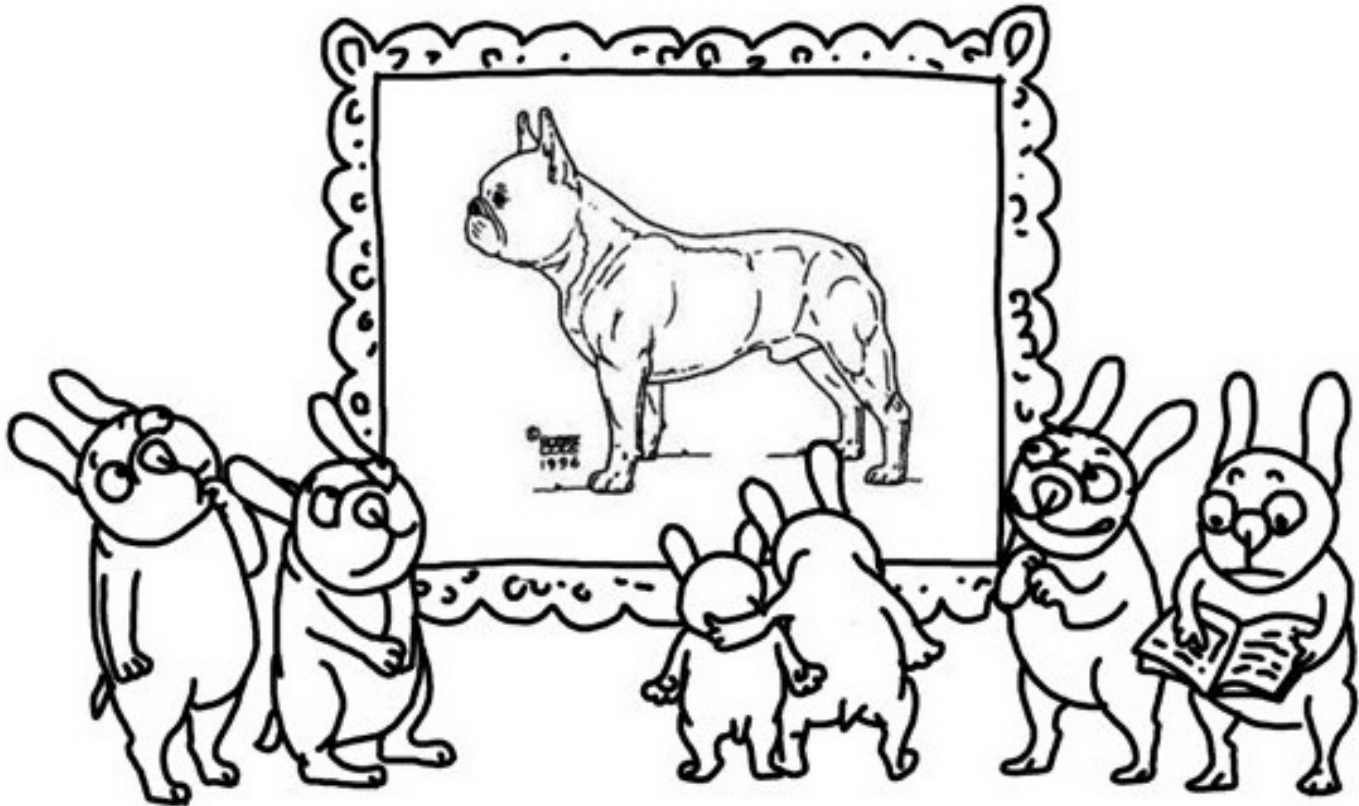


JUDGING THE FRENCH BULLDOG



Presented by:

The French Bull Dog Club of America
Judge's Education Committee ©2021



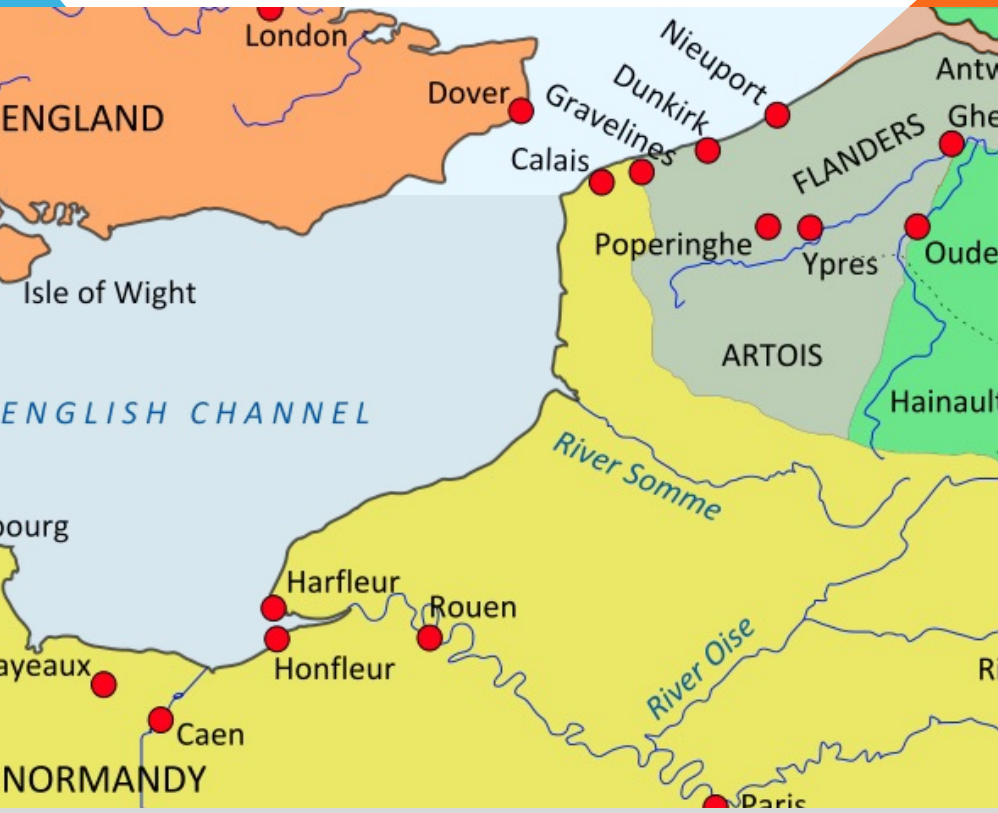
Art by Olga Goronovsky

Hallmarks of the breed...
Square head with bat ears and the roach back

***When judging our breed,
please don't leave your
common sense at home.***

Mrs. James Edward Clark

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FRENCH BULLDOG



Bull-baiting was outlawed in England in 1835.

Toy Bulldogs were bred but did not achieve popularity in England. The French Bulldog was developed from the English Toy Bulldogs in the mid to late 1800s.

Increased mechanization in England forced the lace makers from the Nottingham area to move to the Calais area of France, taking their Toy Bulldogs with them.



Was the smaller size popular because they were better ratters or because the tenement housing was so limited? Or both?

FROM THE BULLDOG...

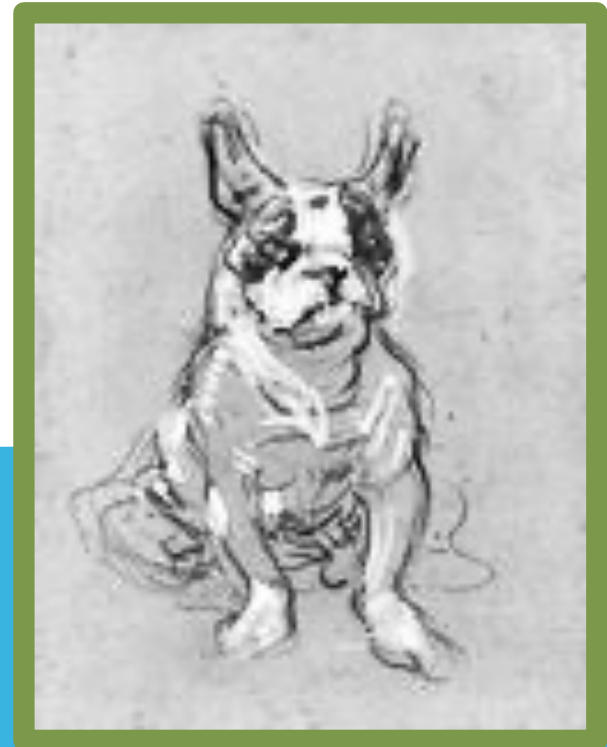
Some other breeds (possibly Pugs and the Terrier Boule) may have been used to set size and type.

However, this is speculative and no records exist that document the early history of the breed.



IN FRANCE

The “petite Boule” quickly became popular with the Parisian working classes.



BELLES DE NUIT

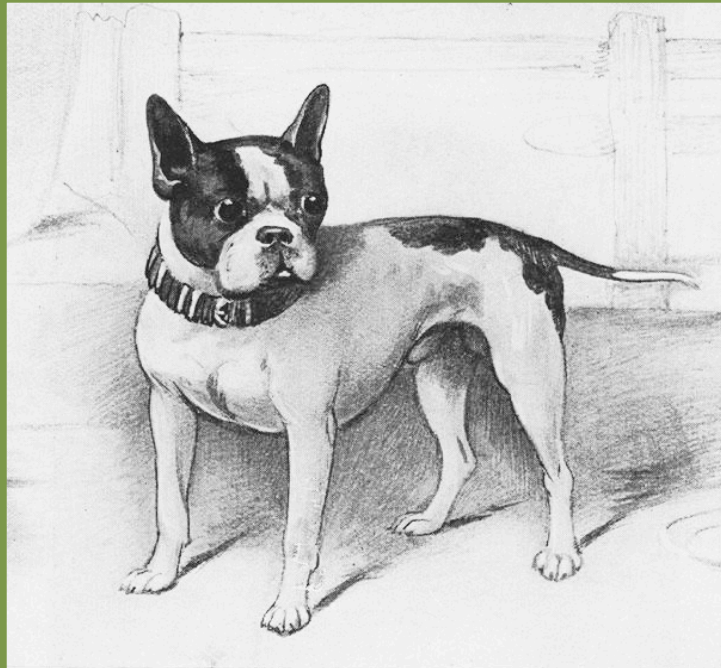
Eventually these dogs became favorites of the Parisian *Belles de Nuit*, the “*Ladies of the Evening*.”



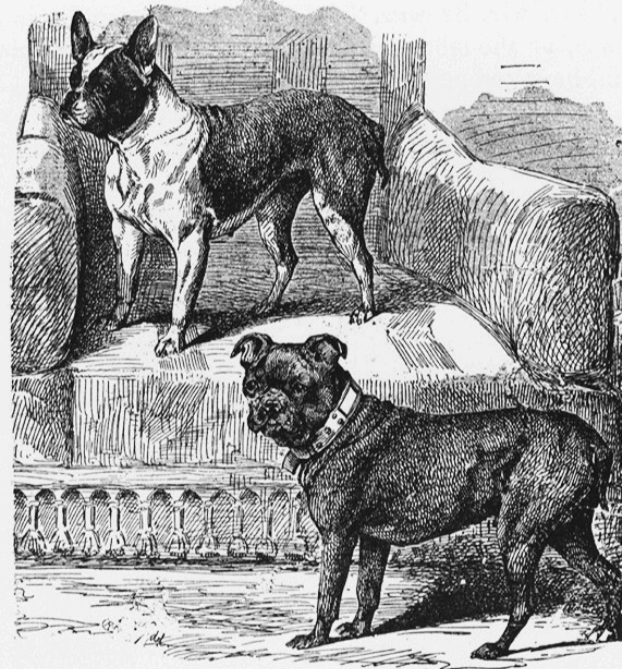


It was through this association that the “upper classes” became familiar with the breed.

THE BREED ORIGINALLY HAD BOTH ROSE AND BAT EARS



Nottingham Frank



Bat and Rose Ear French Bulldogs owned by Mr. Thomas,
England

Toy Bulldog 1849

French Bulldog 1892

Early Bat and Rose Ear

Artist's Depiction of "Bat Ears"



In the late 1800s there were both rose-eared and bat-eared varieties. European fanciers preferred the rose ear; Americans preferred the bat ear. The FBDCA, formed in 1897, was the first club dedicated to the breed. FBDCA wrote the first breed standard, which established bat ears as the only acceptable ear type.

As this cartoon shows, not everyone in Europe was happy about it.

Circa 1892

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS...

- 1887: First exhibited in France.
- 1896: First exhibited at Westminster.
- 1897: French Bull Dog Club of America formed (first club exclusively for the breed) and wrote the first Standard - with the Bat Ear the *only* acceptable ear.

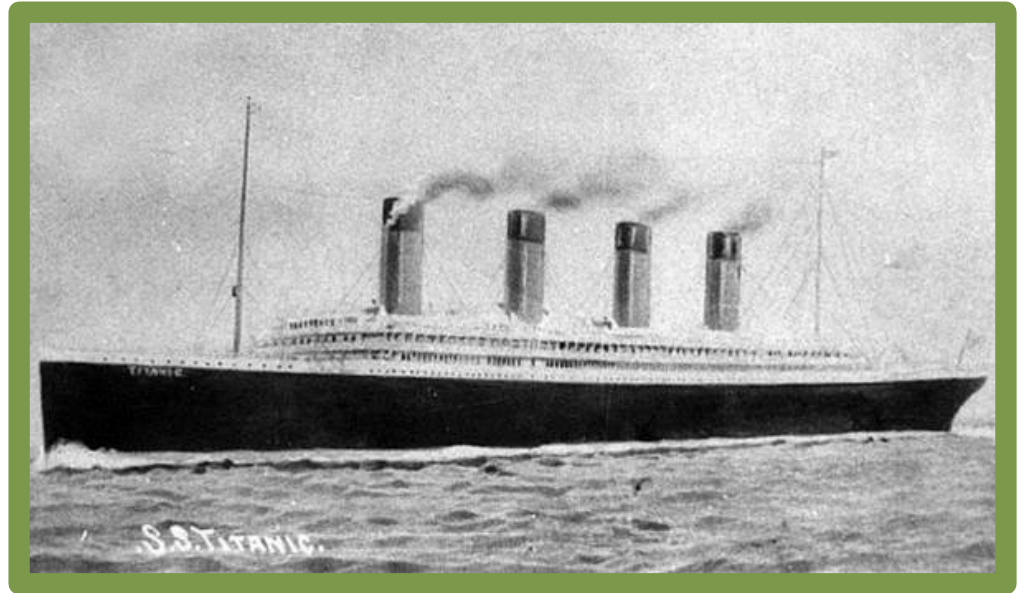
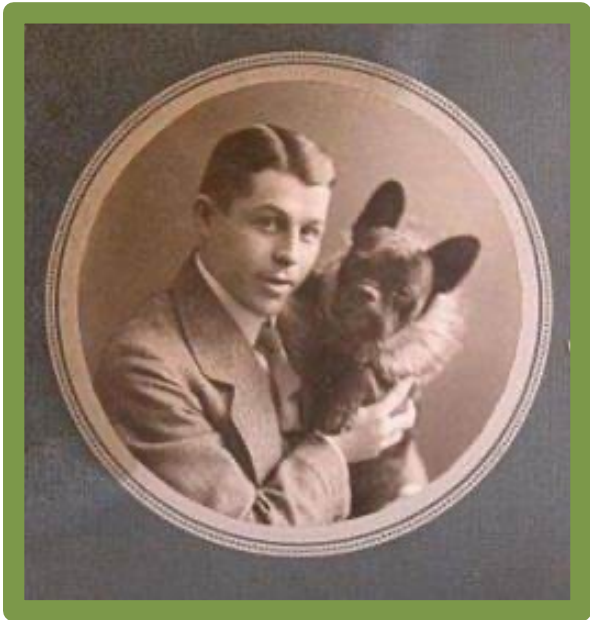
1907



**FRENCH BULL DOG
CLUB OF AMERICA**

IN AMERICA...

American tourists brought the breed to the USA.



A champion French Bulldog named CH Gamin de Pycombe, owned by Robert Williams Daniel was aboard the Titanic on its fateful journey.

HISTORY...IN AMERICA



1905 Mrs. E.L. Pulsifer
Breeder/Owner, Seated with her French
Bulldog: CH Maurice II (Ruinart x
Marguerite de Valois)



Ch. Eugenie

1904; Buffalo, NY

FRENCH BULLDOGS

AROUND THE WORLD



1905

**Lady Kathleen Pilkington,
founding member of the
French Bulldog Club of
England**



1900

**In Russia: Princess
Tatiana Romanov**

1920

**Mrs. R.A. Hopwood
with her dogs at the
Open French Bulldog
Show in London**



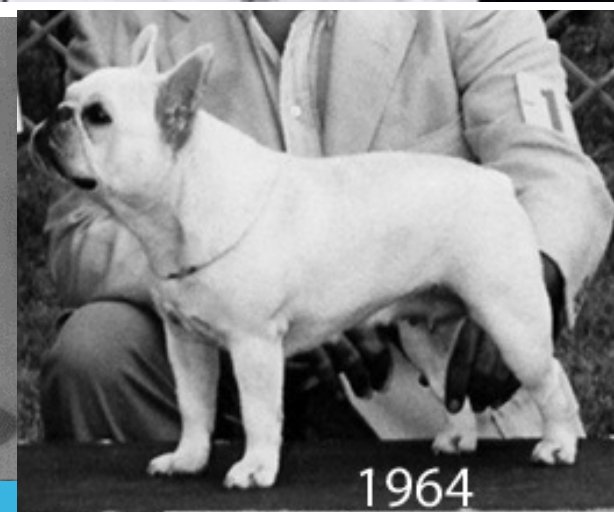
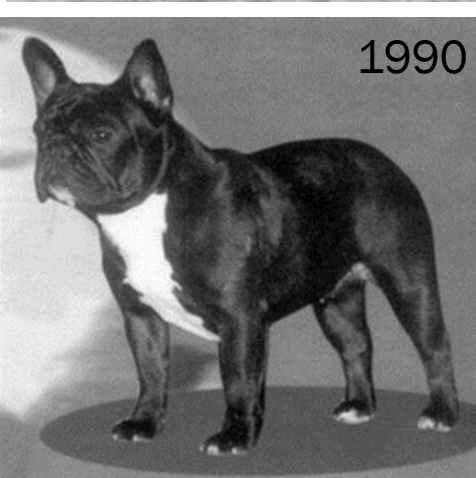
TURN OF THE CENTURY ARTWORK



On the left,
Sitzendork,
Germany
from 1887-
1900.

