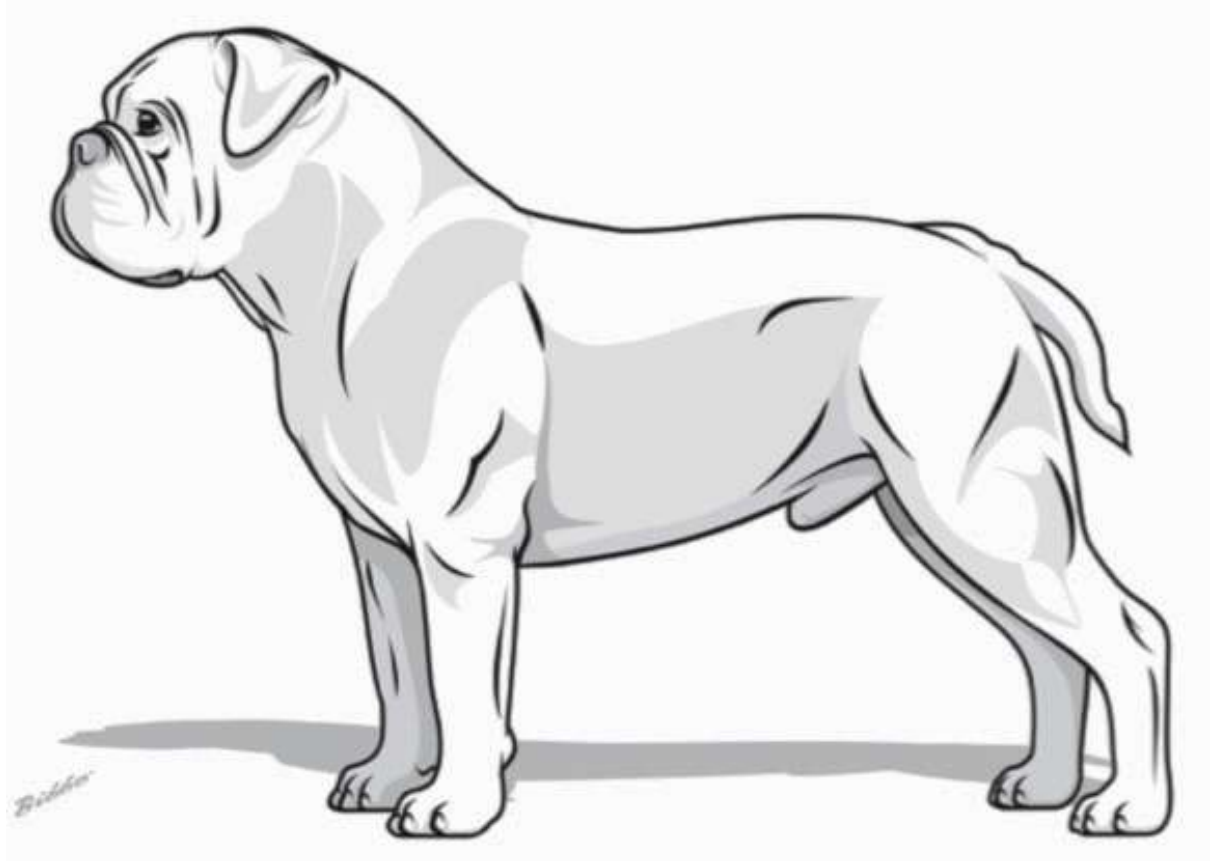




CONFEDERAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DE CINOFILIA



BULLDOGUE CAMPEIRO (Campeiro Bulldog)

Official language (EN)

ORIGIN: Brazil.

UTILIZATION: Work with cattle, guard and company.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION: Group 2 - Pinscher and Schnauzer - Molossoid and Swiss Mountain and Cattle dogs
Section 2.1 - Mastiff type.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: The Campeiro Bulldog has its genesis through the bulldogs brought to Brazil by European immigrants, being developed in the south of the country. The word “Campeiro” refers to the countryside, relating the breed to its environment of origin. They were used during the capture of stray cattle raised in a hostile environment of the field and native forest, helping to locate, capture and drive these animals, as well as companions and guardians of the countryman. Also used in old slaughterhouses to contain animals for slaughter. It should be a strong and powerful dog, with broad head, strong jaws, with the lower jaw projected beyond the upper just enough for the dog to hold the ox. A broad and strong snout, not too short or too long, to make possible to grab an ox regardless of its size and weight, in addition to a vigilant and calm temperament, with a strong fighting spirit and companionship. This temperament must be firm and controlled to always obey the commands of its owner.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized, shorthaired dog, imposing appearance, compact, robust, with a powerful and broad constitution, indicating strength and agility. Slightly rectangular body shape, females being slightly longer than males. Viewed from above, it should be broad in the shoulders and comparatively narrow in the loin. Vigorous, muscular, strong-boned limbs. Bulky head and broad chest. The Campeiro Bulldog should not be stocky or excessively heavy nor too light, lacking in substance, nor wading.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

- Body length / height at withers ratio of 11:10.
- Skull / muzzle ratio of 4:1.

BEHAVIOR / TEMPERAMENT: Versatile, with guardian characteristics. It stands out for its fidelity to its owner, tenacity and courage. His temperament is vigilant, calm and persevering, with a strong fighting spirit and companionship. Very docile with children, is an easily adaptable dog. Controllable, without being shy, barks little, and is calm.

