



Standard n° 4/009

WDF Bouledogue Français

ORIGIN: (France)

UTILITY: Bull-Type Companion Dog

CLASSIFICATION: Group 4 – Dogs Bull Type

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY: Probably descended, like all mastiffs, from the Molossers of Epirus and the Roman Empire, related to the Bulldogs of Great Britain, the Alaunts (medieval tribe), the mastiffs and small-type mastiffs of France. The bulldog we know is the product of several crosses carried out by enthusiastic breeders in the working-class neighborhoods of Paris in the 1880s. At that time the Bulldog was the dog of the porters, butchers and coachmen of the Parisian market, and soon conquered high society and the artistic world for its particular appearance and character. It quickly became popular. The first breed club was founded in 1880 in Paris. The first registration dates back to 1885 and the first standard was established in 1898, the year in which the French Kennel Club recognized the French Bulldog breed. The first dog of this breed was exhibited at an exhibition as early as 1887. The standard, modified in 1931-1932 and 1948, was reformulated in 1986 by H.F. Reant with the collaboration of R. Triquet (F.C.I. publication 1987), then in 1994 by Violette Guillon (F.C.I. publication 1995) and in 2012 by the French Bulldog Club committee, and finally in 2014 the integration changes in the color standard were applied defined as Exotic for the particular color variants that have emerged in recessive form, this last modification belongs directly to the world standard commission of the WDF Federation.

GENERAL APPEARANCE: The type is of a small-sized molossian. A powerful dog for its small size, short, stocky, compact in all its proportions, smooth-coated, with a snub nose, erect ears and a naturally short tail. Must have the appearance of an active, intelligent, very muscular dog, of compact build with a solid bone structure. No point is exaggerated compared to the others, which could spoil the dog's general harmony, in appearance and in movement.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS: The length of the body – between the point of the shoulder and the point of the buttock – slightly surpasses the height at the withers. Short face.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT: Sociable, lively, playful, possessive, and keen companion dog.

HEAD: Must be strong, broad and square, covered by the skin of the head which forms symmetrical folds and wrinkles, without excess.

CRANIAL REGION: Skull: Broad, almost flat from ear to ear, domed forehead. Prominent superciliary arches, separated by a particularly developed furrow between the eyes. The furrow must not extend onto the skull. External occipital protuberance is barely developed. Stop: Pronounced.

FACIAL REGION: The head of the Bulldog is characterized by a shortening of the maxillary-nasal part as well as a slight to moderate slope of the nose backwards. The nose is slightly upturned (“snub nose”). Nose: Black, broad, snubbed, with symmetrical and well opened nostrils, slanting towards the rear. The slope of the nostrils as well as the upturned nose must, however, allow normal nasal breathing. Muzzle: Short, broad, with concentric symmetrical folds. Lips: Thick, a little loose and black. The upper lip meets the lower lip at its middle, completely covering the teeth. The profile of the upper lip is descending and rounded. The tongue must never show when the dog is not excited. Jaws/Teeth: Broad and powerful jaws. The lower jaw projects in front of the upper jaw and turns up. The arch of the lower incisors is rounded. The jaw must not show lateral deviation, or torsion. The gap between the incisors of the upper and the lower jaw should not be strictly delimited, the essential condition being that the upper and the lower lips meet to completely cover the teeth. The lower incisors surpass the upper incisors. Sufficiently developed incisors and canines. Complete bite is desirable. Cheeks: Well developed.

EYES: Clearly visible eyes, striking with lively expression, set low, quite far from the nose and the ears, dark coloured, rather large, rounded, showing no trace of white (sclera) when the dog is looking straight forward. Rims of eyelids must be black.

EARS: Medium size, wide at the base and rounded at the top. Set high on the head, but not too close together, carried erect. The ear is open towards the front. The skin must be fine and soft to the touch.

NECK: Short, powerful, slightly arched, without dewlap, broadens towards the shoulder.

BODY: Topline: Rising progressively, but not excessively, from the withers towards the loin. That conformation – also called roach-back – is typical for the breed. Back: Broad and muscular, firm without slackness. Loin: Short, broad and arched. Croup: Well sloping. Chest: Cylindrical and well let down (slightly under the elbows); very well sprung ribs, so-called “barrel shaped”. Fore chest, broad and square-shaped, seen from the front. Underline and belly: Tucked up but not whippety.

TAIL: Naturally short, ideally long enough to cover the anus, set low, rather straight, thick at the base and tapering at the tip. A kinked, knotted, broken or relatively long tail that does not reach beyond the point of the hocks, is admitted. It is carried low. Even in action, the tail must not rise above the horizontal.