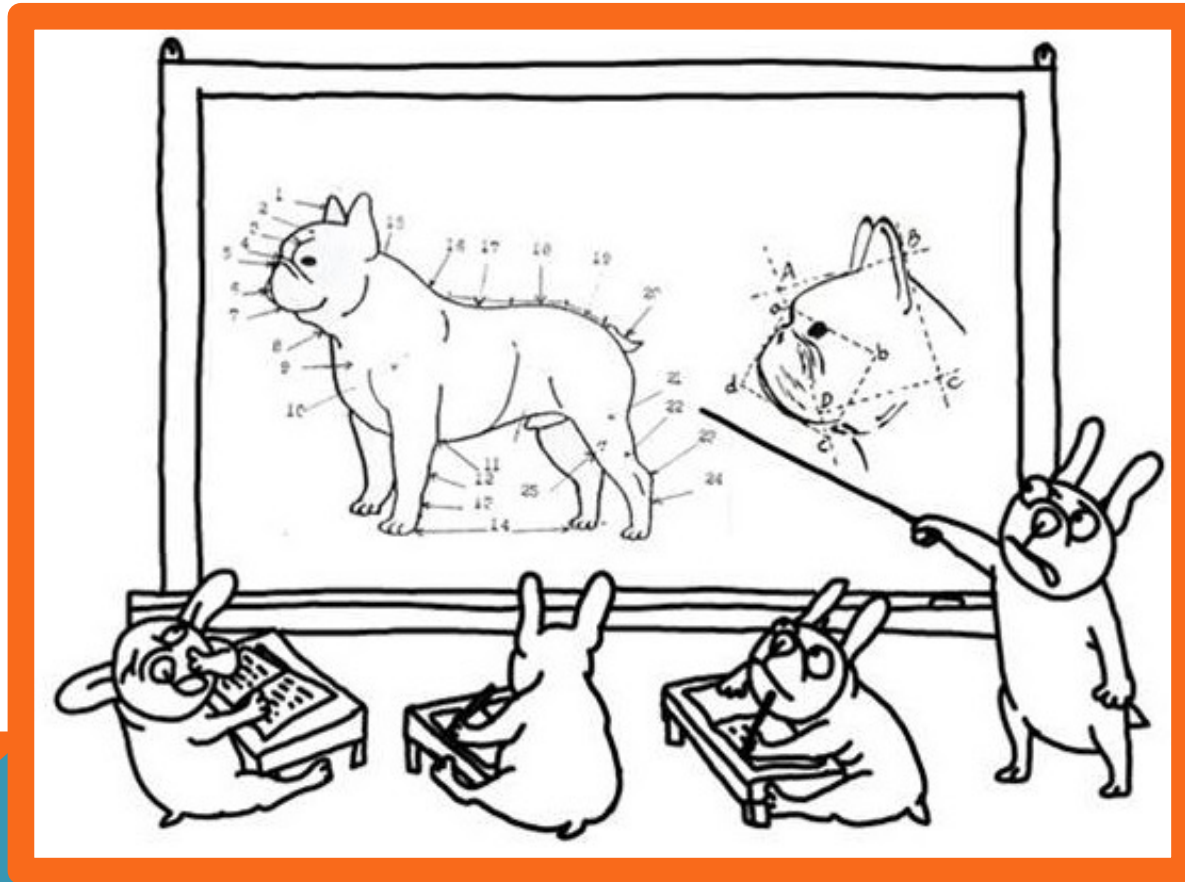
Right
Maude Earl





The breed
1950 to
2000

FRENCH BULLDOG STRUCTURE AND THE STANDARD



Art by Olga Goronovsky)

“We should know what breed it is at
midnight,
in the dark of the moon,
on top of the picket fence
— by the silhouette!”

Alva Rosenberg



The silhouette
should be
unmistakable

Exhibiting the
distinctive
head,
ears and
topline.

Hallmarks of the breed...

Square head with bat ears and the roach back

GENERAL APPEARANCE

- Active
- Intelligent
- *Muscular dog of heavy bone*
- *Smooth coat*
- *Compactly built*
- *Of medium or small structure*
- Expression alert, curious, interested



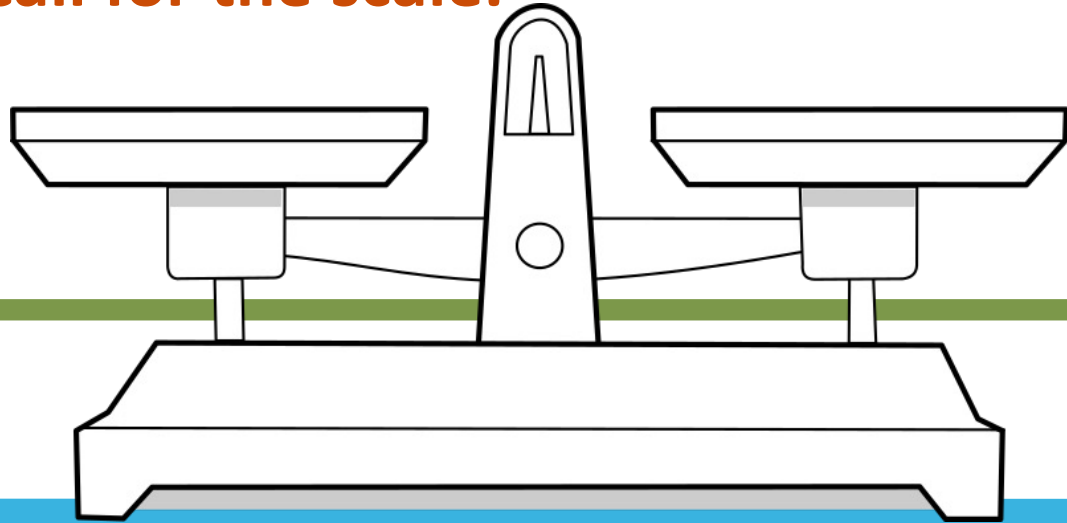
Hallmarks of the breed...

Square head with bat ears and the roach back

Size

WEIGHT not to exceed 28 pounds;

over 28 pounds is a DISQUALIFICATION. If you are unsure of the weight, please call for the scale.



**Do not lift dogs on
table...use your scales**

PROPORTION AND SYMMETRY

- All points are well distributed and bear good relationship one to the other;
- No feature being in such prominence from **EITHER excess or lack of quality** that the animal appears poorly proportioned.



Proportion and Substance

PROPORTION: Distance from withers to ground in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that the animal appears compact, well balanced and in good proportion.

Compact is defined as solid and well put together. This is the second time that balance and good proportion is mentioned.

SUBSTANCE: Muscular, heavy bone.

THE PROPORTIONS

Unlike some breeds which specify square, cobby, off-square, rectangular, etc., the French Bulldog does NOT specify the proportions.

What it does say, is that the distance from withers to ground is in good relation to distance from withers to onset of tail, so that animal appears compact, well-balanced and in good proportion.

We recommend ringside mentoring so that you can see the correct range of balance and proportion.

Well- balanced and in good proportion

Examples of General Appearance, Proportion & Symmetry



Dogs



Bitches



DOGS WITH IMPROPER BODY PROPORTIONS



DOGS WITH CORRECT PROPORTIONS



INFLUENCE OF SEX

In comparing specimens of different sex, due allowance is to be made in favor of bitches, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as does the dog.

This does not mean that you always give preference to the bitch...It simply means that you need to recognize that a bitch is feminine.



Bitch

Dog

However, this does not mean that the bitches are frail.

SQUARE HEAD IS A HALLMARK



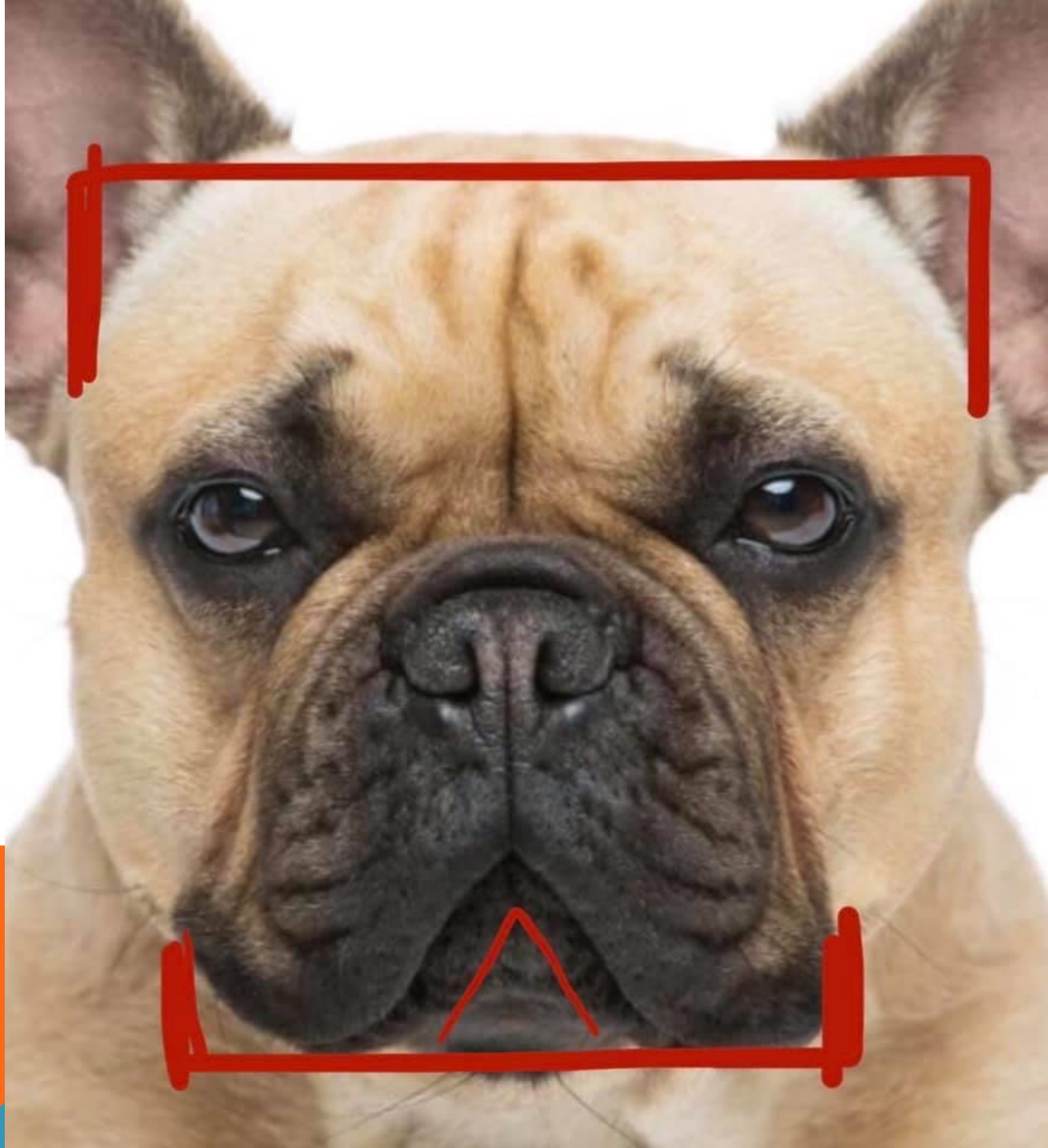
1



2



Which one is best
and why?



The head
must be
square.
This is a
trapezoid.



Verify that the
head is square
when viewed
from the front

HEAD – FRONTAL VIEW

Large and Square (**in front view**)

Top of skull flat between the ears.

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back; Muscles of cheeks well developed.

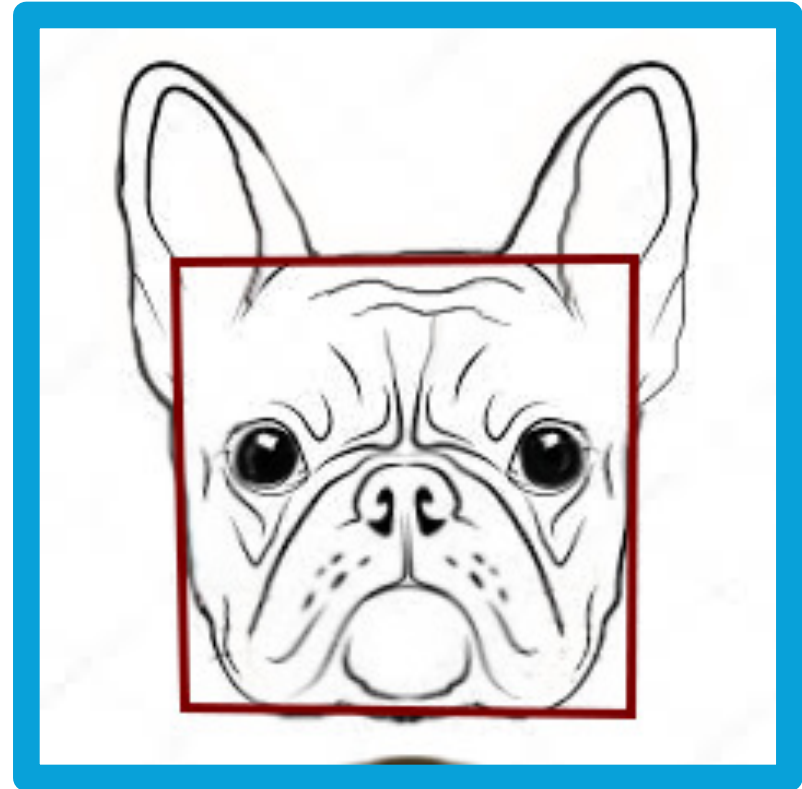


A bitch's head

HEAD

The squareness comes from

- the flat skull between broad based ears
- the broad, deep, well laid back muzzle
- well-developed cheek muscles
- deep, square, broad, upswept jaw
- flews overhanging the sides.



The squareness comes from structure, not cushioning.

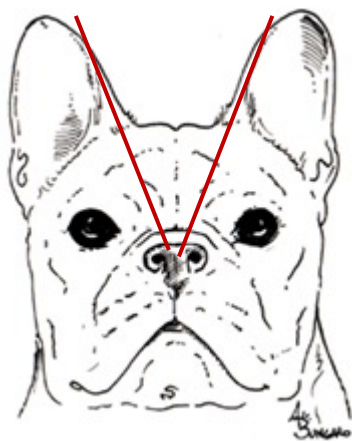
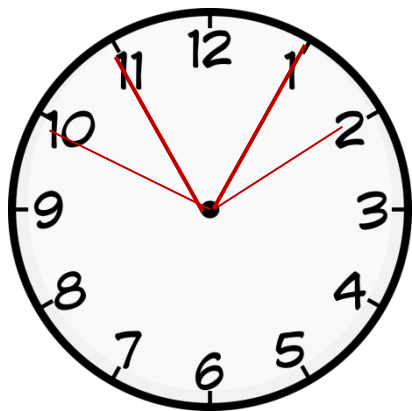
THE BAT EAR IS A HALLMARK

Known as the bat ear,

- broad at the base,
- elongated,
- with round top,
- set high on the head but not too together,
- and carried erect with the orifice to the front.
- The leather of the ear fine and soft.

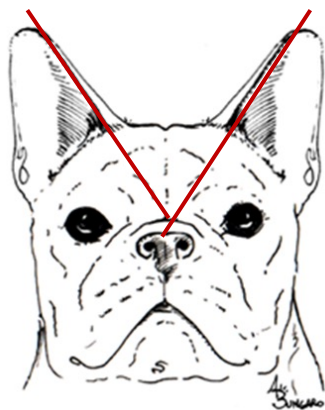


Other than bat ears is a disqualification.



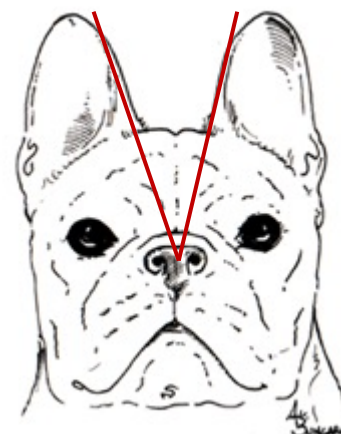
NOTE:

Ears Set at
11:00 and 1:00
10:00 and 2:00
Just won't Do



Correct ear set and shape.

“broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high in the head, but not too close together, and carried erect with the orifice to the front.”



Incorrect ear shape.
Broad at the base ,
top of ear pointed not
rounded.

Correct Ear shape but
too close together .
Note the distance
between the ears.

PROPER EARS (CONTINUED)

Ears are expressive.

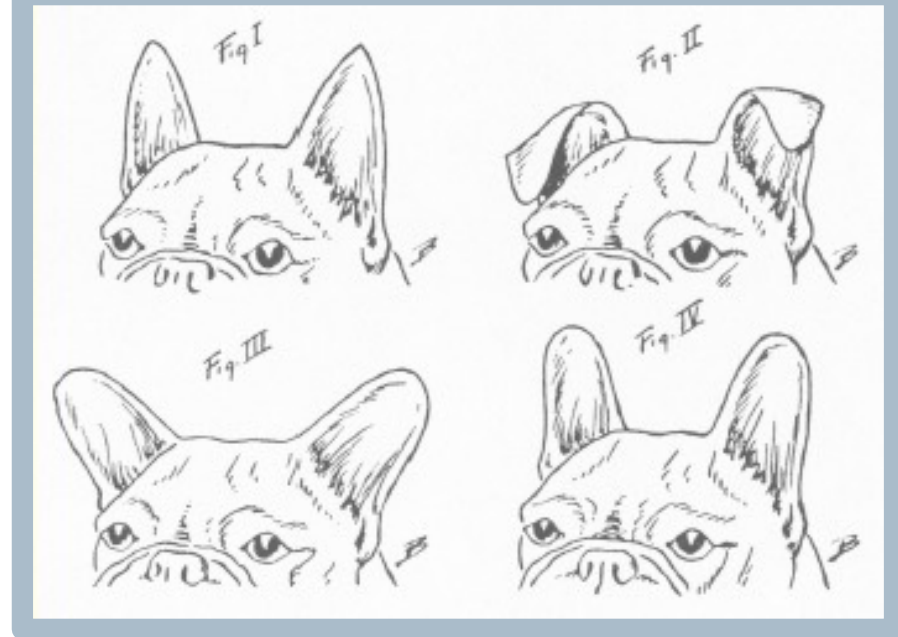
Evaluate ear expression on the floor, not on the table.

Do not penalize for failure to use ears at all times.

Which ears to the right would you DQ? Only DQ top right.

