



VADE-MECUM
du BULLDOGGER



CLUB DU
BULLDOG ANGLAIS



CENTRALE
CANINE

The CLUB DU BULLDOG ANGLAIS (France) is a Breed Association, affiliated with the Société Centrale Canine (French Kennel Club). It is non profit and Ministry of Agriculture approved.

The aims of our club are

- to improve the breed,
- encourage breeding
- and contribute to the promotion of the bulldog

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Cet ouvrage est destiné à nos adhérents et aux juges de la race..

www.clubdubulldog.fr

The key word to describe a Bulldog is “harmonicity”, that is, the harmony of the parts of the body with the whole according to the terminology of Baron. This is what Raymond Triquet says in the “Dictionnaire Encyclopédique des Termes Canins”.

Its morphological characteristics are probably the most particular of the canine species. If one is not careful, drifts (human) quickly transform it into a real monster, rasping, exaggerated wrinkles, canines visible when jaws are closed, gait without solidity ...

The vast majority of owners are individuals who want to live a normal life with their dog.

In judgments, all points that harm the health should be the object of particular attention to the judge who should be very severe whatever the other qualities of the bulldog.

Breeders will produce dogs that win at shows. As a judge, our responsibility is immense.

A bulldog must be able to breathe, see, walk.

Will be particularly penalized:

- Obesity,
- The excess skin (infected wrinkles, wrinkles on the nose too heavy),
- Problems with eyes (eyelids wrapped, eye too open),
- Skin problems,
- The tail too tight,
- The ingrown tail,
- All respiratory problems,
- Lameness.

This document aims to clarify certain points of the standard and to indicate the defects by prioritising their gravity. Our principal objective, the harmonisation of judgements, a vast program.

Respect for the standard is of the utmost importance, but the health of our bulldog should be our top priority.

We would appreciate your providing information to the Club if, during your judgements, you find a recurring or exceptional defect.

Do not hesitate to contact us :

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Any deviation from this standard should be considered as a fault which will be penalized according to its gravity and its consequences on the health and welfare of the dog.
Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural anomalies should be disqualified.

BULLDOG

ORIGIN:

Great Britain.

DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE OFFICIAL VALID STANDARD:

13.10.2010.

UTILIZATION:

Dissuasion and Companion Dog.

FCI-CLASSIFICATION:

Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer - Molossoïd breeds-Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs.

Section 2.1 Molossoïd breeds, Mastiff Type.

Without working trial.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

The Bulldog was first classified as such in the 1630s though there is earlier mention of similar types referred to as bandogs, a term reserved today for a type of fighting dog. Used originally for bull-baiting, the Bulldog also fought its way through the dog pits but after 1835 began to evolve into the shorter faced, more squat version we now know. It entered the show ring in 1860 and the ensuing years saw a big personality change. A delightfully ugly dog with a pugilistic expression, which belies a loving, affectionate nature to family and friends. One of the oldest indigenous breeds, known as the national dog of Great Britain, and associated throughout the world with British determination and the legendary John Bull.

GENERAL APPEARANCE:

Smooth-coated, fairly thick set, rather low in stature, broad, powerful and compact. Head fairly large in proportion to size, but no point so much in excess of others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion. Face relatively short, muzzle broad, blunt and inclined slightly upwards, although not excessively so. Dogs showing respiratory distress highly undesirable. Body fairly short, well knit, limbs stout, well muscled and in hard condition with no tendency towards obesity. Hindquarters high and strong. Bitches not so grand or well-developed as dogs.

BEHAVIOUR AND TEMPERAMENT:

Conveys impression of determination, strength and activity. Alert, bold, loyal, dependable, courageous, fierce in appearance, but possessed of affectionate nature.

HEAD :

Viewed from side, head appears very high and moderately short from back to point of nose. Forehead flat with skin on and about head, slightly loose and finely wrinkled without excess, neither prominent nor overhanging face. Face from front of cheek bone to nose, relatively short, skin may be slightly wrinkled. Distance from inner corner of eye (or from centre of stop between eyes) to extreme tip of nose should not be less than the distance from tip of the nose to edge of the underlip.

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull:

Skull relatively large in circumference. Viewed from front appears high from corner of lower jaw to apex of skull; also broad and square. From stop, a furrow, extending to middle of skull being traceable to apex.

Stop:

Defined.

FACIAL REGION:

Viewed from front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down centre.

Nose:

Nose and nostrils large, broad and black, under no circumstances liver colour, red or brown. Nostrils large wide and open, with well-defined vertical straight line between.

Muzzle:

Muzzle short, broad, turned upwards and deep from corner of eye to corner of mouth. Over nose wrinkle, if present, whole or broken, must never adversely affect or obscure eyes or nose. Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose wrinkle are unacceptable and should be heavily penalised.

Lips:

Flews (chops) thick, broad and deep, covering lower jaws at sides, but joining underlip in front. Teeth not visible.

Jaws / Teeth:

Jaws broad, strong and square, lower jaw slightly projecting in front of upper, with moderate turn up. Jaws broad and square with six small front teeth between canines in an even row. Canines wide apart. Teeth large and strong not seen when mouth closed. When viewed from front under jaw directly under upper jaw and parallel.

Cheeks:

Cheeks well rounded and extended sideways beyond eyes.

Eyes:

Seen from front, situated low down in skull, well away from ears. Eyes and stop in same straight line, at right angles to furrow. Wide apart, but outer corners within the outline of cheeks. Round, of moderate size, neither sunken nor prominent, in colour very darkalmost black- showing no white when looking directly forward. Free from obvious eye problems.

Ears:

Set high - i.e. front edge of each ear (as viewed from front) joins outline of skull at top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high and as far from eyes as possible. Small and thin. "Rose ear" correct, i.e. folding inwards back, upper or front inner edge curving outwards and backwards, showing part of inside of burr.