LIMBS:

FOREQUARTERS: General appearance: Forelegs upright (and straight) seen in profile and from the front. Shoulder: Must be well laid back. Upper arm: Short, thick, muscular, slightly curved. Elbows: Close and tight to the body. Forearm: Short, straight and muscular. Carpus (Wrist): Solid and short. Metacarpus (Pastern): Short and slightly oblique seen in profile. Forefeet: Round, compact, of small dimension, i.e. “cat feet”, turning slightly outward. The toes are tight, nails short, thick and black.

HINDQUARTERS: General appearance: The hindlegs are strong and muscular, a little longer than the forelegs, thus raising the hindquarters. The legs are upright as seen both in profile and from behind. Thigh: Well muscled, firm. Hock joint: Quite well let down, neither too angulated nor too

straight. Tarsus: solid. Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Short. Hind feet: Round, compact, turning neither inward nor outward.

GAIT/MOVEMENT: The legs moving parallel to the median plane of the body, whether seen in front or from behind. Free, movement with good hind leg thrust.

SKIN: Firm.

COAT

Hair: Smooth, dense, shiny and soft coat, without undercoat.

Colour: Caille, fawn, brindle, black with tan and without, any form of color dilution as long as tested and kept under control by national kennel clubs, Merle in all its varieties as long as the no double merle rule is respected, with or without white spots. Coat with color:

Brindle: fawn coat moderately characterized by dark transverse streaks that create a "brindle" effect, strongly brindle coats must not cover the fawn background color. A black mask may be present. Limited white spots are acceptable.

Fawn: Compact coat, from light fawn to dark fawn, sometimes presenting a lighter color on the inclined parts, with or without a black mask, even if masked subjects are preferred. Sometimes accompanied by limited white spots.

Caille: Brindle with moderate or significant white spots: so-called piebald, the spots being ideally distributed over the entire subject. Some blemishes on the skin are acceptable. Fawn with moderate or significant white markings: so-called "fawn and white", with spots ideally distributed throughout the dog. Some skin blemishes are tolerated.

The nose in all coat colors follows its color or remains black based on the type of color, Completely white subjects as long as the edge of the eyelids and nose are black are admitted but will have to undergo tests to verify whether or not they are carriers of pathologies such as albinism at the discretion of the Club.

Merle: both in the Blue, Red and chocolate dilutions with extensive spots that reflect the three color dilutions, all always pleasant in impact.

Blue: subjects with dilution of the gene that reports lightening or dilution of black going gray will be defined as blue.

Chocolate: Chocolate coloring is allowed in both solids and tans with different formulas as well as the inverse color.

Lilac: when the blue color tends to fall within the pink reflection they are called lilac.

For subjects of exotic colors, additional genetic testing may be requested by the club at the club's discretion.

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: Males: 27–35 cm. Females: 24–32 cm. A deviation of 1 cm above and below the standard is tolerated.

Weight: Males: 9–14 kg. Females: 8–13 kg. 500 g more than the standard weight is allowed when the subject is typical.

DEFECTS:

Any deviation from the previous points should be regarded as a fault and the seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its severity and its effect on the health and welfare of the dog.

- Strongly mottled black brindle with white coat.
- Fawn and white coat heavily spotted with red.

- In tawny coats, deep black mark extending along the spine.
- Light brindle and fawn nails in solid-colored dogs.
- No cockroaches.

SERIOUS DEFECTS:

- Muzzle too long or excessively short.
- Tongue visible when mouth is closed.
- Light eyes (hawk's eye) in solid colored subjects.
- Excessive depigmentation of the lips, nose and eyelids, the edges of which must never be completely depigmented. • Pincer bite.
- Posterior arch (camel back).

DISQUALIFICATION FOULS:

- Aggressive or excessively shy dog.
- Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioral abnormalities.
- Lack of type: insufficient ethnic characteristics that make the dog not very similar to other subjects of the breed.
- Nostrils completely closed.
- Torsion or lateral deviation of the jaw, resulting in the tongue being constantly visible.
- Dog with lower incisors articulated behind the upper incisors.
- Dog with permanently visible canines (fangs) and closed mouth.
- Heterochromic eyes (wall eye).
- Color of the nose different from black in standard solid subjects.
- Ears not carried erect.
- Lack of tail or ingrown tail.
- Dewclaw on hindquarters.
- Inverted hock.
- Long, wire-haired or woolly coat.
- Color not compliant with what is prescribed by the standard.
- Dimensions and weight outside standard limits.
- Respiratory problem.
- Deafness. N.B.:

Male animals should have two normal-appearing testes fully descended into the scrotum. For breeding, only functionally and clinically healthy dogs with typical breed conformation should be used.

The latest amendments are in bold characters.

