

Greater Blue Blood Bulldog Standard

PERSONALITY & Temperament

- *INTELLIGENT
- *AFFECTIONATE
- *CONFIDENT
- *BRAVE
- *UTILITARIAN

Intelligent, trainable, loyal, loving and affectionate to their owner they bond closely with children and family. An athletic, assertive and confident breed.

Greater Blue Blood Bulldogs are excellent protectors and a noble breed.

Greater Blue Blood Bulldog respond well to positive reinforcement, obedience training, and make excellent companions for the right families, though their working prey drive and need for serious physical and mental stimulation must always be kept firmly in mind.

If the "working drive" is focused on a positive activity the breed excels. They are good "Service Dogs," with daily exercise the breed can live in any environment.

General Appearance

The Greater Blue Blood Bulldog is powerfully built, giving the impression of great strength and amazing endurance. It is a well-balanced, medium to large sized dog keeping height & weight proportionate, giving the appearance of power and alertness while being athletic.

USA/American breed medium-large bone size Working Dog. Sturdy, with a strong skeleton. Muscular in appearance with powerful, free-flowing movement. When observing a Greater Blue Blood Bulldog at play or work, standing or moving, it should show strength, suppleness, athleticism, it moves with considerable ease. It has always been an estate watchdog and hunter of difficult game such as the wild boar.

Make no mistake this is a whole lot of dog, both physically and temperamentally. They're smart, trainable, eager to please, versatile, and docile and intensely loyal with their humans, especially children.

Greater Blue Blood Bulldogs are also assertive and willful, and can end up owning an unwitting owner. As with other guarding dogs, responsible breeding and early desensitization to loud active population of people and other dogs is vital. "They have to understand the difference between a threat and a person invited into your space."

Size

Males should be between 20 to 25 inches at the withers.

Females should be 18 to 23 inches at the withers.

Ideally the dog should be proportionally balanced & proportionally correct this should be a main consideration when judging a dog.

Head

The face of the dog should indicate intelligence, with discerning alertness. The head should be large or broad, flat across the skull, giving a squared appearance. It should also be medium length, well-muscled throughout, and pronounced muscular cheeks. The face should indicate intelligence and alertness, skull should be square or boxed shape look but well-muscled.

Muzzle

The muzzle should be broad, square with heavily muscled jaws. The lips should be full and black pigment lining the lips is preferred. The chin is well defined and must not overlap the upper lip nor cover it. The length should not exceed 40% of the length of the head, aesthetically pleasing and should be in proportion with the size of the head. Should be broad not long and narrow. The length should be 1 ½ to 3 inches at least be 25% of the over-all length of the head, keeping it in proportion with the size of the head.

** Faults: pendulous lips, long and narrow muzzle

Nose

Any pigment (i.e. black, grey, brown) will occur depending on the color of the Greater BlueBlood Bulldog. Black pigment on the nose, however, preferred. A minor lack of pigment on the nose is acceptable.

**Faults: pink or more than ½ pink nose.

Bite

Bite should have a 3/8 to ¾ “under shot”, depending on size of dog and shape of the skull. Teeth should not be visible when mouth is closed and should be medium to large in size. As working dogs, broken teeth, in the Greater Blue Blood Bulldog is acceptable and should not be penalized. A scissor bite is also acceptable.

**Faults: Overshot, wry mouth, visible teeth when mouth closed. Small teeth.

Eyes

The eyes should be round or almond shaped and medium in size to wide set. All colors, including marble are acceptable. Asymmetrical coloring of the eyes will also occur and should not be penalized although brown is the ideal color. Black eye rim pigment on both eyes is preferred.

**Faults: Crossed eyes, ectropian, entopian, distichiasis, and cherry eye. No pigmentation on either or both eyes are also considered a fault.

Ears

Ears preferably medium in size, set high, and carried close to head. Cropping is acceptable but natural is highly preferred.

**Faults: Long Hound Type Ears

Neck

The neck should be muscular. The neck should taper from shoulder to head, slightly arched, of moderate length, and almost equal to the head in size.

**Faults: Too Short, Thin, or Weak Neck.

Chest

The chest should be deep and moderately wide giving the appearance of power and athletic ability. The front should be straight and well balanced. The chest should not be narrow or excessively wide.

Forequarters

The combined front assembly from its uppermost component, the shoulder blades, down to the feet, should be muscular and slightly sloping. The forelegs are to be straight and not set too close together or too far apart.