NECK:

Moderate in length, thick, deep and strong. Well-arched at back, with some loose, thick and wrinkled skin about throat, forming slight dewlap on each side.

BODY:

Topline: Slight fall to back close behind shoulders (lowest part) whence spine should rise to loins (top higher than top of shoulder), curving again more suddenly to tail, forming slight arch - a distinctive characteristic of breed.

Back:

Short, strong, broad at shoulders.

Chest:

Wide, prominent and deep. Body well-ribbed up behind Brisket, round and deep. Well let down between forelegs. Ribs not flat-sided, but well-rounded.

Undeline and belly:

Belly tucked up and not pendulous.

TAIL:

Set on low, jutting out rather straight and then turning downwards. Round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. Moderate in length - rather short than long - thick at root, tapering quickly to a fine point. Downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at end) and never carried above back. Lack of tail, inverted or extremely tight tails are undesirable.

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance:

Forelegs short in proportion to hindlegs, but not so short as to make back appear long, or detract from dog's activity.

Shoulder:

Broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular giving appearance of being "tacked on" body.

Elbow:

Elbows low and standing well away from ribs.

Forearm:

Forelegs very stout and strong, well-developed, set wide apart, thick, muscular and straight, bones of legs large and straight, not bandy nor curved.

Metacarpus (Pastern):

Short, straight and strong.

Forefeet:

Straight and turning very slightly outward; of medium size and moderately round. Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance:

Legs large and muscular, slightly longer in proportion than forelegs. Legs long and muscular from loins to hock.

Stifle (Knee):

Stifles turned very slightly outwards away from body.

Metatarsus (Rear pastern):

Hocks slightly bent, well let down.

Hind feet:

Round and compact. Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.

GAIT / MOVEMENT:

Appearing to walk with short, quick steps on tips of toes, hind feet not lifted high, appearing to skim ground, running with one or other shoulder rather advanced. Soundness of movement of the utmost importance.

COAT:

Hair:

Fine texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from shortness and closeness, not wiry).

Colour:

Whole or smut, (i.e. whole colour with black mask or muzzle). Only whole colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort). viz., brindles, reds with their various shades, fawns, fallows etc., white and pied (i.e. combination of white with any of the foregoing colours). Dudley, black and black with tan highly undesirable.

WEIGHT:

Males: 25 kgs.

Females: 23 kgs.

FAULTS:

Any departure from the foregoing points should be considered a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree and its effect upon the health and welfare of the dog.

DISQUALIFYING FAULTS

• Aggressive or overly shy.

• Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

N.B.:

• Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

• Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.



Green background – Quality

Brown background – fault to penalize according to the gravity :

“ Any deviation from this standard should be considered as a fault which will be penalized according to its gravity and its consequences on the health and welfare of the dog.”

Purple background : disqualification – leads to the refusal of confirmation



“Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural anomalies should be disqualified.”

Comments

Hyper type



Lack of type



Lack of type, especially in the head stops the bulldog looking like the standard requires.
Hypertype exaggerates the appearance required in the standard.

GENERAL APPEARANCE

Smooth-coated, fairly thick set, rather low in stature, broad, powerful and compact. Head fairly large in proportion to size, but no point so much in excess of others as to destroy the general symmetry, or make the dog appear deformed, or interfere with its powers of motion. Face relatively short, muzzle broad, blunt and inclined slightly upwards, although not excessively so. Dogs showing respiratory distress highly undesirable. Body fairly short, well knit, limbs stout, well muscled and in hard condition with no tendency towards obesity. Hindquarters high and strong.

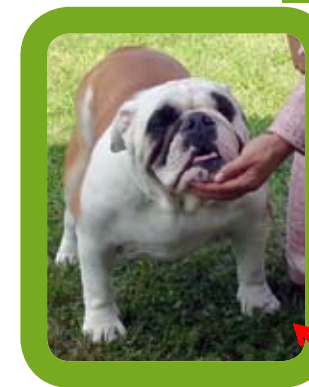
Bitches not so grand or well-developed as dogs

Sexual dimorphism



BEHAVIOR AND TEMPER

Fierce in appearance, ...



«SOURMUG»

Timidity
Aggressive – fearful temperament

Excessive aggressiveness or fear

Any deviation from this standard should be considered as a fault which will be penalized according to its gravity and its consequences on the health and welfare of the dog.
Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural anomalies should be disqualified.

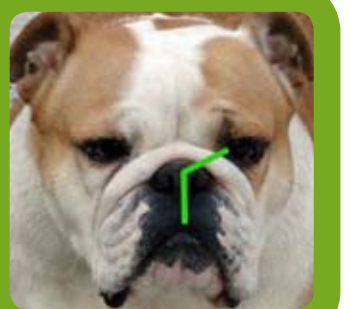
HEAD



Viewed from side, head appears very high and moderately short from back to point of nose. Forehead flat with skin on and about head, slightly loose and finely wrinkled without excess, neither prominent nor overhanging face. Face from front of cheek bone to nose, relatively short, skin may be slightly wrinkled.



Dead wrinkles, deep and infected



Distance from inner corner of eye (or from centre of stop between eyes) to extreme tip of nose should not be less than the distance from tip of the nose to edge of the underlip.



