the centile it is tracking.
3. Repeat every couple of weeks and mark each weigh-in on the curve. A single reading tells you where your puppy sits; a series tells you whether it is growing steadily, which is the part that matters.

Every centile on this chart is a healthy one. Someone has to be on the 10th. What warrants a vet visit is a change in trajectory: crossing downward through several lines over a few weeks, or not gaining at all.

What this chart cannot tell you

- It starts at 12 weeks. Younger puppies are outside the reference.
- It covers adult weights up to 40 kg. Giant breeds sit beyond it.
- It describes weight, not body condition. A dog can be an ordinary weight and still carry it badly, and that judgement is made by hand rather than on a chart.
- It is built from puppies who stayed healthy. A puppy who is unwell will not follow it, which is the whole point of noticing when the line changes.

Where these numbers come from

Derived from the open raw data behind Salt C, Morris PJ, German AJ, Wilson D, Lund EM, Cole TJ, Butterwick RF. Growth standard charts for monitoring bodyweight in dogs of different sizes. PLOS ONE. 2017;12(9):e0182064. Licensed CC BY 4.0.

These are not the published WALTHAM curves and are not presented as them. Those cannot be reproduced, because the GAMLSS parameters behind them were never published, so this reference was derived from the same source data instead. The full method is at puppycalculators.com/methodology/.