Shoulders

Should be very muscular with good definition and wide blades; shoulders should be set so elbows are not angled out giving the appearance of great strength.

Body

Wide, deep chest, fairly compact, straight, and well-balanced. The chest should not be narrow or excessively wide nor should the elbows be angled out or pulled in. The back should be broad and moderately short, showing great strength. The loin is wide, very muscular, and slightly arched which corresponds to a slight roach in the back, sloping to the stern. The body should be compact and moderately short, while giving an athletic appearance.

**Faults: Sway back, excessively long and too narrow, disproportionate to the overall body length.

Hindquarters Muscular, thick, strong, but not as wide as the front, nor as large as the shoulders, but well balanced and moderately angulated and parallel in proportion to the forequarters. Should have visible angulations of the stifle.

** Faults: narrow or weak hindquarters, bowed legs, cow hocks, open hocks, and weak pasterns.

Tail

The tail should be strong extension of the spine and thick at the root, tapering to a point at the hocks. The tail is carried over the back when excited or walking. Dogs who's tails are slightly longer, as well as docked, are still acceptable in the show ring, but not preferred.

**Faults: Corkscrew, Crooked (kinked)

Paws

Of moderate size, well arched, and close together. Pasterns should be strong, straight, and upright.

**Faults: Splay Foot (crooked toes).

Bone Structure

Medium to heavy; to be able to carry a large dog.

Coat

Short, close, glossy, stiff to the touch.

Variety of colors from colors with white to solid colors.

Colors or patches may be of various shades of brindle, merle, blues, black, seal, brown, fawn, red, or tricolored.

Preferred would be predominately colored and white.

Grooming

They do shed, a weekly brushing & grooming is recommended the occasional bath will keep them clean and looking their best. Grooming can be a wonderful bonding experience for you and your pet. Their strong fast-growing nails should be trimmed regularly with a nail clipper or grinder to avoid overgrowth, splitting and cracking. Their ears should be checked regularly to avoid a buildup of wax and debris which can result in an infection.

**Faults: Long or Fuzzy Coats.

**Faults: Solid Whites are not preferred in the show ring.

Gait

The gait should be “balanced and smooth”, showing great speed, agility, and power. All legs move parallel to the direction of travel, with front legs clearly reaching and the rear legs propelling the dog forward. The legs should not travel excessively wide. A single track would be ideal.

**Faults: front or rear legs crossing over; front or rear legs moving too close or touching; side winding, pacing, or paddling, stilting, twisting and clumsiness.

Show Ring faults

Male dogs that do not have 2 visible testicles; any spayed or neutered dogs, blindness or deafness, skittish or shy dogs. Cow hocked, dogs with kinked, screwed or knotted tails. Eyelids that are turned out. Splay-footed, crossed eyes, long and/or feathered coats. To do with structure, a fault is penalized according to degree of fault.

Cosmetic faults are minor.

Health

Like all breeds there may be some health issues, like hip dysplasia and bloat. This breed may be affected by bloat, a digestive disorder of the stomach.

Make sure to educate yourself about this potentially fatal condition by learning the symptoms of bloat. Call your veterinarian immediately if you see any symptoms.

Some dogs may be faced with these health challenges in their lives, but the majority of Greater Blue Blood Bulldogs are healthy dogs.

Working with a responsible breeder, those wishing to own a Greater Blue Blood Bulldog can gain the education they need to know about specific health concerns within the breed.

In June 2015 ARBA split the Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog breed into 2 separate breeds based on bloodlines, that is when the Greater Blue Blood Bulldog breed was created. The Greater Blue Blood Bulldog (GBB) can trace it's origin back some 200 years as the Americas indigenous working farm dog. Many of which populated the rural southern states. Many breeds were used in its conception, some include English bulldog, mastiffs, white English terriers, catahoula, am staff terrier, labrador, black mouth currs, and various working plot hounds.

GBB are widely used as an all around utilitarian breed, anything from guard dog to devoted companion to hunting buddy. They excel as Medical Service Dogs, and ranch dogs.

Some lines have been trained in obedience and weight pulling, but GBB shine brightest in high intelligence level and focus to perform a specific task. GBB will always be know as the "Jack of all trades" within the bulldog breeds. They posses the intelligence, loyalty, athleticism, and tenacity to excell at any task asked of them.