HEAD AND SKULL

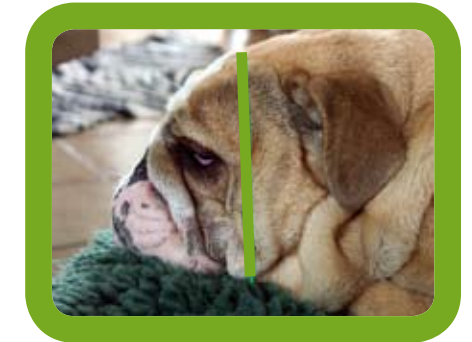
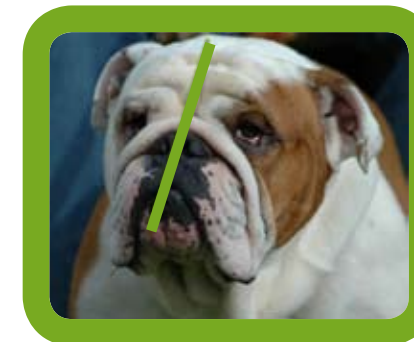
Skull

Skull relatively large in circumference.

Too large head – hypertype



Viewed from front appears high from corner of lower jaw to apex of skull; also broad and square.



Viewed from front, the various properties of the face must be equally balanced on either side of an imaginary line down centre.

Skull : very broad and square



Rounded skull



From stop, a furrow, extending to middle of skull being traceable to apex..



Stop : deep



FACE

Nose : under no circumstances liver colour, red or brown.



"Butterfly" nose



"Dudley" nose

Butterfly nose is an esthetic fault. It shall be penalized but is not eliminatory. Sometimes, it takes almost a year to get a full nose pigmentation and wonderful products can solve this esthetic fault.

Dudley nose is a disqualification.

Nose and nostrils large, broad and black, Nostrils large wide and open, with well-defined vertical straight line between.



Very pinched nostrils often go hand in hand with a dry nose..

Pinched nostrils and heavy over nose wrinkle are unacceptable and should be heavily penalised. Over nose wrinkle, if present, whole or broken, must never adversely affect or obscure eyes or nose.



This type of nose roll shall be heavily penalized.

The nose roll can be either continuous or discontinuous..
The judge must raise it to assess whether it is a discomfort or not. (hygiene)

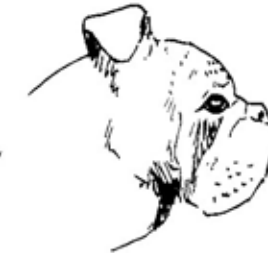
Jaws / teeth



correct



incorrect



incorrect



incorrect

Jaws broad, strong and square, lower jaw slightly projecting in front of upper, with moderate turn up.

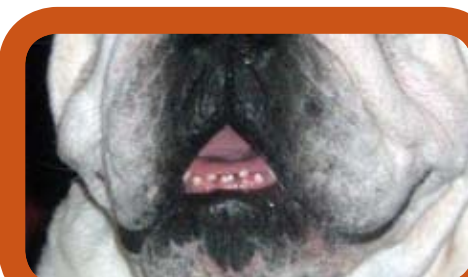
Jaws broad and square with six small front teeth between canines in an even row.

Canines wide apart.

Teeth large and strong not seen when mouth closed.



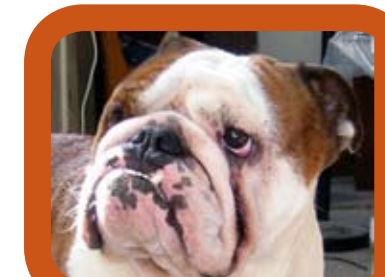
Nowadays, it is interesting to note that it is quite common to see strong and on the same straight line incisors.



Too small and not on the same straight line incisors

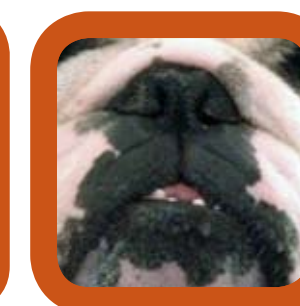
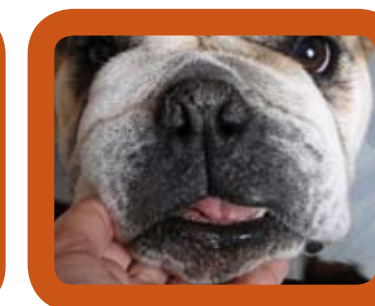
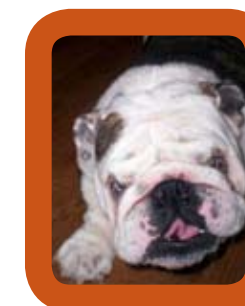


Incisors not in an even level row and missing teeth.



Teeth always seen even when mouth is shut

When viewed from front under jaw directly under upper jaw and parallel.



Wry jaw = serious fault

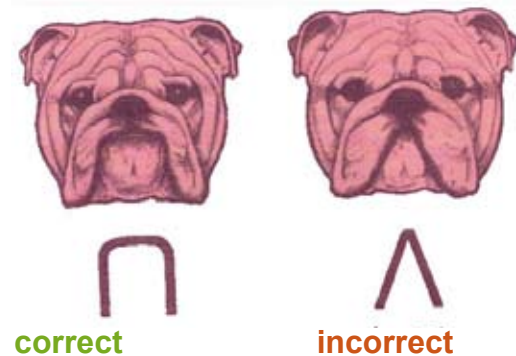
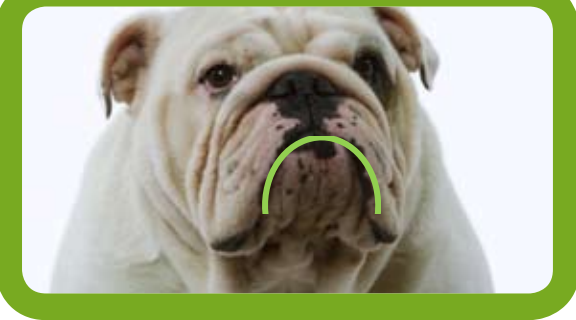
Wry jaws (jaw not leveled) or torsions (jaws not parallel) are common and shall be penalized according to the severity.