Pointed Ears

Drop Ears



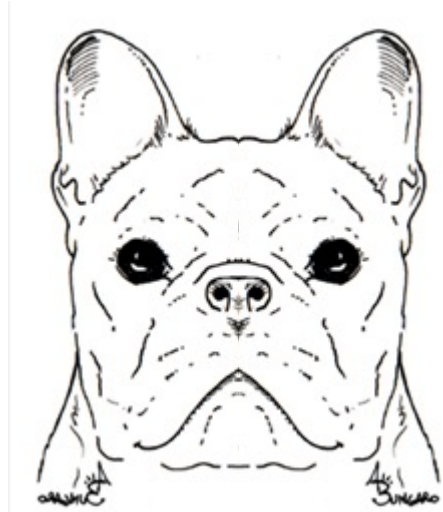
Poor Ear Set

Bat Ears

Classic illustration above from
The French Bulldog, 1926

OFTEN SEEN BUT LESS THAN PERFECT

The standard calls for an “elongated” ear. The standard allows for some variation on the length. Rule of thumb - are the ears “elongated” in relation to the size of the head?



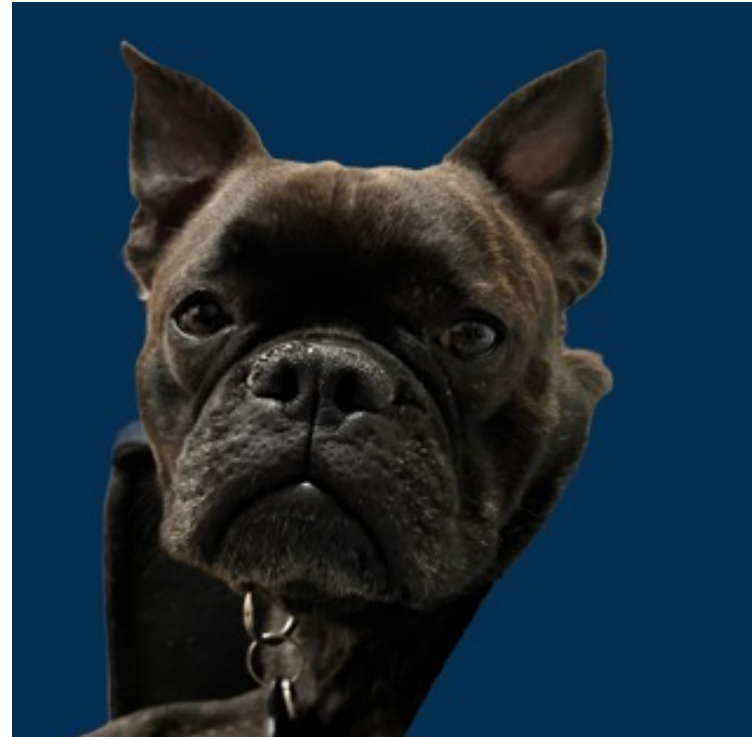
Incorrect ears are slightly too small for the head.

OFTEN SEEN BUT LESS THAN PERFECT



Too wide

POINTED EARS



Pointed ears are not a DQ but they are less desirable because they are not rounded at the top.

DISQUALIFYING EARS



EARS YOU MUST DO



Ears are not erect.

THE BAT EAR



Hallmarks of the breed...
Square head with bat ears and the roach back

PROPER EARS

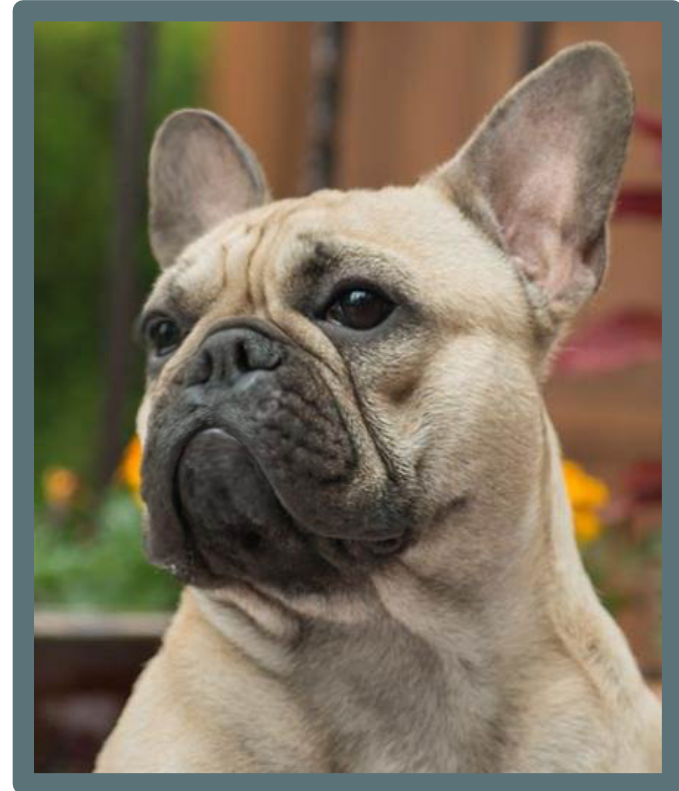


EYES – PLACEMENT

Eyes dark, brown or approaching black in color, wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the ears as possible,



EYES – SHAPE



round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging

FAULTY EYES - BULGING



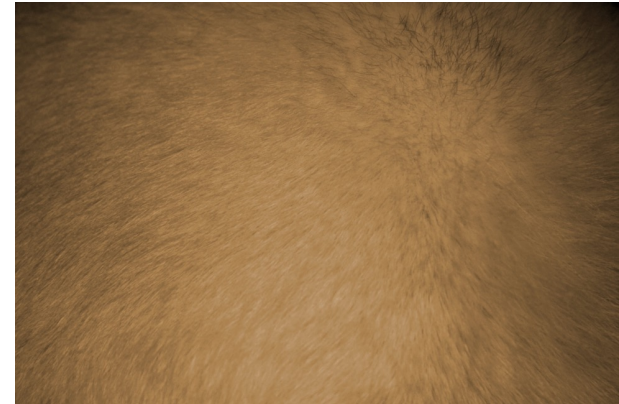
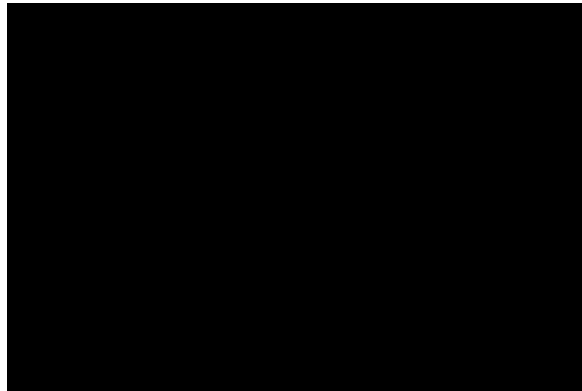
Not Correct - bulging

EYE COLOR

Eyes Dark, brown or approaching black.

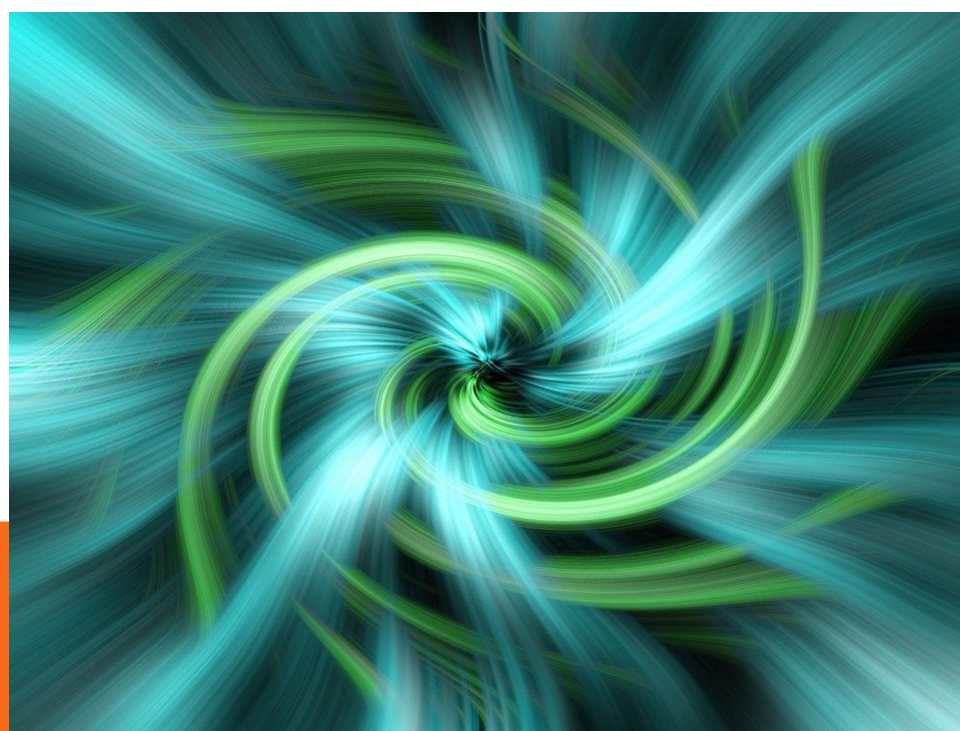


Lighter BROWN colored eyes are acceptable but not desirable.



EYE COLOR

Blue or Green eye(s) or any traces of blue or green are a DISQUALIFICATION.



MUST DQ

DQ EYE COLOR

Must disqualify
these dogs.



EYES CONTINUED

No haw and no white of the eye showing when looking forward.



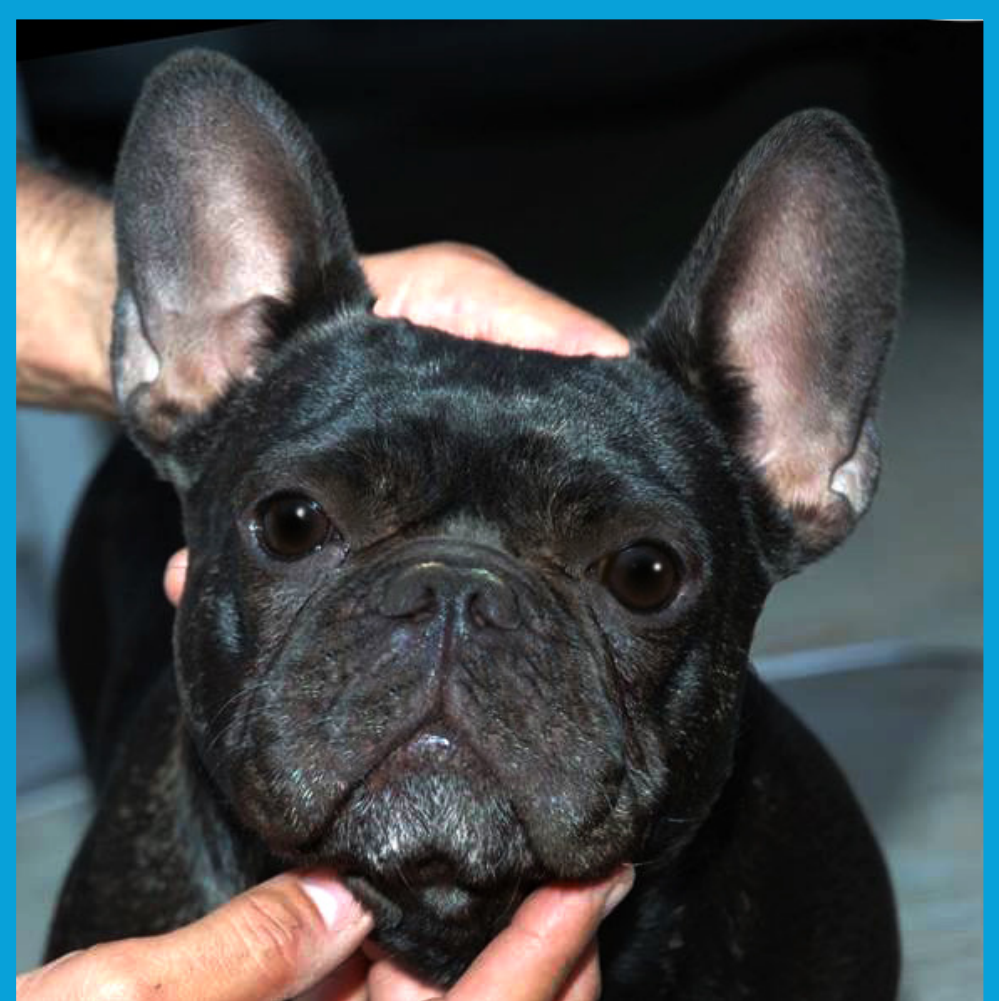
**Unacceptable
haw and white
of the eye.**



NOSE

- Extremely short
- Nostrils broad with a well defined line between them

The nares should not be pinched but must be open to allow maximum breathing capacity.

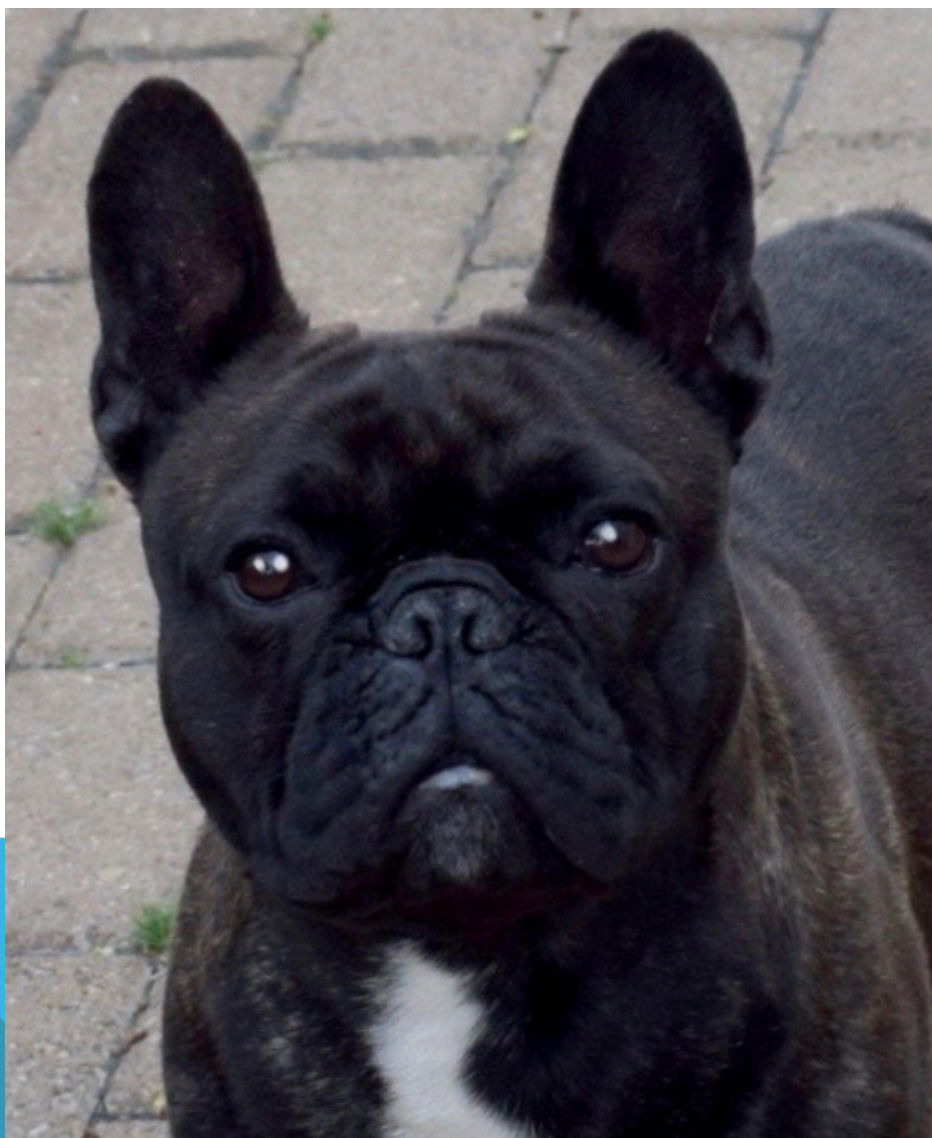


A STUDY OF NOSTRILS



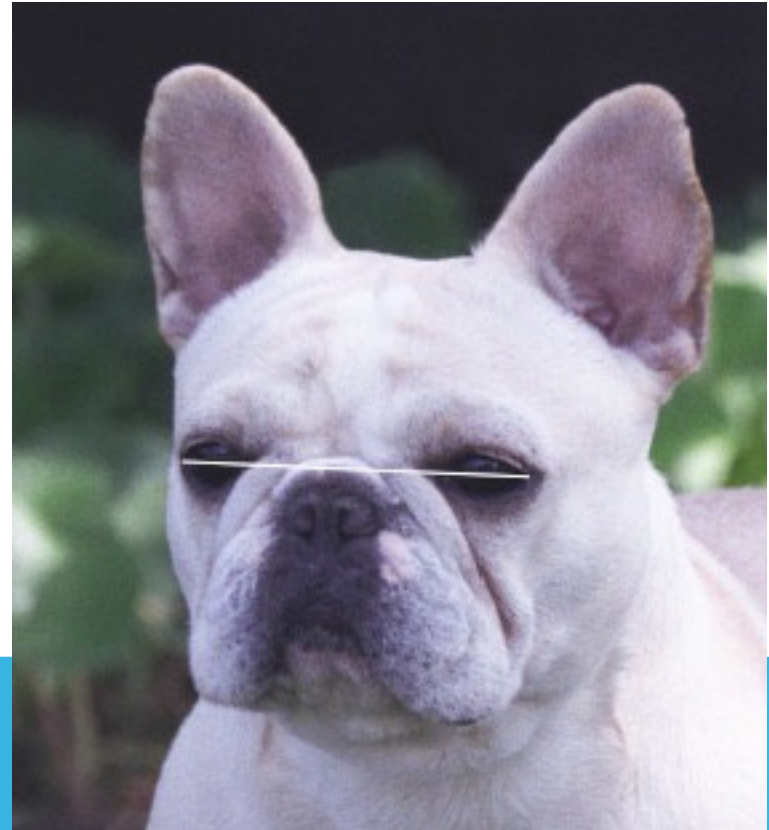
Top is good, bottom left is fair, bottom right poor – severely pinched.