HEAD: Ample, wide, with strong jaws, without excess wrinkles or loose skin. In females, the head has a more delicate appearance than in males.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rather broad and slightly rounded. Viewed from the front, it forms a straight line between the ears when attentive.

Stop: Well defined.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Wide and well pigmented, with well-opened nostrils, in the allowed colors: black, blue, brown, red and isabella.

Muzzle: Short, approximately 1/4 of the length of the skull. Wide below the eyes with the side lines parallel to the tip of the nose, as square as possible when viewed from above.

Lips: Thick and pendulous, but not exceeding the lower jawline by more than 50% of the height of the muzzle in its entirety. The lip rhyme should be as pigmented as possible.

Jaws / Teeth: Broad, massive and square. The lower jaw should advance beyond the upper and rise slightly at the tip of the mandible, forming a mild to moderate undershot. Strong teeth, with canines well developed for gripping, and well spaced apart. Preference is given to incisors that are well aligned to the canines. The bite must be as complete as possible.

Cheeks: Prominent, due to strong development of facial muscles.

EYES: Oval, of medium size, neither deep nor prominent. Eyelids should be well pigmented. Lower eyelids in contact with the eyeball are preferred. Eyes that range from black, dark brown or brown, allowing for lighter shades in dogs with dilute colours.

EARS: Set on high, as far apart as possible. Small, pendant, triangular; facing backwards (rose ears) are also accepted. When bent slightly towards the eyes, the length must not exceed the inner corner of the eye lid.

NECK: Strong, of moderate length, very muscular and approximately the circumference of the skull, with loose skin forming a dewlap which should not be excessive.

BODY:

Topline: Firm and muscular.

Withers: Must be marked.

Back: Moderately short, straight, with a slightly ascending line to the croup.

Loin: Long. Fairly short, firm and strong.

Croup: Slightly rounded.

Chest: Of notable amplitude, almost round, and the depth must necessarily reach the height of the elbows. Ribs well sprung.

Lower line: Slightly tucked up when viewed in profile.

TAIL: Naturally short, not straight, set low, thick at the base and tapering at the end. The length must not exceed two-thirds of the distance from the tail set to the hock. It is carried low even in action and never rises above the line of the back.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

General Appearance: Vigorous, muscular and strong-boned. Straight when viewed from the front.

Shoulder: Broad, muscular and oblique. In relation to the horizontal, they should be 45° while the scapulo-humeral angulation should be just under 90°.

Forearms: Broad, muscular.

Elbows: Strong, slightly set back from the ribs.

Forearm: Well developed and with strong, straight bones.

Carpi: Straight, parallel, robust and firm.

Pastern: Slightly flat, firm, with good bones; seen in profile, with a slight inclination, but never ceded.

Forelegs: At right angles, parallel to each other, following the forearm. Slightly facing outwards are tolerated. With fingers slightly parted and slightly arched. Strong pillows. Strong and dark nails, following the color of the coat, which may be white when the corresponding toe is also white.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: With balanced gait, keep the head in line with the back and the tail low so that it does not go beyond the line of the croup. His movement is typical; the balance of the body should be noticeable in the croup and ribs while walking, keeping the hindquarters level.

SKIN: Fitted to the body, except for the dewlap on the lower part of the neck.

COAT:

Hair: Short, smooth, of medium texture, neither soft nor rough to the touch.

Color: All colors are allowed except merle.

SIZE / WEIGHT: The proportions of weight and height that give the specimen a vigorous appearance must be respected.

Ideal height at the withers: Males: 51-58 cm.
Females: 49-56 cm.

Weight: The individual should look strong and robust.

FAULTS: Any deviation from the terms of this standard must be considered a fault and penalized in exact proportion to its severity and its effects on the health and well being of the dog.

- Lack of premolar teeth (P1).
- Ears that are too short, narrow, too wide or long
- Neck too short.
- Neck without dewlap or with excessive dewlap.

- Level top line.
- Absence of belly tucking.
- Straight tail.
- Fronts or hindquarters with little or no angulation
- Loose metacarpals, with a “flattened” aspect.
- Excessively turned out front paws.
- Unusual coat.
- Any deviation in the height x weight proportion that gives the dog characteristics that are incompatible with those described in the item general appearance.

SERIOUS FAULTS

- Little open nostrils.
- Semi-erect or erect ears
- Excessive undershot, incisors or tongue showing with mouth closed.
- Missing molar teeth (M3).
- Lower eyelids drooping, allowing visualization of a large portion of the conjunctiva (ectropion).
- Round or very large eyes; bulging or two-colored eyes.
- Blue eyes, porcelain (prey eyes), eyes of different colors.
- Sealed or plucked back.
- Weak, narrow, shallow chest (not reaching elbow height).
- Tip of tail exceeding hock height.
- Excessive angulation in the anterior or posterior; cow hocks.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

- Aggressiveness or extreme shyness;
- Any specimen showing signs of physical or behavioral anomaly.
- Lateral deviation or twisted jaw;
- Permanently exposed tongue or canines showing even with the mouth closed.

- Missing canines or incisors or missing more than 2 molars, except M3.
- Depigmentation exceeding 25% of the nose in dogs over one year of age.
- Any bite other than undershot.
- Unmarked stop (absent).
- Descending back.
- Arched forelegs.
- Merle color.
- Very heavy, difficult movement, with short steps or continuous camel step.
- Atypical dog;

NOTES:

- Males must present both testicles, of normal appearance, well let down and accommodated in the scrotum.
- Only clinically and functionally healthy dogs with typical breed conformation should be used for breeding.