Twisted jaw =
disqualification fault.



Twisted jaw and jaw too narrow =
disqualification fault



correct

incorrect

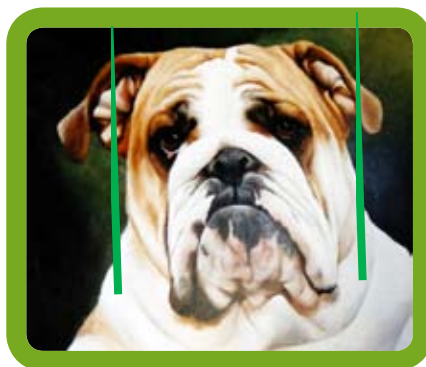
The jaw shall represent an inverted U and not an inverted V.
This inverted U goes hand in hand with a large and well turn up mandible. If the mandible is narrow, if it doesn't have the correct turn up, it appears like a wider V.
Ideally : a moderate undershot, when there is exaggeration, the teeth become visible.

- Narrow jaw
- Straight jaw
- Jaw very wry
- Excessive undershot (canines always seen, even when mouth shut)
- Tongue constantly out, even when mouth is shut

Twisted jaw

Cheeks:

Cheeks well rounded and extended sideways beyond eyes.



EYES:

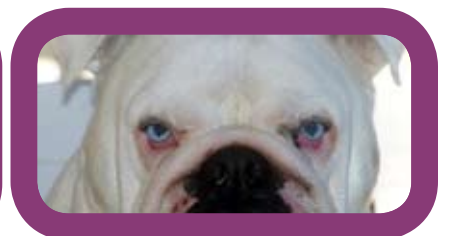
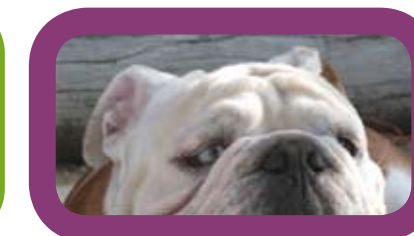
Seen from front, situated low down in skull, well away from ears.
Eyes and stop in same straight line, at right angles to furrow.
Wide apart, but outer corners within the outline of cheeks.



Almond shaped eyes

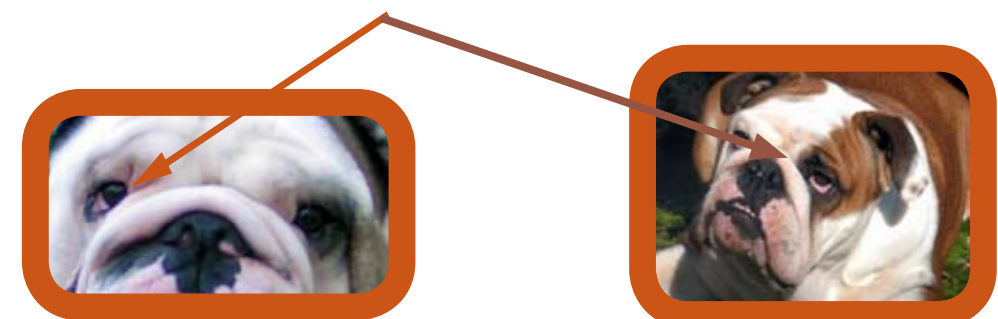
In colour very dark, almost black

The eye too light is a fault

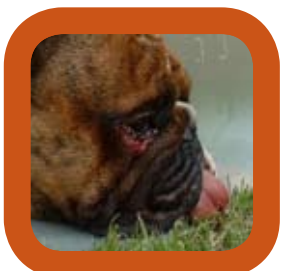


China eyes or wall eyes = disqualification
Sometimes, there is only a small blue spot.

showing no white when looking directly forward.(sclérotique)



Free from obvious eye problems.



If the surgeon is good, in
general the operation of
entropion leaves no trace.

A round and dark eye, without white of the eye visible is very important for the expression. The eyes shall not be closed due to a bad eyelashes implantation or any other problem.

- Obvious ocular defect
- Entropion – ectropion – distichiasis
- Protruding eyes
- Eyes to close together
- White off the eyes can be seen when dog looks forward
- Incomplete pigmentation around the eyes

- Persistent pupillary membrane
- Eyes to light in colour
- Wall eyes

FACE

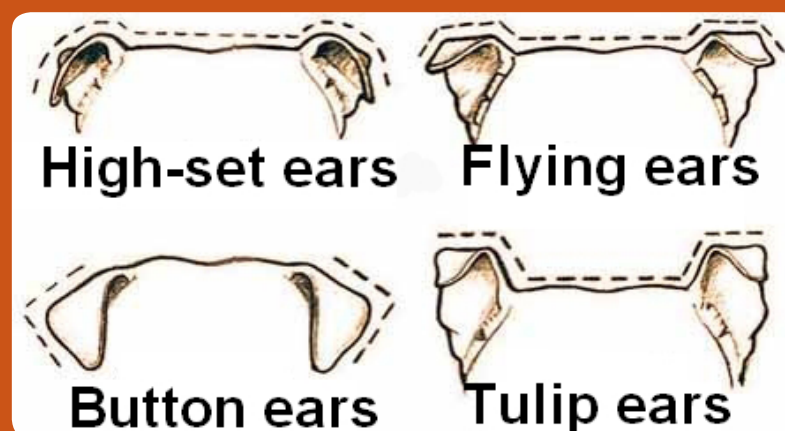
Ears:

Set high - i.e. front edge of each ear (as viewed from front) joins outline of skull at top corner of such outline, so as to place them as wide apart, as high and as far from eyes as possible.

Small and thin. "Rose ear" correct, i.e. folding inwards back, upper or front inner edge curving outwards and backwards, showing part of inside of burr.