OPEN NOSTRILS



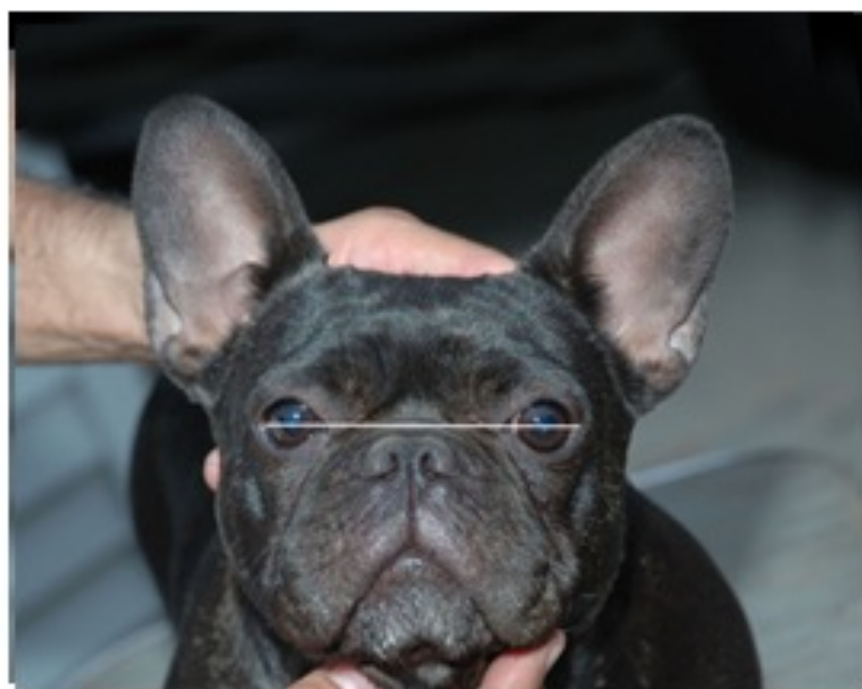
NOSE PLACEMENT

The top of the nose should be just below a line drawn through the center of the eyes.



Correct

**THE TOP OF THE NOSE SHOULD BE JUST BELOW
A LINE DRAWN THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE
EYES.**



Incorrect – Down Face

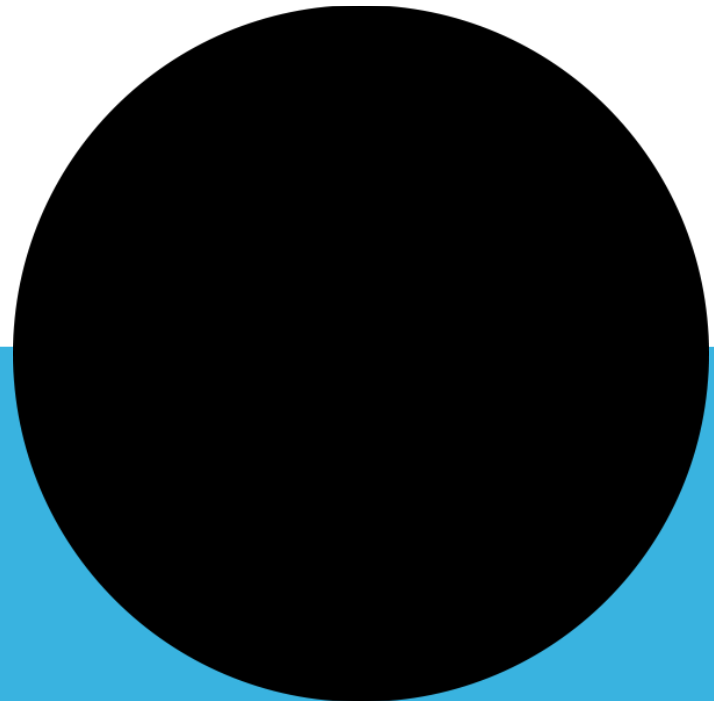
Correct

NOSE COLOR

Nose Black.

**Nose other than black is a Disqualification,
EXCEPT:**

**In the case of creams or fawns without black
masks, where a lighter colored nose is
acceptable but not desirable.**



ACCEPTABLE NOSE COLOR

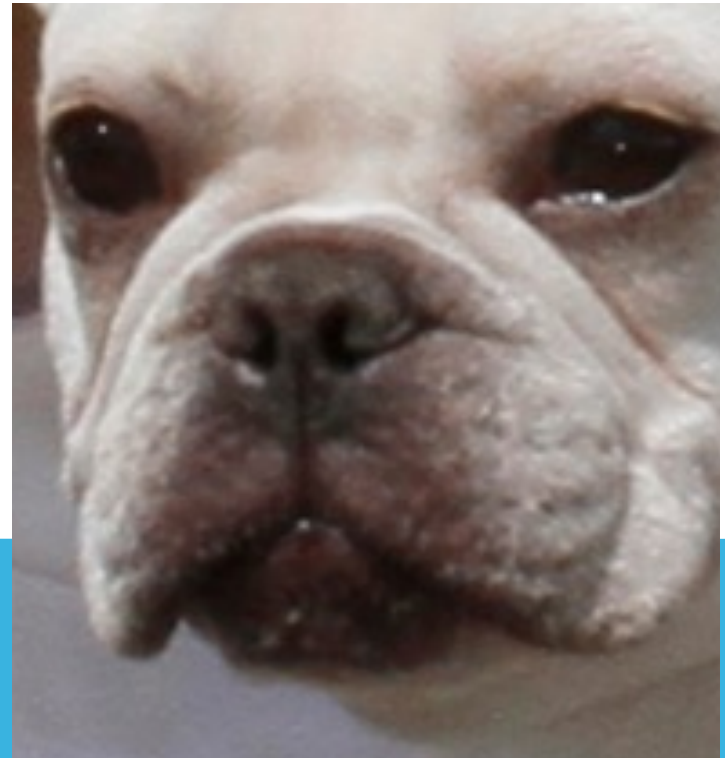


In cream dogs a lighter colored nose is acceptable, but not desirable. **Note this is not an unpigmented nose.**



Nose other than black is a DQ in a brindle, brindle and white, or white and brindle dog.

The nose and flews should be black except a lighter nose is acceptable but not desirable in a cream or fawn. Here is an example of a lighter nose. Notice that it is neither flesh-colored or liver.



UNPIGMENTED NOSE

Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose (multicolored or “butterfly” nose) .



You
MUST
DQ

Pink (unpigmented spot) on the nose is NOT a lighter colored nose. A “butterfly” nose is a DQ.

NOSE COLORS TO DQ



Pink (unpigmented) spot on nose or “butterfly” nose is a disqualification.



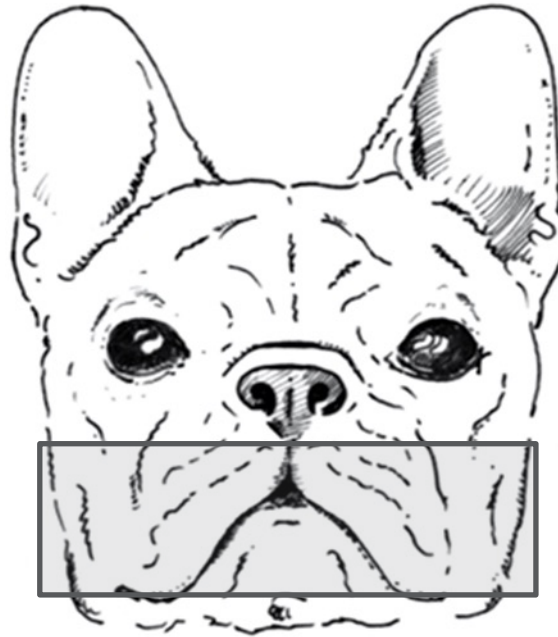
A slate, mouse, or liver nose is a DQ

LIVER NOSE IS A DQ

NOT a
lighter
colored
nose.



MUZZLE



The broad muzzle is necessary to form a square head

Muzzle broad, deep and well laid back:
Muscles of cheeks well developed.

FLEWS



- Flews black, thick and broad,
- hanging over the lower jaw at the sides,
- meeting the underlip in front and
- covering the teeth and tongue which are not seen when the mouth is closed.

GREAT BITES — GOOD UPTURN



Note broad underjaw and teeth in a straight line.

GOOD BITE - BROAD UNDERJAW



While we prefer that French Bulldogs have teeth in a straight line, we are more concerned about a broad and wide upswept jaw, proper undershot and lack of wry.

MOUTH EXAMINATION



CORRECT



INCORRECT

Do not cover the dog's eyes or nose when examining the mouth. You are not ***required*** to check, nor should you check, for full dentition. Check that the jaw is undershot and not wry and evaluate the placement of the teeth.

SEVERE MOUTH FAULTS



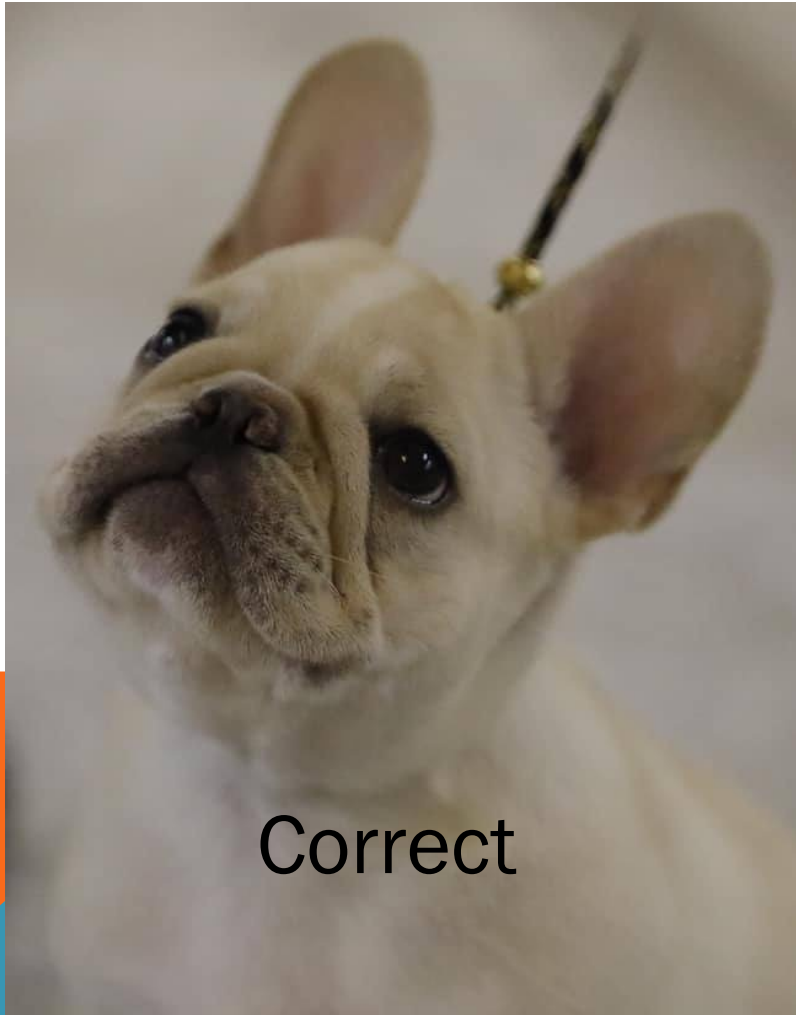
**Lack of Undershot jaw
– level or scissors bite**



**Wry – laterally displaced or
tilted jaw.**

SHOWING TEETH AND TONGUE

The teeth and tongue are not seen when the mouth is closed.



SHOWING TEETH AND TONGUE

Do not penalize an open mouth where teeth and/or tongue are showing due to:

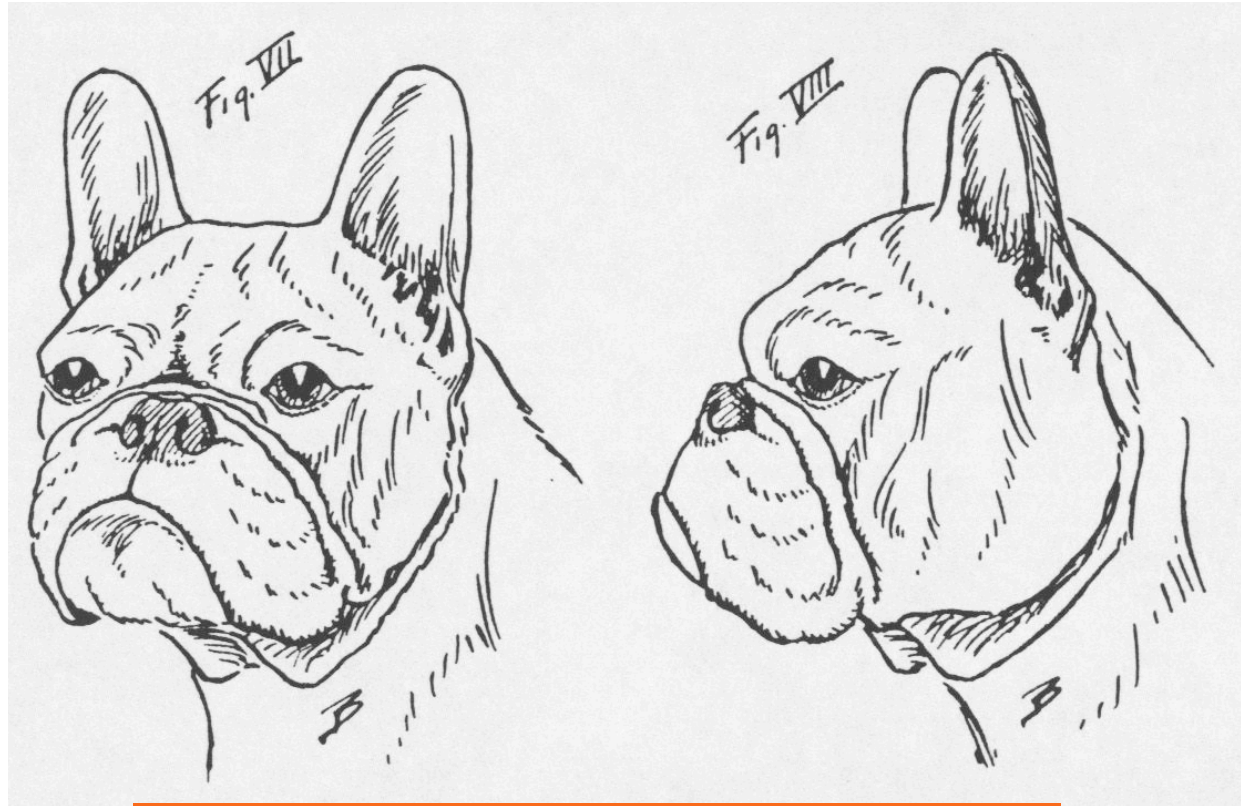
- Heat
- Excitement or nervousness

Seriously penalize:

- Wry
- Lack of undershot mouth



EVALUATE THE HEAD FROM THE FRONT AND FROM THE PROFILE



Classic illustration above from *The French Bulldog*, 1926, jointly published By The French Bull Dog Club of America and The French Bulldog Club of New England

FOREHEAD

Forehead is not flat but slightly rounded.



Stop well defined, causing a hollow groove between the eyes with heavy wrinkles forming a soft roll over the extremely short nose.



THE STOP



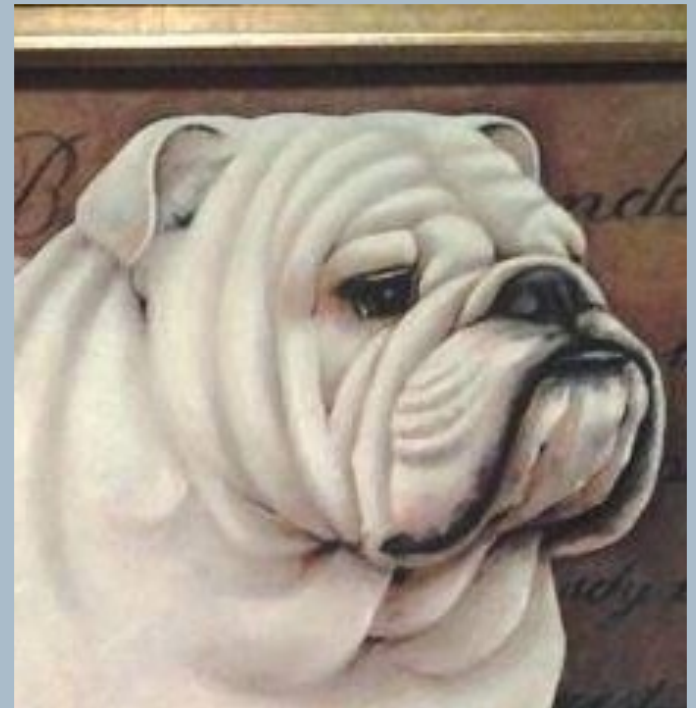
Typically, a Frenchie has a wrinkle over the nose and a wrinkle on each side of the nose.

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE

Note good
layback,
upturn of
underjaw and
rounded
forehead.



LAYBACK COMPARISON

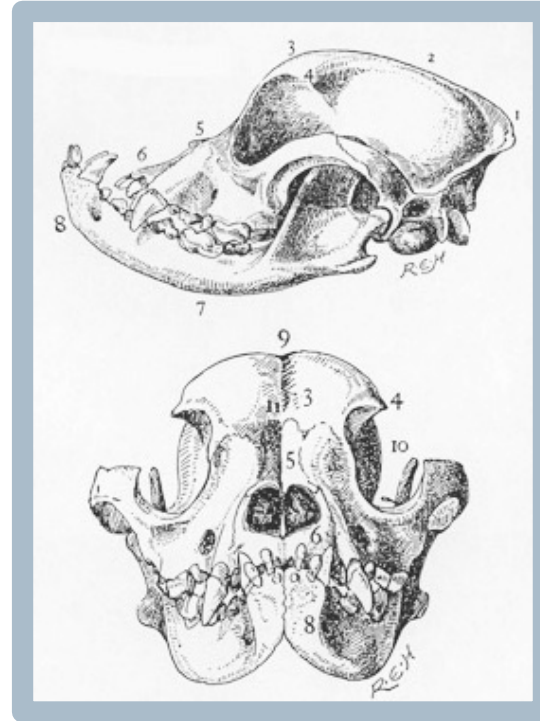
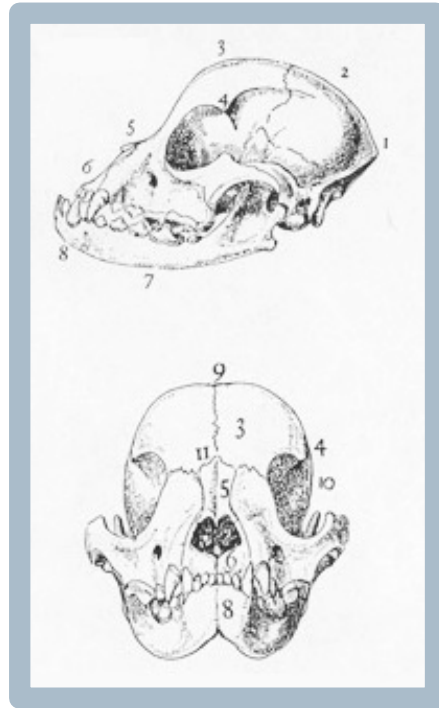


The French Bulldog's rounded forehead is a major departure from the Bulldog's flat, laid-back forehead.