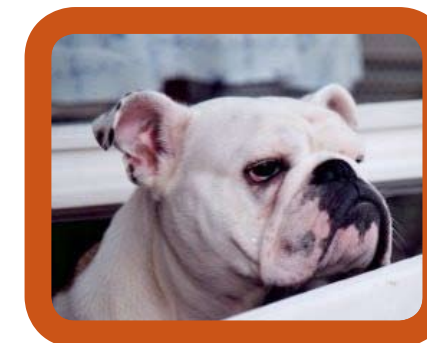
Perfect rose ears



Erect ears



Button ears.



Erect ears



During the examination, the judge will check the mobility of the ears (glued ears)

A faulty ears carriage is easily detectable when the dog walks or pay attention. Lancer d'objet en ayant soin que le propriétaire ne soutienne pas la tête de son chien.



Erect ears = often associated with a lacking in type

Deafness exists among the bulldog (especially white bulldogs)

It is almost impossible to detect at a noisy show.



- Faulty ear carriage : button ear, tulip ear.
- Ears too thick – too big
- Erect ears

- Deafness
- Erect ears and lacking in type

Stapling the ears of a puppy



It is possible for the breeder to give a boost so that the ear takes the right shape in rose by holding it in the correct position for a few days either by pasting, or by stapling (surgical staples).
The photos below show how to proceed...
After 4 months (permanent teeth) it is too late to fix it.
There is nothing to do to avoid erect ears. This is the implantation of the ear that is involved.

NECK

Moderate in length, thick, deep and strong. Well-arched at back, with some loose, thick and wrinkled skin about throat, forming slight dewlap on each side.



A hand's width seems to be a correct neck size. A too short neck harms the harmony of the bulldog.
Neck too short = probably a hyper-type bulldog.

Neck too short

BODY

Topline:

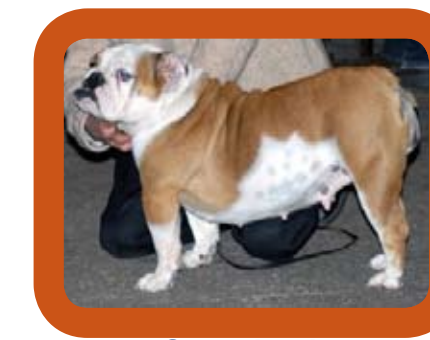
Slight fall to back close behind shoulders (lowest part) whence spine should rise to loins (top higher than top of shoulder), curving again more suddenly to tail, forming slight arch - a distinctive characteristic of breed.

Back :

Short, strong, broad at shoulders.



Camel back



Sway back



Long back



Straight back



Short back

Short back... but not so that the top line is straight.
The bitch is a little longer than the male. Too short a back spoils the top line.

Straight back
Camel back
Sway back



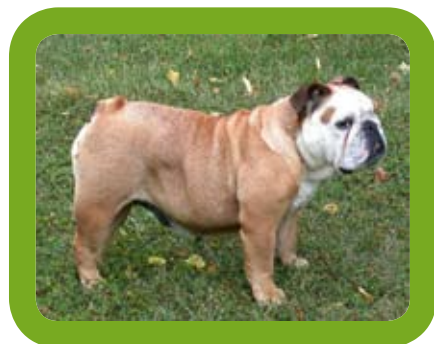
The judge may ask exhibitors to present their dogs in profile.

**Chest**

Wide, prominent and deep. Body well-ribbed up behind Brisket, round and deep. Well let down between forelegs. Ribs not flat-sided, but well-rounded.

**Underline and belly:**

Belly tucked up and not pendulous.



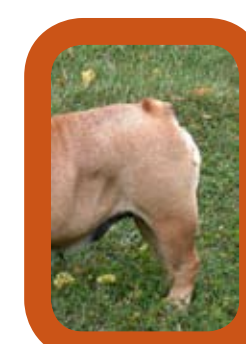
Narrow chest
Flat ribs

TAIL

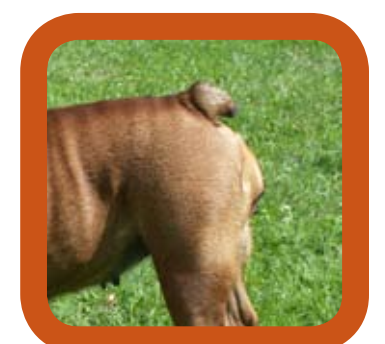
Set on low, jutting out rather straight and then turning downwards. Round, smooth and devoid of fringe or coarse hair. Moderate in length - rather short than long - thick at root, tapering quickly to a fine point. Lack of tail, inverted or extremely tight tails are undesirable.



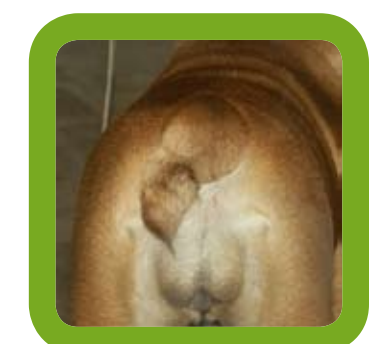
Tail set on low



Tail set too high



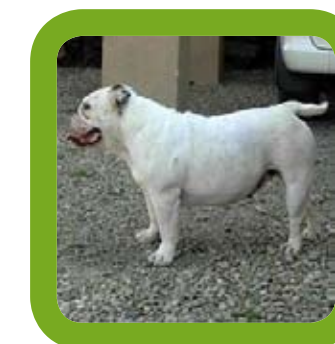
Downward carriage (not having a decided upward curve at end) and never carried above back.



Tail shall be either straight or screw

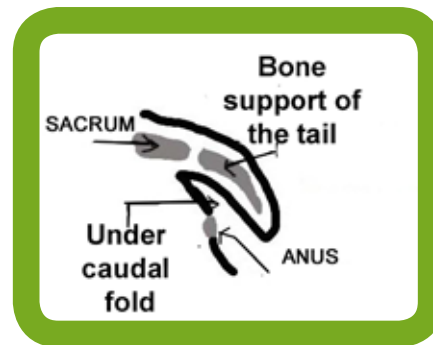


Correct set



Gay tail

A gay tail should be much less penalized than an ingrown tail.



Free and mobile tail



Candle tail ? – Unsightly – easy to recognize – not conform to the standard but not worrying for the health of bulldog.

No tail, ingrown tail or very tight tail are a disqualification.



TIGHT TAIL ? VERY TIGHT TAIL ? INGROWN TAIL ?



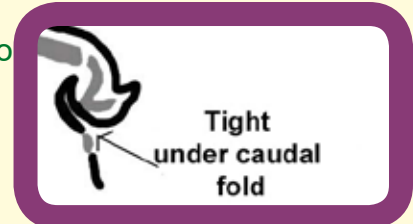
How to recognize a TIGHT tail – an INGROWN tail ??

There is no alternative but to put a finger there.

The judge will always take in his bag a complete package of wipes and if in doubt check it by inserting a finger under the tail. Only an examination using a wipe can confirm it. The visual examination alone can be misleading.

Please note, we can't rely on the length of the tail. A long tail can also be very tight. A very tight tail on a young has every chance of becoming ingrown in adulthood. Ingrown tail can cause real inconvenience and need frequent and delicate cleaning. This can sometimes go to the need for surgical removal.

This is a real health problem so to be severely penalized



Vertebral malformation.

We should be very careful when we see this kind of malformation.

For the confirmation, it will be necessary to postpone the dog and ask for a veterinary certificate. If the dog is only to judge the Excellent is necessarily excluded.



Tail set or carried to high

Very tight tail

**No tail
Ingrown tail**

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS

General appearance:

Forelegs short in proportion to hindlegs, but not so short as to make back appear long, or detract from dog's activity.

Shoulders :

Broad, sloping and deep, very powerful and muscular giving appearance of being "tacked on" body.

Elbow:

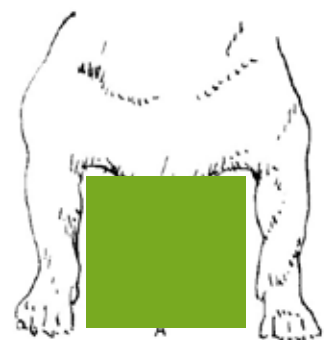
Elbows low and standing well away from ribs.



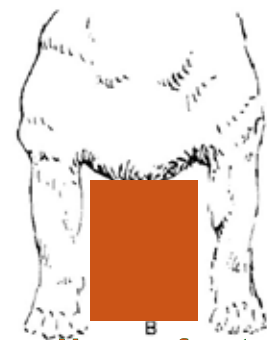
The shoulder is tucked up Loose shoulder will give an artificial impression of width

Forearm:

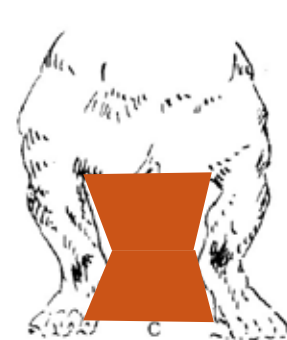
Forelegs very stout and strong, well-developed, set wide apart, thick, muscular and straight, bones of legs large and straight, not bandy nor curved.



Correct – near square



Narrow front
(Terrier front)



Chippendale front



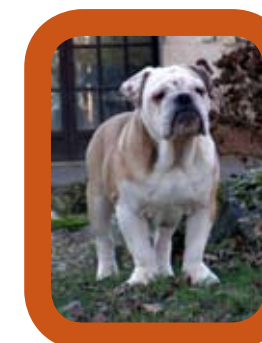
Too low to the
ground

Forefeet:

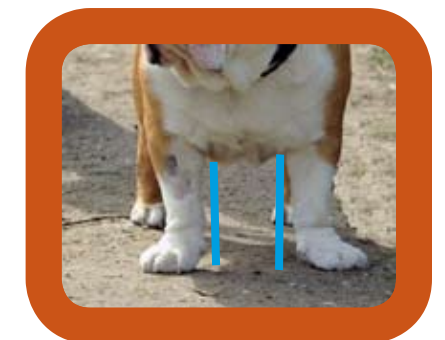
Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.

Metacarpus (Pastern)

Short, straight and strong.



Straight and turning very slightly outward; of medium size and moderately round.



We very often see too long nails. It may be a lack of exercise but more often it's a poor conformation of the foot.

Interdigital cysts should be penalized.

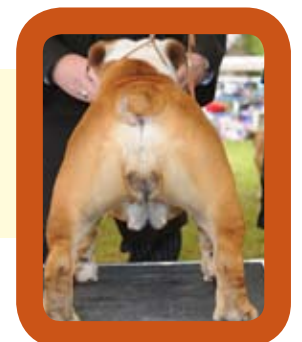
HINDQUARTERS

General appearance:

Legs large and muscular, slightly longer in proportion than forelegs. Legs long and muscular from loins to hock.



Hindquarters narrower than forequarters. The standard says "a little" narrower. When viewed from front we should see the back legs IN the front legs.

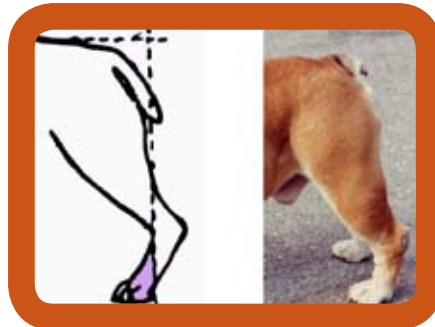


Stifle (Knee):

Stifles turned very slightly outwards away from body.