Comparison of Bulldog and French Bulldog Skulls (ca. 1920)

F
R
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C
H

B
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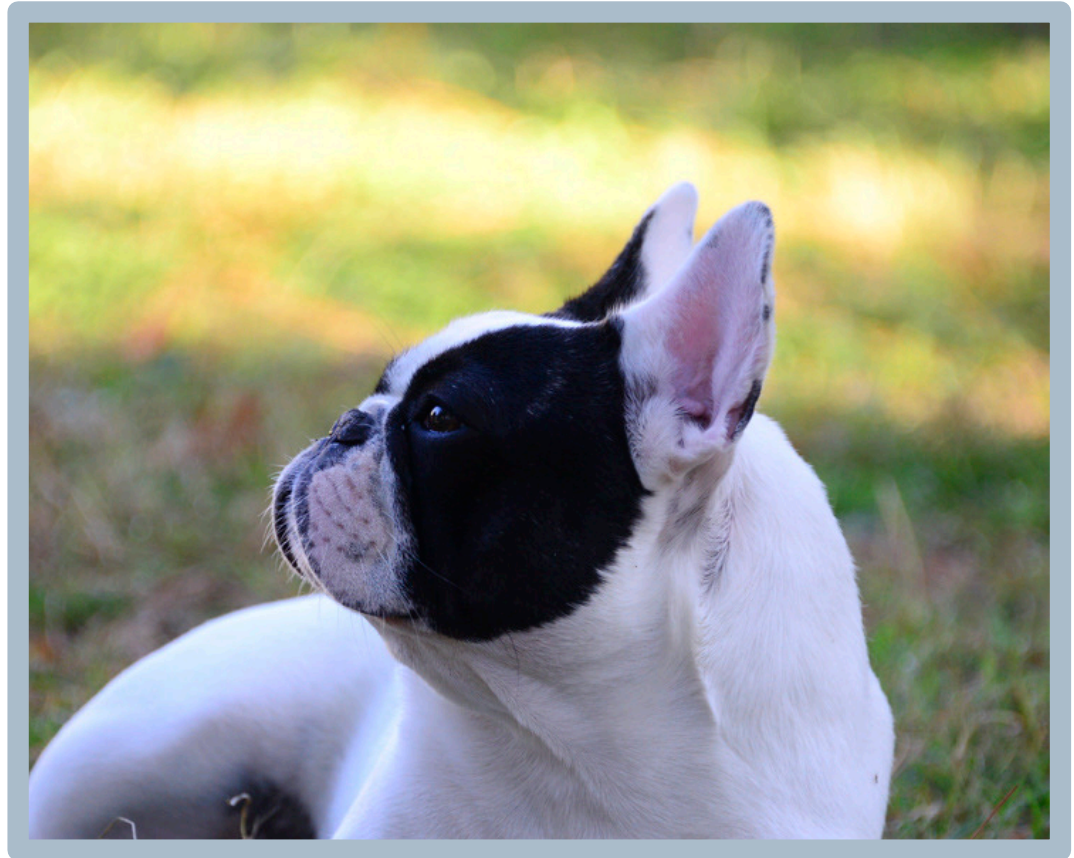
B
U
L
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G

- Underjaw more undershot and with more turn-up in Bulldog than French Bulldog.
- Proportional fullness of skull in French bulldog greater than in Bulldog.
- Furrow in Bulldog forehead and its absence in French Bulldog.
- Ridges and grooves more marked on Bulldog skull than on French Bulldog skull.
- French Bulldog skull more moderate than Bulldog skull.

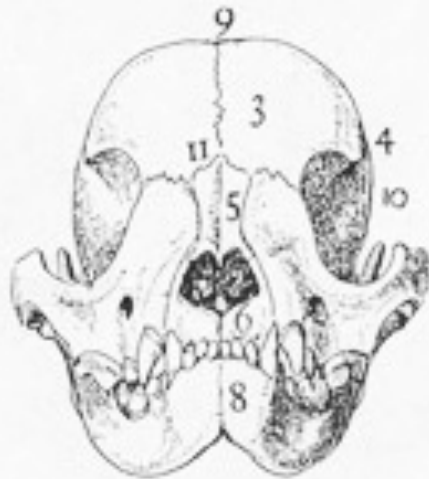
UNDERJAW

The underjaw is:

- deep,
- square,
- broad,
- undershot and
- well turned up.



Essential Elements of the Jaw



Deep to allow room for curve.

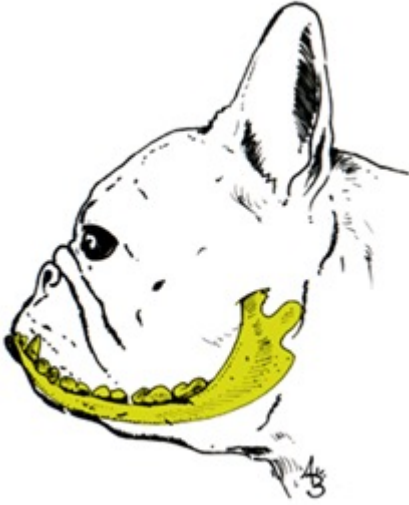
Square. The front incisors should be straight across – not rounded. This gives the jaw squareness.

Broad. The straight line of incisors also gives the jaw breath.

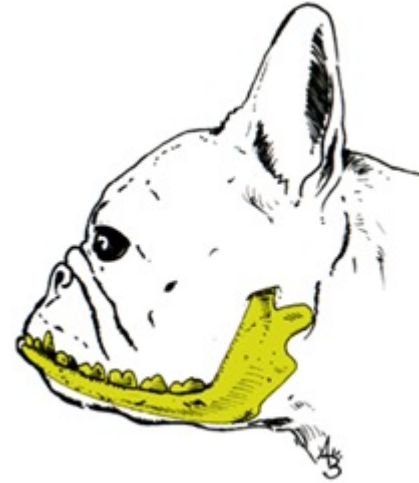
Undershot. This is an essential element of the breed.

Well turned up. Upswept.

UNDERJAW

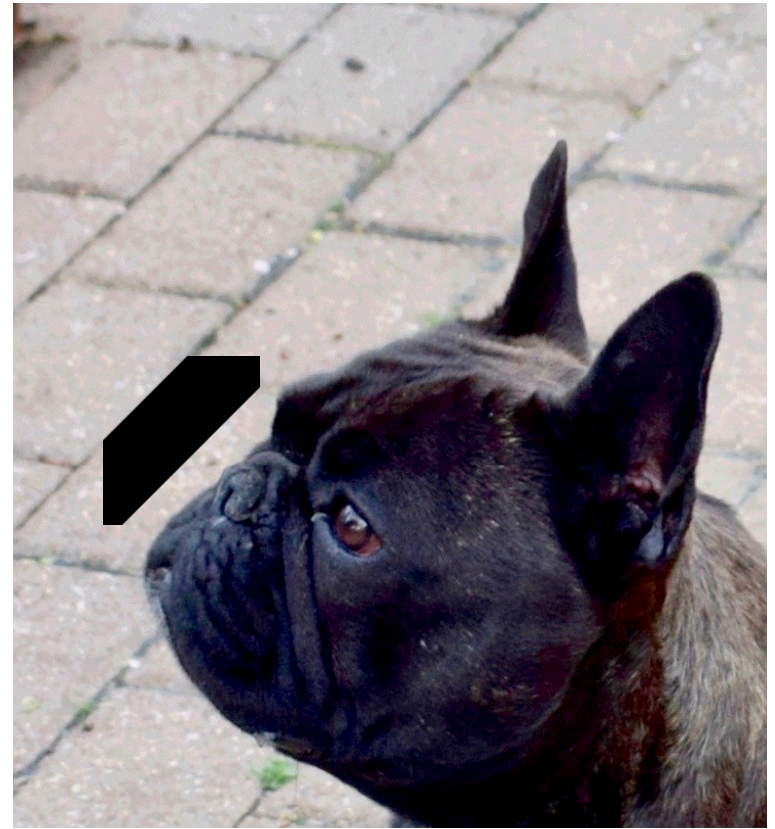
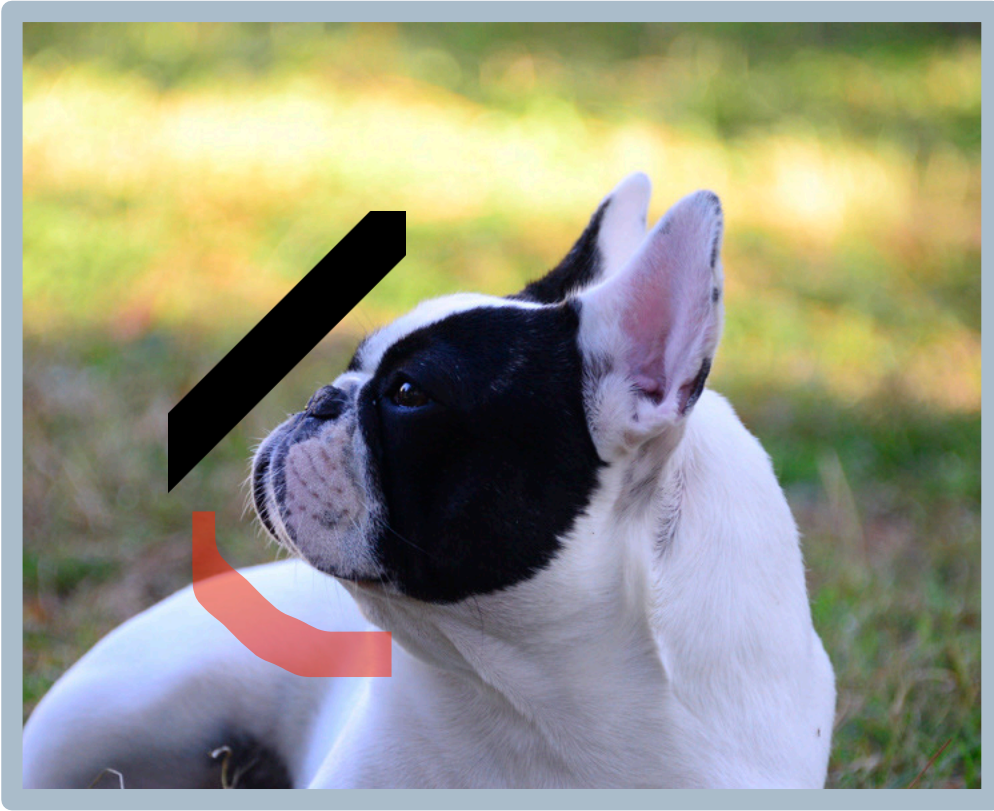


Correct upturn
of jaw



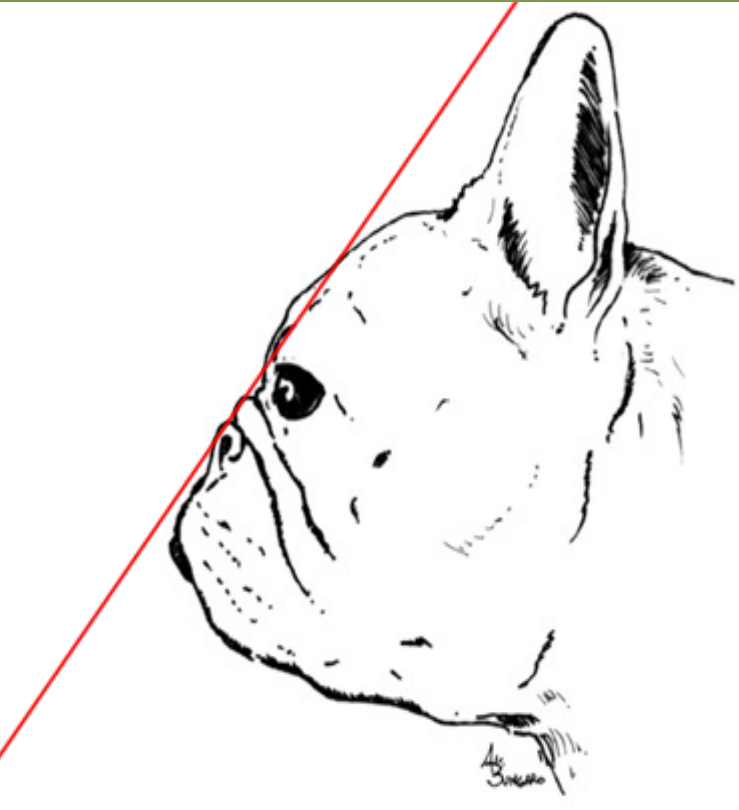
Shallow upturn
of jaw

CORRECT HEAD PROFILE

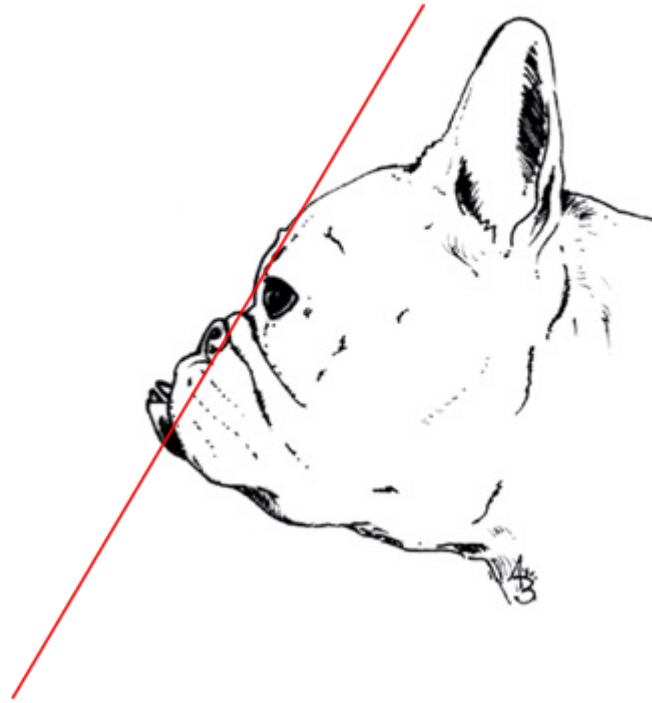


- A straight line should connect the under-jaw, tip of nose, and top of the stop. Look for upsweep of jaw.
- The forehead is rounded when viewed from the side.

Essential Elements of the Profile



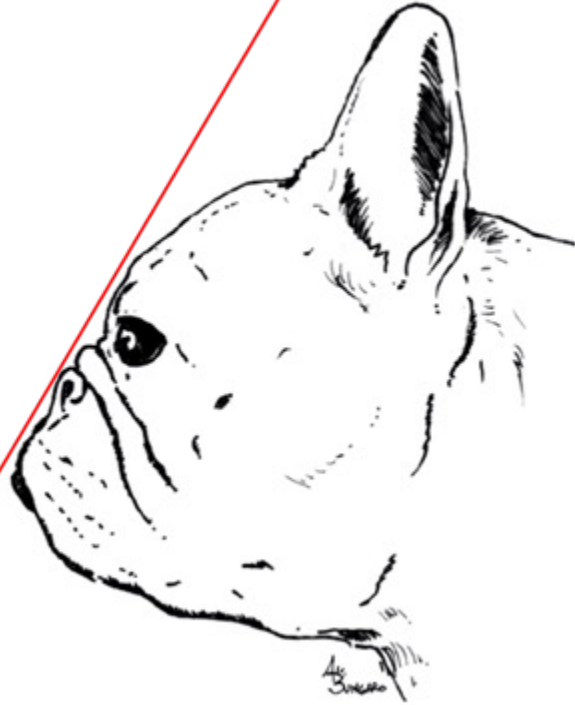
Good layback



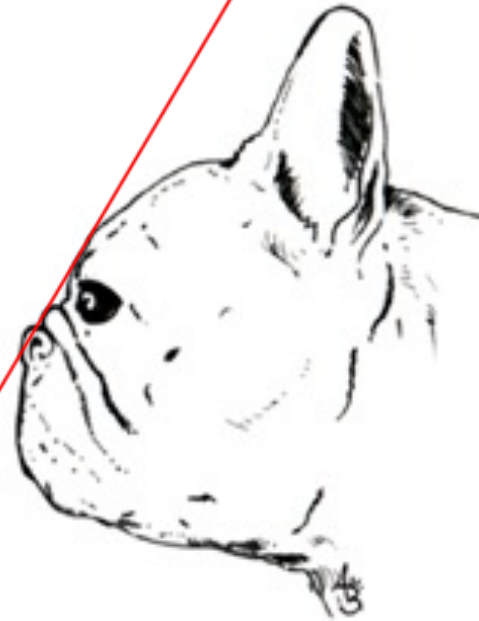
Poor layback

The layback does not include the forehead.