**Metatarsus (Rear pastern):**

Hocks slightly bent, well let down.



Inverted hocks

Hind feet:

Round and compact. Toes compact and thick, well split up, making knuckles prominent and high.

Loose elbow

Hare feet – splayed feet

Straight hock

Front feet turned in

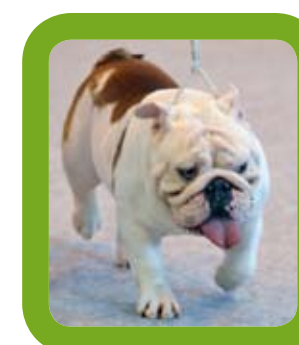
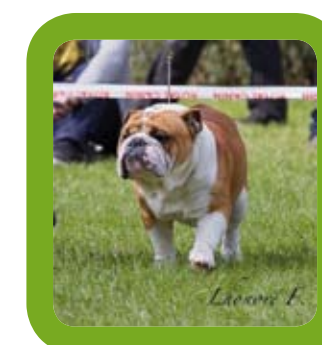
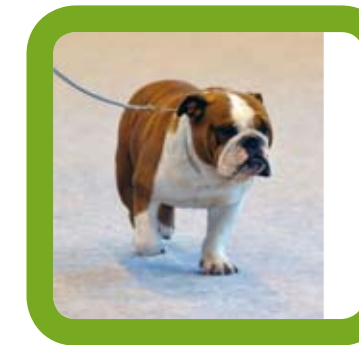
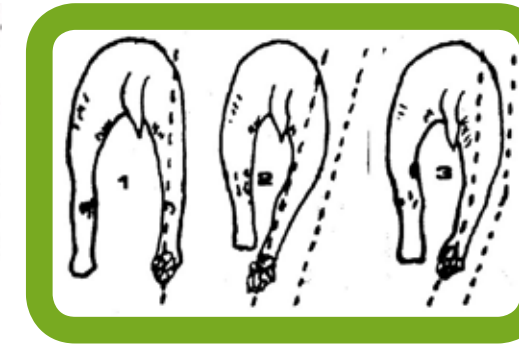
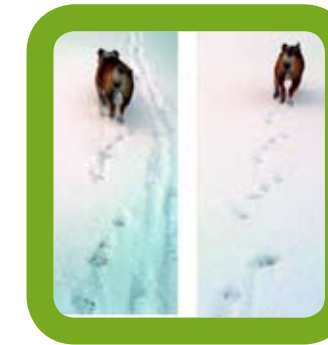
Front feet turned too much outward – weak pasterns

Sickle hocks ??

Cow hocked – pigeon-toed

GAIT / MOVEMENT

Appearing to walk with short, quick steps on tips of toes, hind feet not lifted high, appearing to skim ground, running with one or other shoulder rather advanced. Soundness of movement of the utmost importance.

**Not typical gait**

Typical gait = appears to skim the ground

Movement should not be too close in front nor behind

Should not knit in front = loose elbows

Behind = skating step

COAT AND COLOUR

Hair:

Fine texture, short, close and smooth (hard only from shortness and closeness, not wiry).



Bulldog with long hairs
Rare specimen met in the 80's.

Colour:

Only whole colours (which should be brilliant and pure of their sort). viz., brindles.

Whole or smut, (i.e. whole colour with black mask or muzzle).

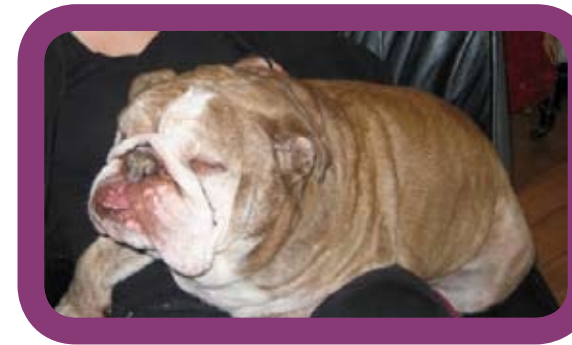


Red with their various shades, fawns, fallows etc.



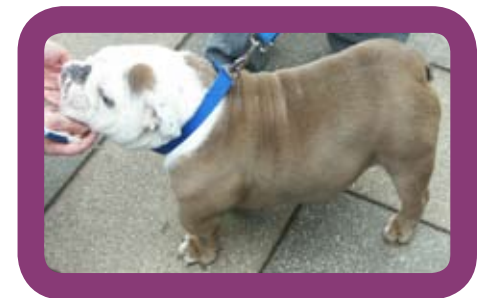
white and pied (i.e. combination of white with any of the foregoing colours).

Dudley, black and black with tan highly undesirable.



Rare colors are widely found on the Internet at very high prices - on the pretext of their rarity. Until today, we do not see them in exhibitions. If that should occur, we should disqualify them.

Blue – The
nose is grey



Depigmentation of the nose or lips.

- Colors not defined in the standard (Note : Very heavy brindles are normal and should in no way be confused with the black, which itself is not allowed in the standard).
- Brown or liver colored nose.
- Light eyes – Wall eyes.
- Long hairs.

POIDS

Male 25kg Bitch 23kg

If there is one criterion that could be objective, it is this one. Yet it is particularly surprising, when we observe judgments from the ringside to see significant differences (this can range from simple to double). Generally, the public has a preference for the mastodons. The standard is yet definite and we must apply there the paragraph dealing with faults and penalize the gap. Note, however, and this particularly abroad that most of the most awarded bulldogs go well beyond the standard weight.