ELEMENTS OF THE PROFILE



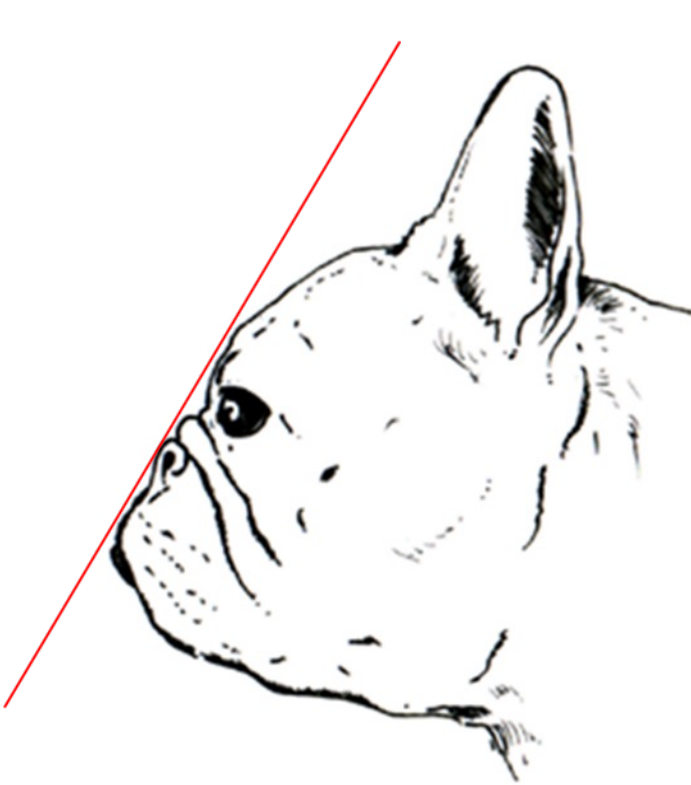
Good layback



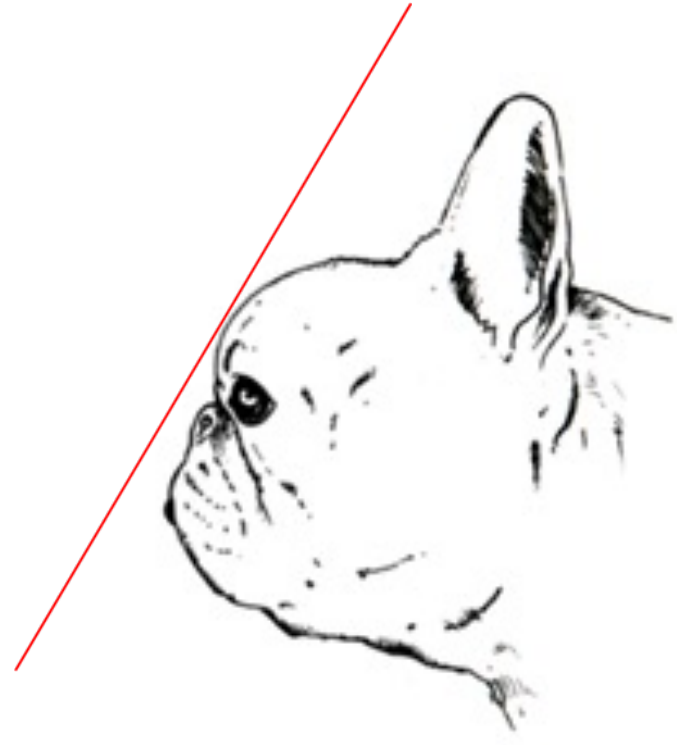
Poor underjaw

The poor underjaw may be the result of a reverse scissors bite instead of an undershot bite.

ELEMENTS OF THE PROFILE

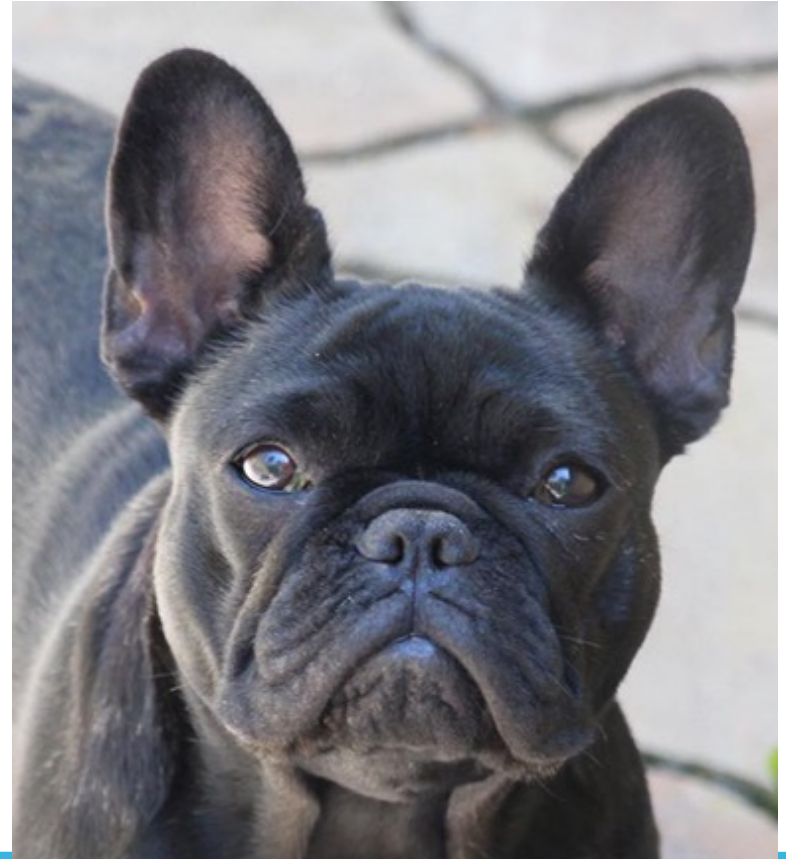


Good layback.



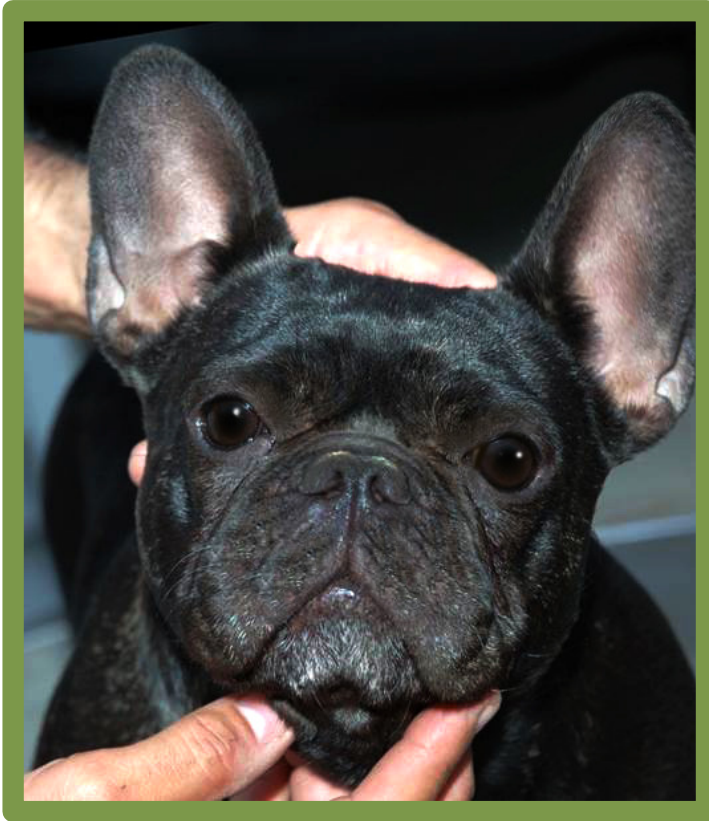
The forehead is too prominent and the underjaw is lacking.

HEAD REVIEW



Carefully consider the head
from the front and the profile.

JUDGE HEAD - FRONT



Positive Points

- Dark eyes of good shape
- Square head
- Good ears
- Flat skull between the ears
- Open nostrils

JUDGE HEAD - PROFILE

Negative points

- Side view is incorrect
- Down faced
- Nose below the center of the eyes
- Long nose
- Forehead not rounded



**Same 2-year-old bitch in
both shots**

EVALUATION OF A DOG'S HEAD

- Good layback of muzzle
- Good upturn of underjaw
- Good pigment
- Good ear placement
- Good dark eye
- Note soft roll over the nose (wrinkle) and on each side of the muzzle below the eye



POSITIVE POINTS

BITCH'S HEAD



POSITIVE POINTS

- Square
- Dark eyes
- Broad muzzle with well defined stop
- Correct ear carriage and heavy wrinkles
- Roll over black nose
- Bat ears
- Skull flat between the ears

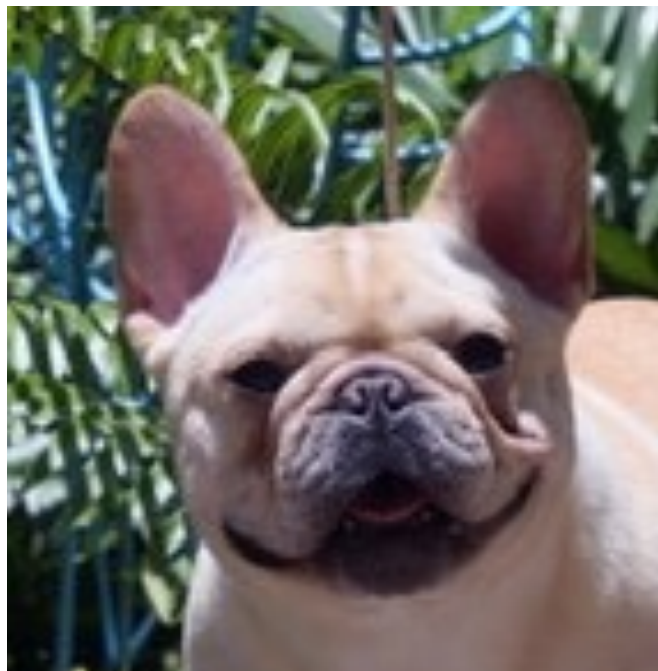
PUPPY'S HEAD



POSITIVE POINTS

- Good expression
- Good ear set, size and shape
- Eye dark and of good shape



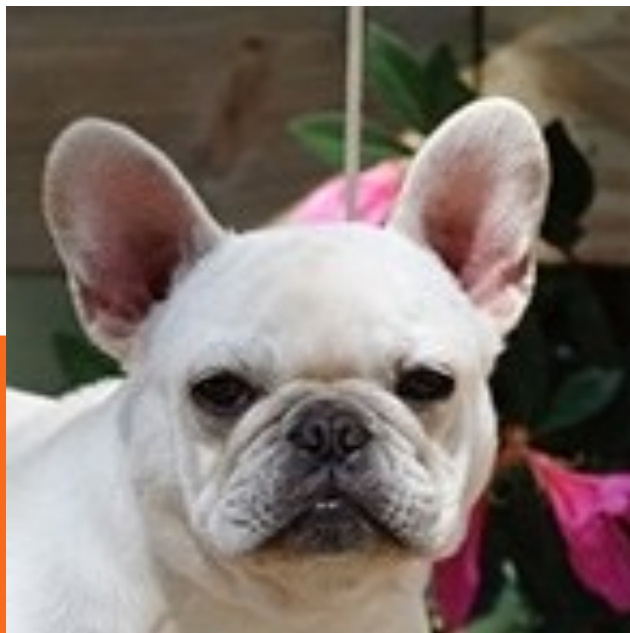


Please
rank
these
heads.

A



C



B



D

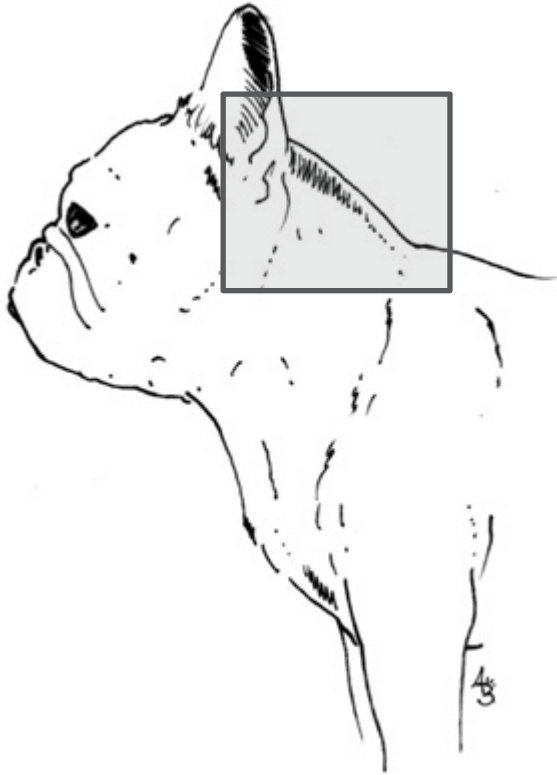
- Neck: thick and well arched with loose skin at throat.
- Back is strong and short.
- Body is short and well rounded.
- Chest is broad, deep, full; well ribbed with the belly tucked up.

NECK — BODY

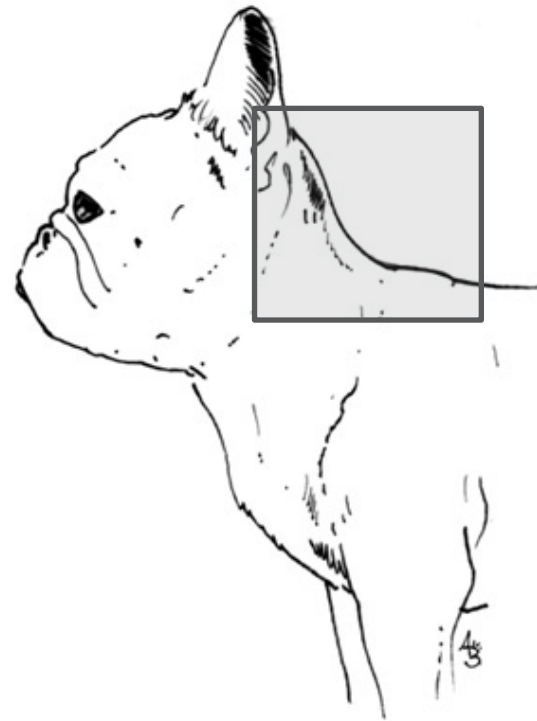


Skin is soft and loose, especially at the shoulders, forming wrinkles.

The neck should be thick and well arched, with loose skin at throat.



Correct arch of
neck.
Good length.



No arch of
neck.

TOPLINE - A HALLMARK

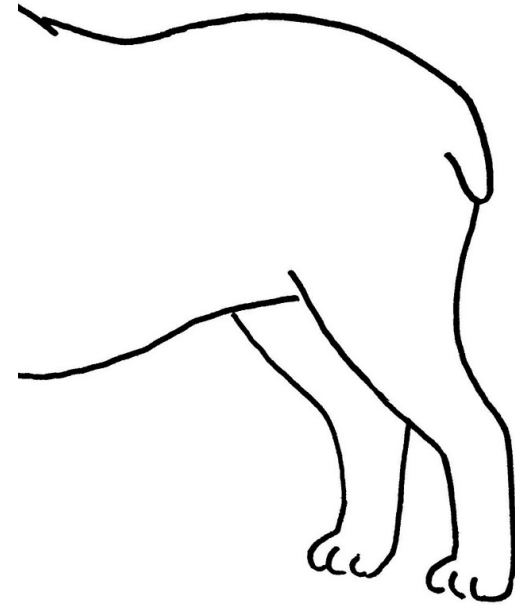
Roach back with a slight fall close behind shoulders.

Gradually rising to the loin which is higher than the shoulder.

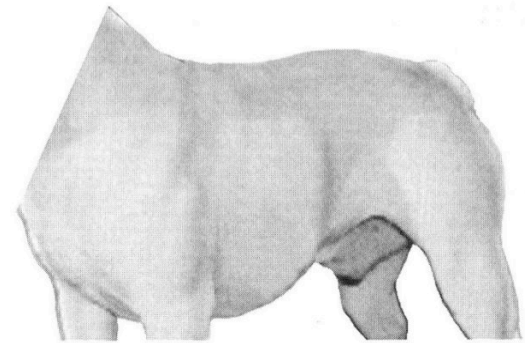
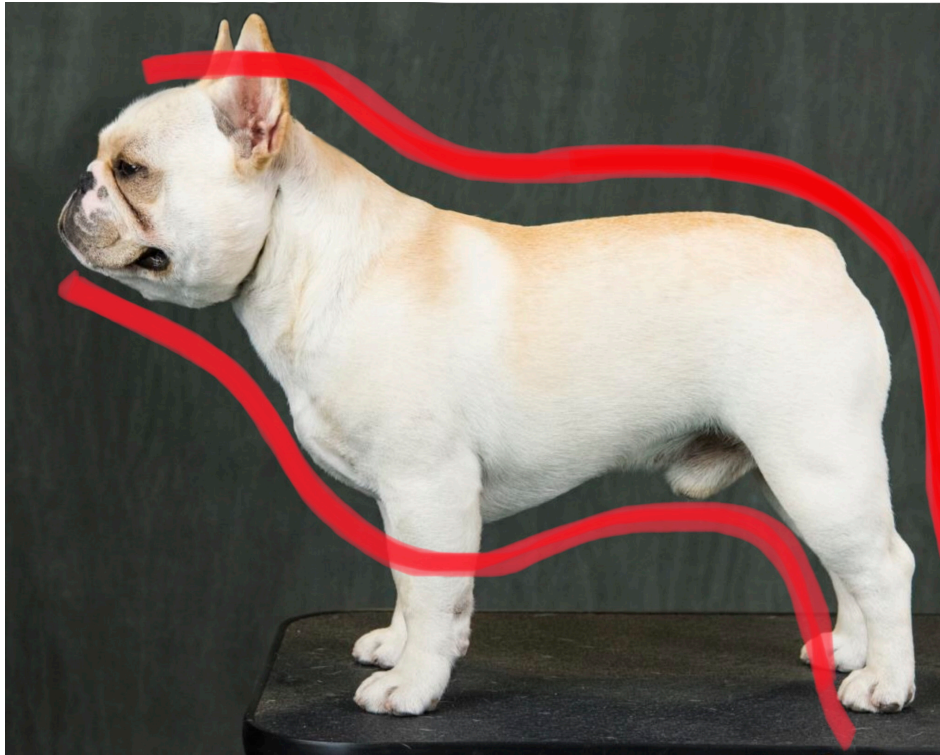


THE CROUP

The topline is not complete without the rounding at the croup.



GENTLE CURVES



Illus. 19: Correct topline, tuck up, and tail set

The body is not angular but rounded and is composed of gentle curves.

UNIQUE TOPLINE

The topline is one of the distinct features of the French Bulldog.

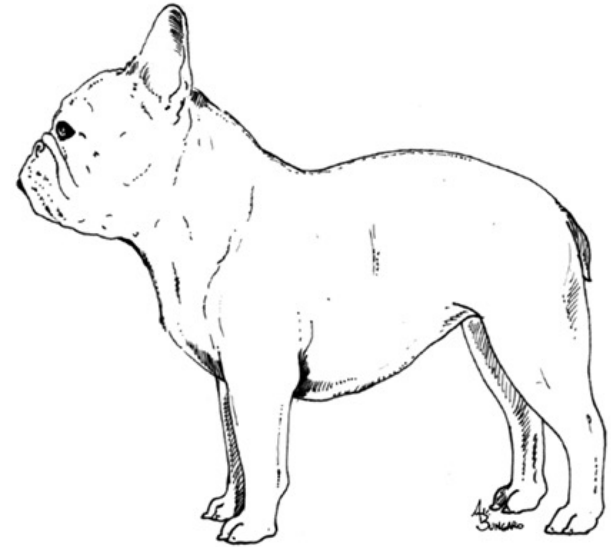
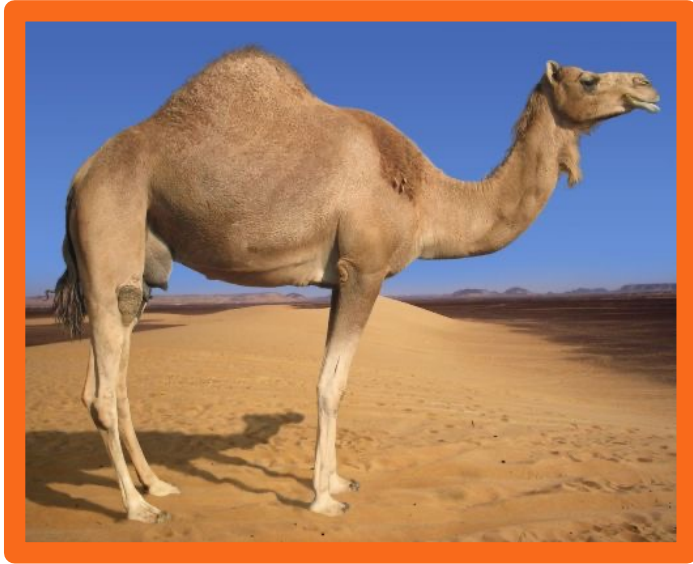
Must be a “roach back.”

Since there are several types of roach backs, we will discuss each and relate it to the French Bulldog.

Hallmarks of the breed...

Square head with bat ears and the roach back

CAMEL BACK

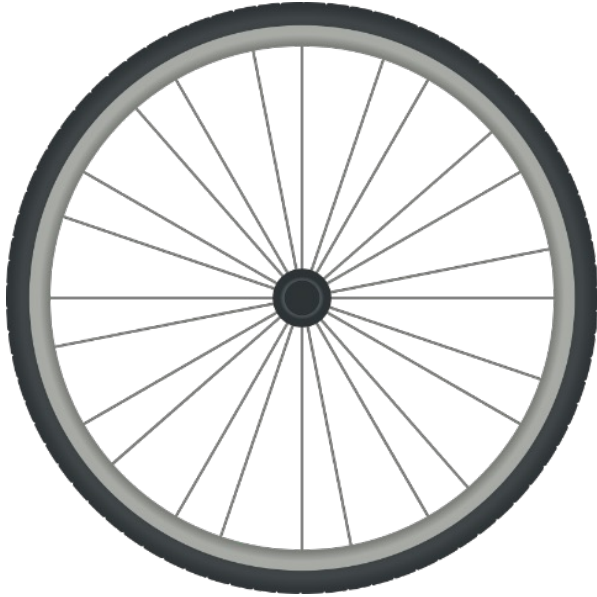


A form of roached back, first dipping behind the shoulders, then arching markedly in front of and over the loins before once again dropping at the rump.

This back has the rise **in front of the loin**.

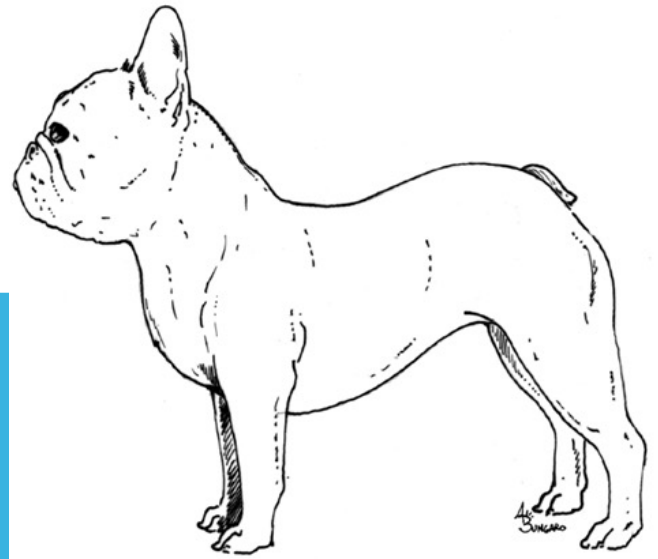
The rise on a French Bulldog should be **OVER** the loin.

WHEEL BACK



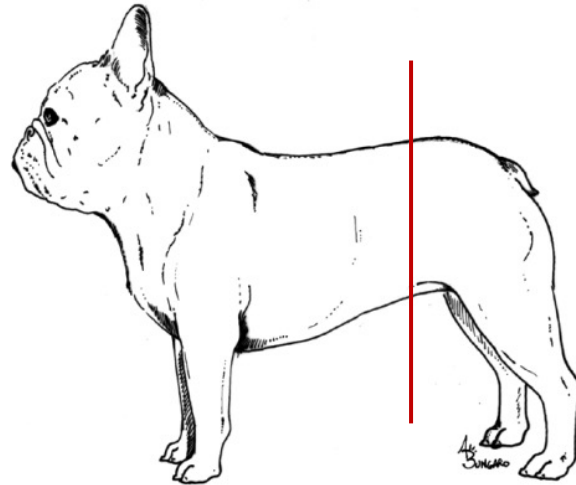
This term is used in the Bulldog standard.

This is a more extreme curve than is normally seen in a French Bulldog.

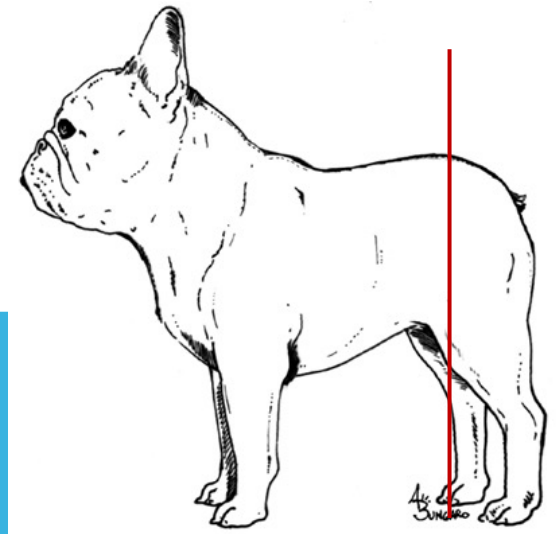


INCORRECT TOPLINES

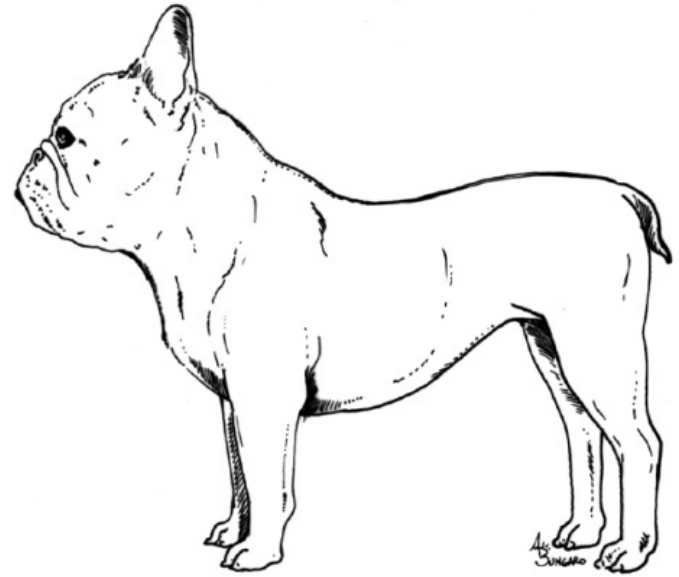
Incorrect body too long, rise is not over the loin.



Incorrect body too short, rise is not over the loin.

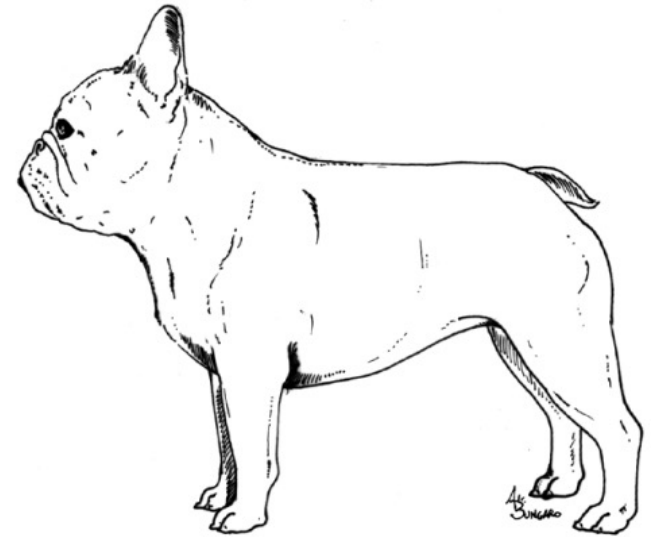


INCORRECT: NOT A ROACH. HIGH IN THE REAR



Not roach backed. Dog on left appears to be running downhill. Rise is over legs, no rounding at the croup.

INCORRECT: LEVEL TOPLINE



No rise over the loin; tail set high.

INCORRECT: SLOPING TOPLINE



should gradually rise to the loin which is higher than the shoulder...

CORRECT TOPLINE



Correct topline should be obvious when dog is standing still and moving.



TOPLINE – STANDING AND MOVING



The patterning on a piebald can often times be deceiving.

COMPARISON OF FRENCH BULLDOG & BULLDOG PROFILE

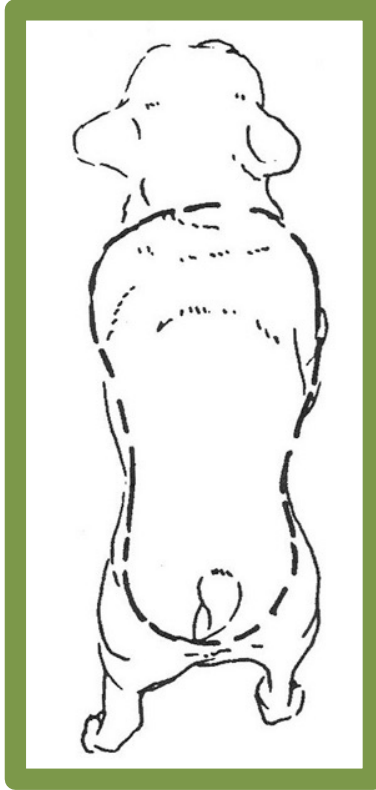


STRUCTURE: Note differences in size, bone, degree of layback of foreface, ears and head; and similarities in topline.

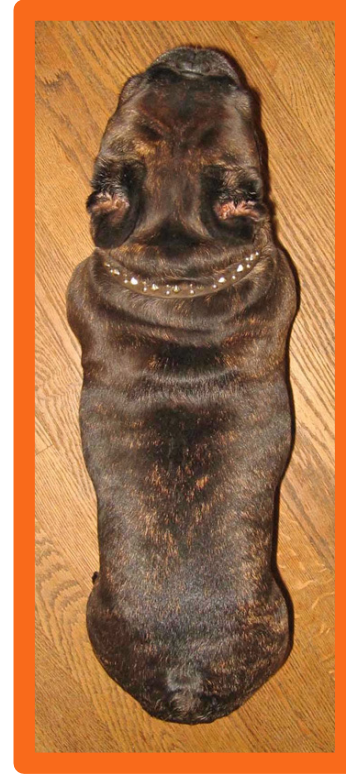
GAIT: In both breeds, the gait is unrestrained, free and vigorous. However, the Bulldog gait is additionally described as a loose-jointed, shuffling, sidewise motion, giving the characteristic “roll.”

BROADER AT THE SHOULDERS, AND TAPERING TO THE REAR

Dog

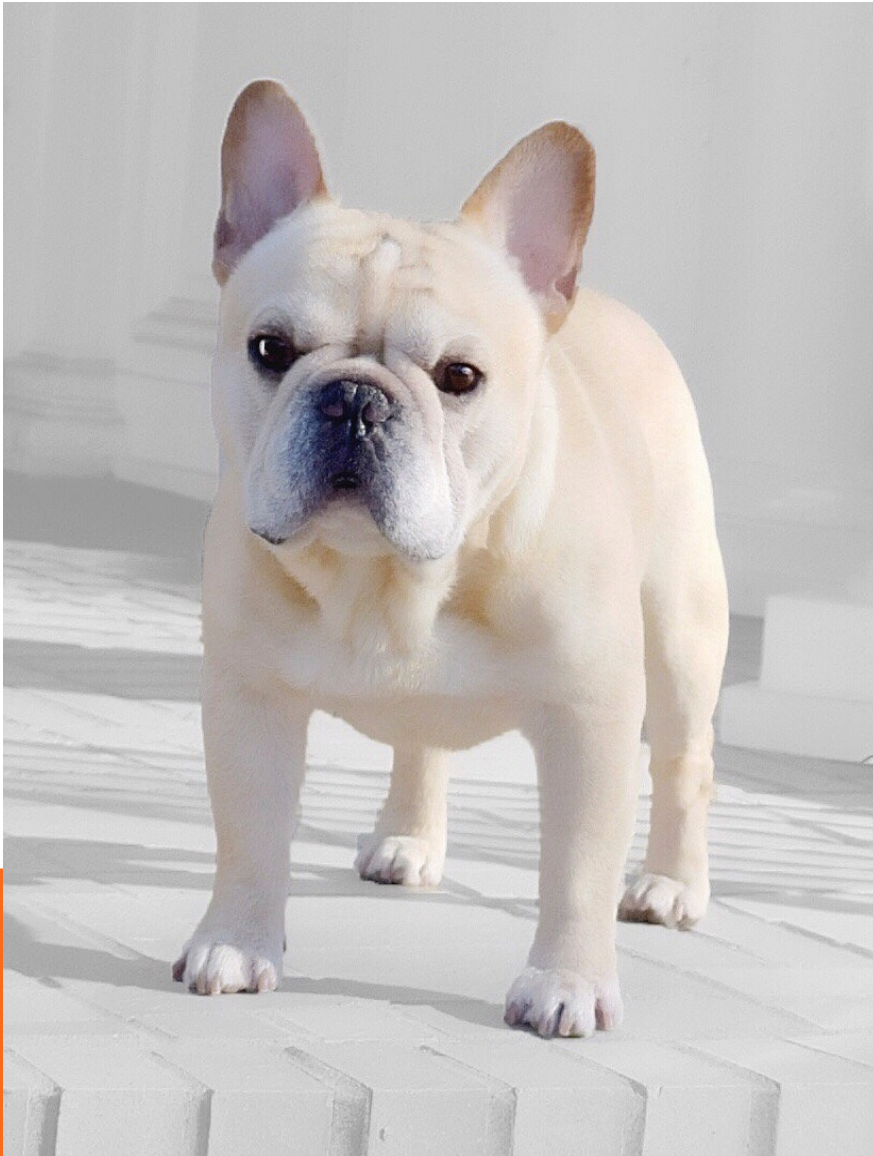


Bitch



Although the breed is sometimes described as “pear shaped,” this term is not in our Standard which contains the description stated above.

FOREQUARTERS — DOG



Forelegs are short, stout, straight, muscular, set wide apart.

The space created between the front legs, chest, and the ground should be nearly square.

The forelegs should be short, stout, straight, muscular, and set wide apart.



Front too wide...legs not straight.



Correct width between legs



Front too narrow between legs for an adult.

FOREQUARTERS



You should see the rear legs slightly inside the front legs.

Comparison of fronts on Adult and Puppy



Comparison of French Bulldog & Bulldog



Note that the “square” formed by the Frenchie front is measured below the brisket, whereas in the Bulldog front it includes the brisket.

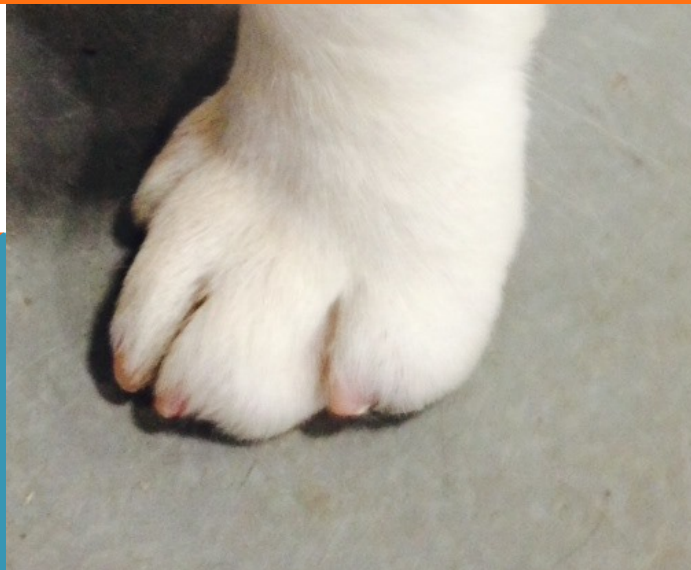
Feet

Dewclaws may be removed.

Feet are moderate in size, compact and firmly set.

**Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles
and short stubby nails**

Hind feet slightly longer than forefeet.



Feet



Correct feet.



Incorrect
feet toes
too long.



Incorrect
feet splayed
toes.

HINDQUARTERS



Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.

Hocks well let down.

Remember that the hindquarters are narrower than the front.

Hind legs are strong and muscular, longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders.



Correct Rear
angulation
and
elevation.



Rear angulation
too straight,
lacking elevation .



Rear
angulation
too straight,
correct
elevation.

FRENCH BULLDOG



**CORRECT
FRENCH BULLDOG**



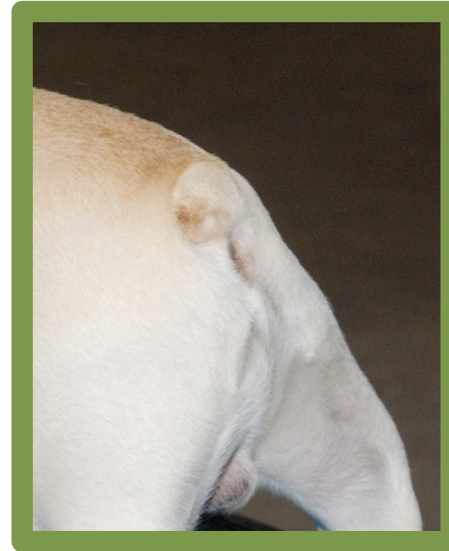
**COW-HOCKED
FRENCH BULLDOG**



**IN-TOED
FRENCH BULLDOG**

TAIL

- Tail is either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung low, thick root and fine tip.
- Carried low in repose.