A little obesity
Overweight or underweight
Severe obesity

Outsized format : bulldog excessively thin and undeveloped or otherwise of a clearly excessive size

What limits ????

- Too small
It may be harmonious dogs. We will have in mind the danger for a future breeding female. Sometimes also dwarfs are born. In this case, they have protruding eyes and bowed legs and are not confirmable.
- Too oversized and too heavy :
Avoid encouraging the spectacular at the expense of the health and the standard's respect.

LIGHT FAULTS

- A little obesity.
- Rounded skull.
- Faulty ear carriage : button ear, tulip ear.
- Ears too thick – too big.
- Protruding eyes.
- Eyes too close together.
- White off the eyes can be seen when dog looks forward.
- Lack of pigment of the nose or the lips.
- Incomplete pigmentation around the eyes.
- Chanfrein concave.
- Narrow jaw.
- Straigth jaw.
- Neck too short.
- Straight back, camel back, sway back.
- Loose elbow.
- Hare feet – splayed feet.
- Straight hock.
- Tail set too high.
- Gay tail.
- Non typical gait.

SERIOUS FAULTS

- Lack of harmony (head too large or too small proportion of the body).
- Timidity.
- Aggressive – fearful temperament.
- Overweight or underweight.
- Severe obesity.
- Jaw very wry.
- Erect ears.
- Excessive undershot (canines always seen, even when mouth shut).
- Tongue constantly out, even when mouth is shut.
- Pinched nostrils.
- Dead wrinkles, deep and infected.
- Heavy over nose wrinkle.
- Obvious ocular defect.
- Entropion – ectropion – distichiasis.
- Narrow chest.
- Flat ribs.
- Front feet turned in.
- Front feet turned too much outward – weak pasterns.
- Angles trop fermés, chien sous lui du derrière.
- Cow hocked – pigeon-toed.
- Very tight tail.

DISQUALIFICATION

GENERAL TYPE

- Lacking in type, especially in the head.
- Le bulldog dans son ensemble, ne ressemble plus suffisamment à ses congénères de la même race.
- Hypertype. type poussé jusqu'à l'exagération .
- Outsized format : bulldog excessively thin and undeveloped or otherwise of a clearly excessive size.

SPECIFIC POINTS IN TYPE

- Persistent pupillary membrane.

COAT :

- Colors not defined in the standard (Note : Very heavy brindles are normal and should in no way be confused with the black, which itself is not allowed in the standard.)Brown or liver colored nose.
- Eyes to light in colour - Wall eyes.
- Long hair.

ABNORMALITY

- ingrown tail .
- Monorchidie, cryptorchidie.
- Chien en détresse respiratoire.
- détresse = état de danger qui ne saurait se prolonger sans compromettre gravement la santé.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.

TEMPERAMENT

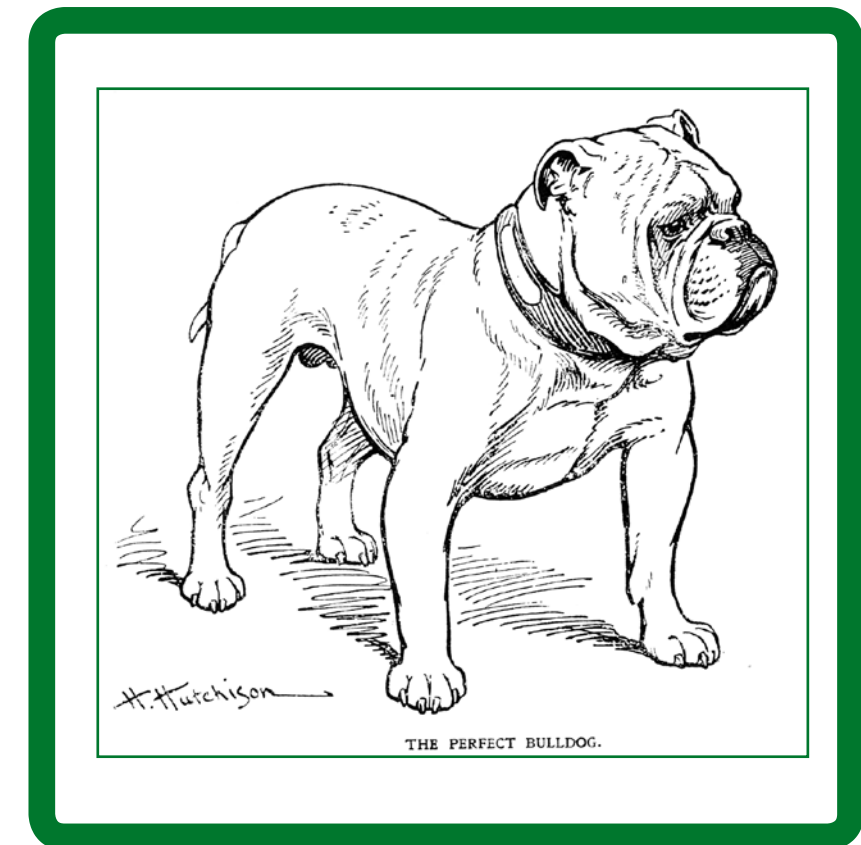
- Excessive aggressiveness or fear.

Distress = state of danger which can not be prolonged without seriously compromising health.

To rule out bulldogs with respiratory distress is common sense. This point justified in the old standard an adjournment - which could allow the owner to resort to surgery to cure it, which is not genetically speaking the best solution !

It is desirable to have the bulldogs at the show (except in hot weather) to walk a few rounds in the ring - after the individual exams - in order to assess their respiratory capacity.

- Only functionally and clinically healthy dogs, with breed typical conformation should be used for breeding.



The perfect bulldog - J. Hay HUTCHISON - 1908

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