Shorter Tail

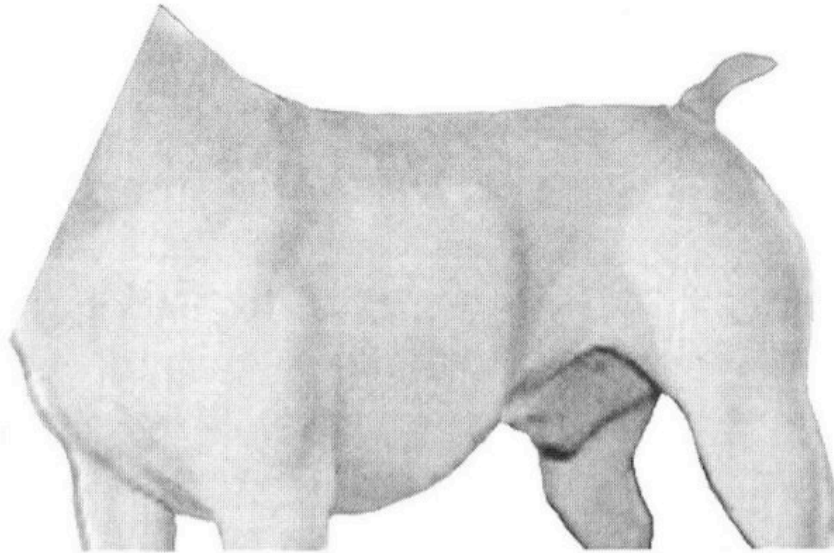


Longer Tail

Placement and carriage is more important than actual tail length, but note that the Standard does describe a tail.

Both are acceptable

FAULTY GAY TAIL



Illus. 20: Incorrect, topline too level, gay tail

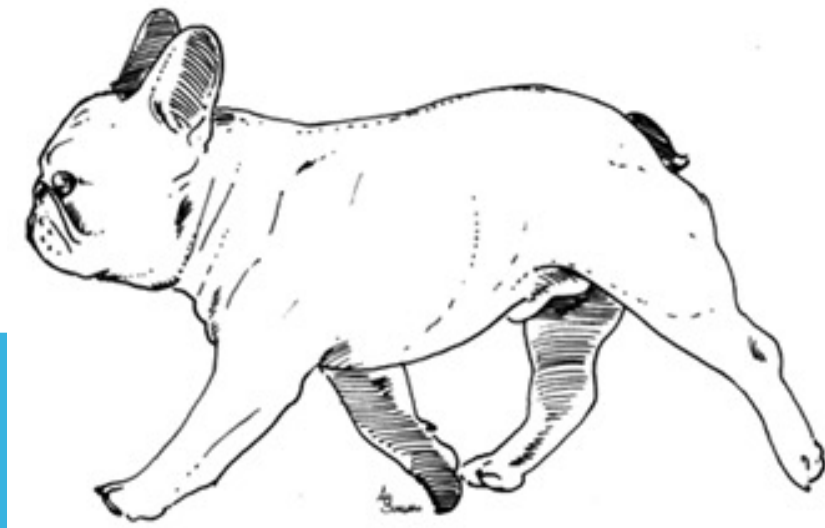
UNUSUAL GAIT

Correct gait is a “four tracking” foot pattern with the front track wider than the rear track.



GAIT

The movement should have reach and drive and is unrestrained, free and vigorous.



GAIT

front track wider than the rear track.



GAIT



**Good topline,
underline, & tail set
when moving.**

Correct Gait is “four tracking” foot pattern with the front tract wider than the rear track. The movement should have good reach and drive, and is unrestrained, free and vigorous.

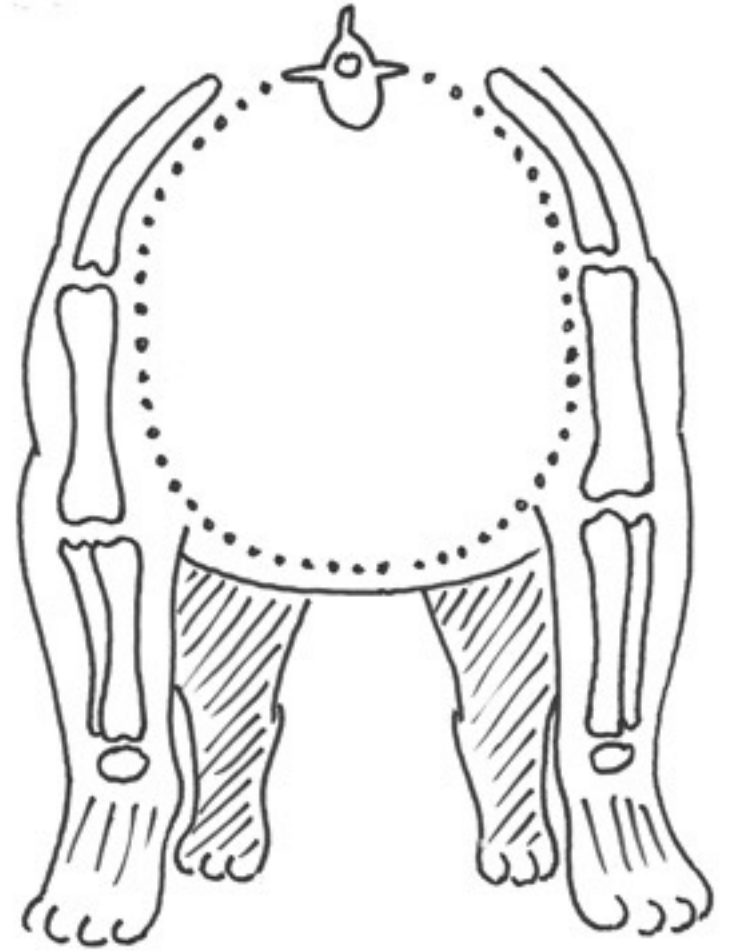
REASON FOR UNIQUE GAIT

Broad at the shoulders and tapering to the loins. Hind legs longer than the forelegs

Front assembly in an adult dog is broader than the rear assembly.

When viewed from the front, the hind legs are seen set up inside the front legs.

Because of the wider front and narrower rear, the hind legs move closer together than the front legs when gaited.



FOUR TRACKING



**foot pattern
with the front
tract wider
than the rear
track.**

COAT



Coat is brilliant, short and smooth.

COAT



Skin is soft and loose, especially at the head and shoulders, forming wrinkles.

COAT DQ



Coats other than short and smooth are a disqualification. You **MUST** DQ fluffies, hairless and wires.

ACCEPTABLE COLOR, MARKINGS AND PATTERNS

Colors:

- White
- Cream
- Fawn
(ranging from light fawn to red fawn) or
- Any combinations of the foregoing.

Markings and Patterns

- Brindle
- Piebald
- Black Masks
- Black Shadings
- White Markings
- Ticking is acceptable but not desirable.

There is no preference within acceptable colors, patterns and markings except for ticking (which is acceptable but not desirable).

COLOR, MARKINGS AND PATTERNS YOU MUST DQ

All other colors, markings or patterns are a disqualification.

Partial List of Disqualifying colors

Black

Blue

Black and Tan

Blue Fawn

Black and white

Liver

White and black

Merle

Black means black without a trace of brindle.

NOTE: DQ colors, patterns and markings are not limited to those listed. These are examples of the most common deviations. Any color, pattern or marking not listed as acceptable are to be DQed.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF ACCEPTABLE COAT COLORS

The following slides depict the various coat colors seen in French Bulldogs.

Some conform well structurally to the breed standard; others less so. They are shown solely to illustrate colors.

As long as the dog is not a DQ color, judge the dog as if it is colorless!

There is no preference within acceptable colors, patterns and markings except for ticking (which is acceptable but not desirable).



WHITE



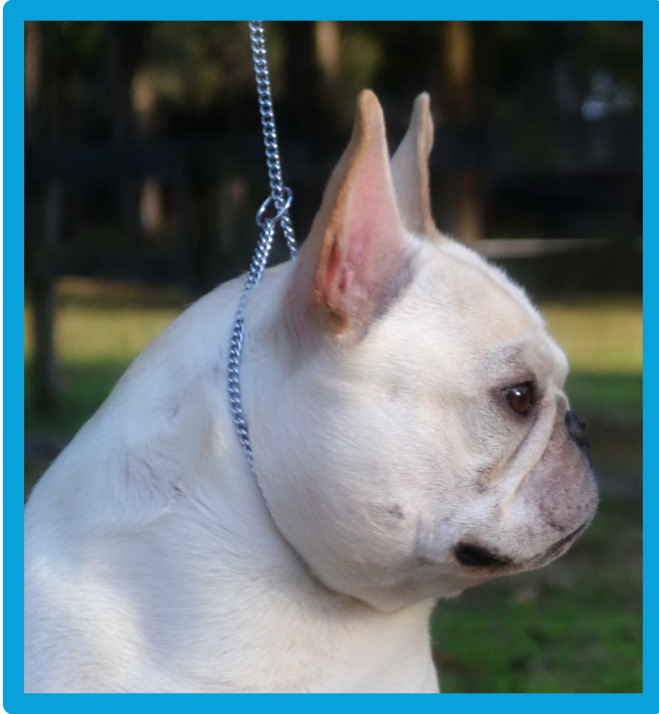
Nose pigment is black. Lighter noses are only acceptable in cream or fawn dogs without masks...otherwise nose is black. "Other than black is a DQ."

CREAM



The coat color on this cream dog is very light. He has the acceptable lighter colored nose.

CREAM TO FAWN



Fawn ranges from light fawn to red fawn.



Must have a black nose or may have a lighter colored nose. The nose may NOT be liver.

BLACK MASKED FAWN



Note: black nose
pigment and
2 shades of fawn

The black mask is a marking. Black masked fawns are never to be confused with Black-and-Tans.

WHITE & FAWN (“Black masked fawn pied”)

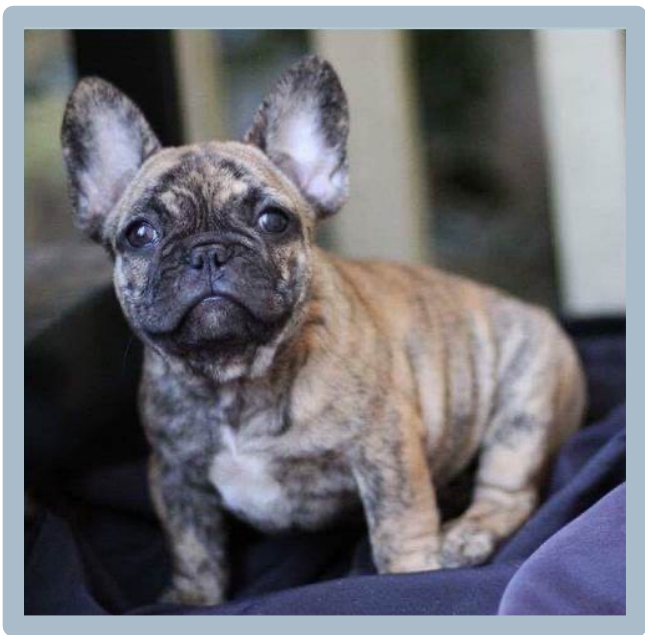


A black mask
need not be
complete. Partial
black mask is
acceptable.



A White & Fawn dog may or may not have a black mask in whatever pigmented areas are present on the head.

BRINDLE



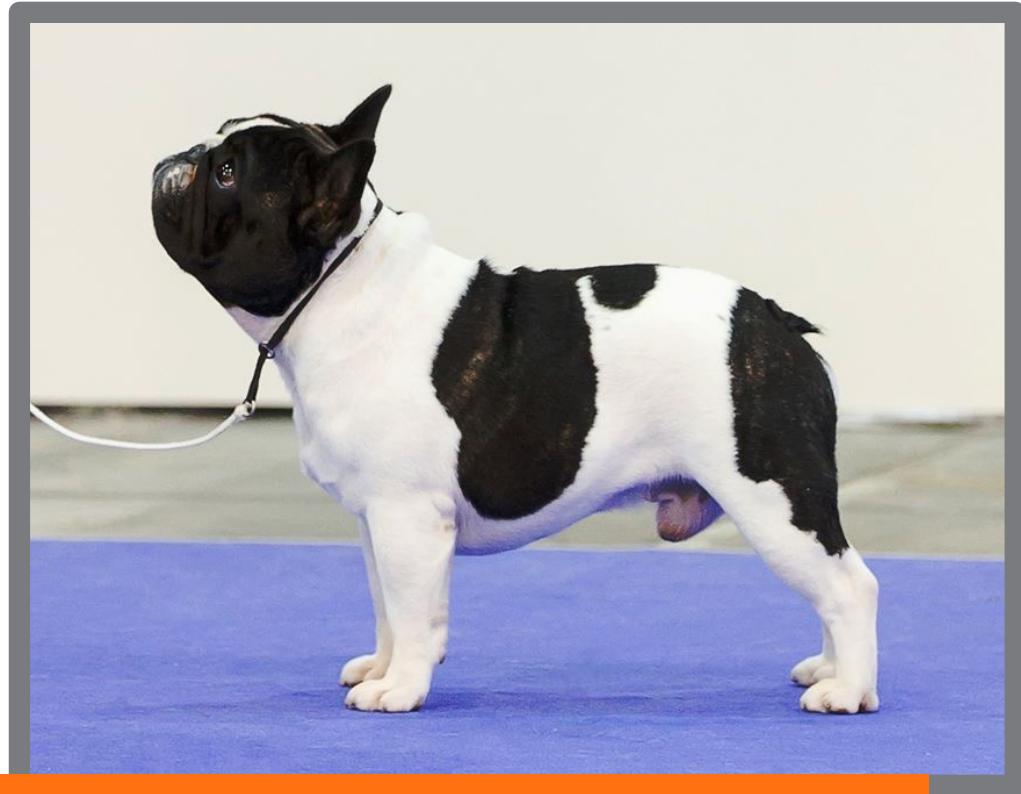
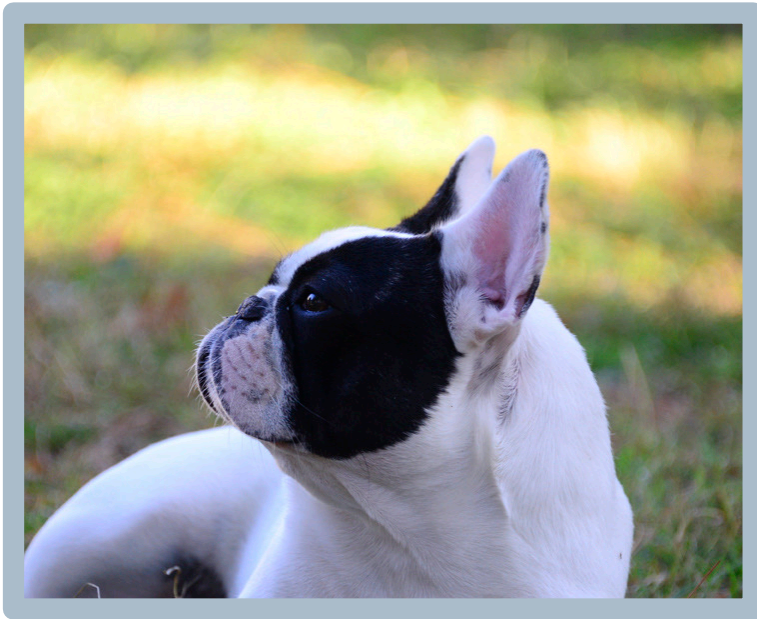
Ranging from sparse but clearly defined black stripes on a fawn background to such heavy concentration of black striping that the essential fawn background color barely shows through (“black brindle”). Only a trace of the background color is necessary.

BRINDLE



Must have eyes, dark brown approaching black and a nose that is black.

WHITE AND BRINDLE (BRINDLE PIED)



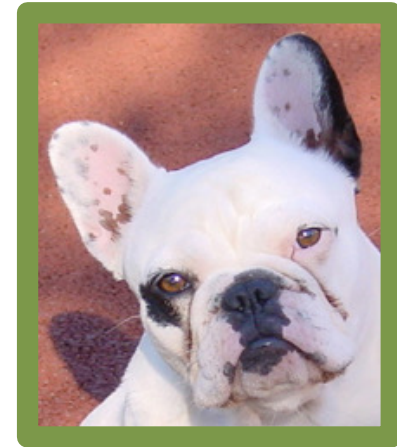
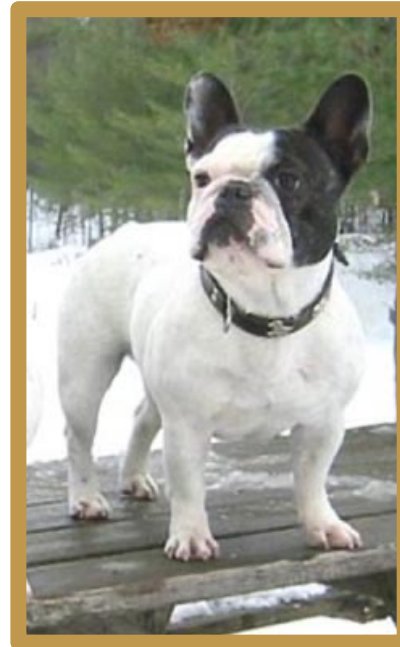
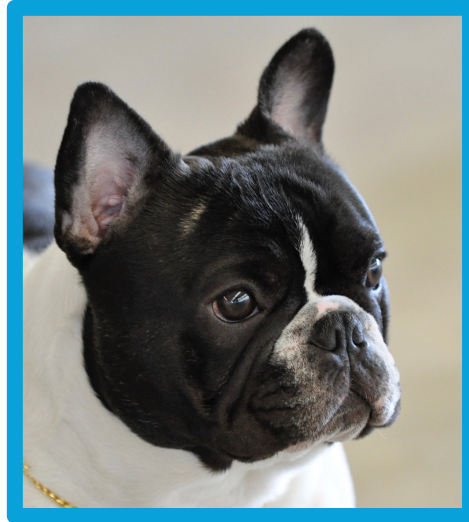
In a brindle piebald, a trace of the brindle patterning in any patch is sufficient. It is not required that the brindle patterning be in every patch. A trace in one patch is sufficient. If you can not readily see the brindle pattern, ask the exhibitor to locate the brindle.

WHITE AND BRINDLE (Brindle Pied)



**Remember that the
brindling pattern
ONLY needs to be
seen in ONE patch. In
addition, white hairs
may be interspersed
within the brindle
patch.**

WHITE AND BRINDLE (Brindle Pied)



Pied dogs may have variable sized pigmented patches. Head may be “double hooded,” “full hooded,” or “half hooded,” or no hood.

BLACK SHADINGS



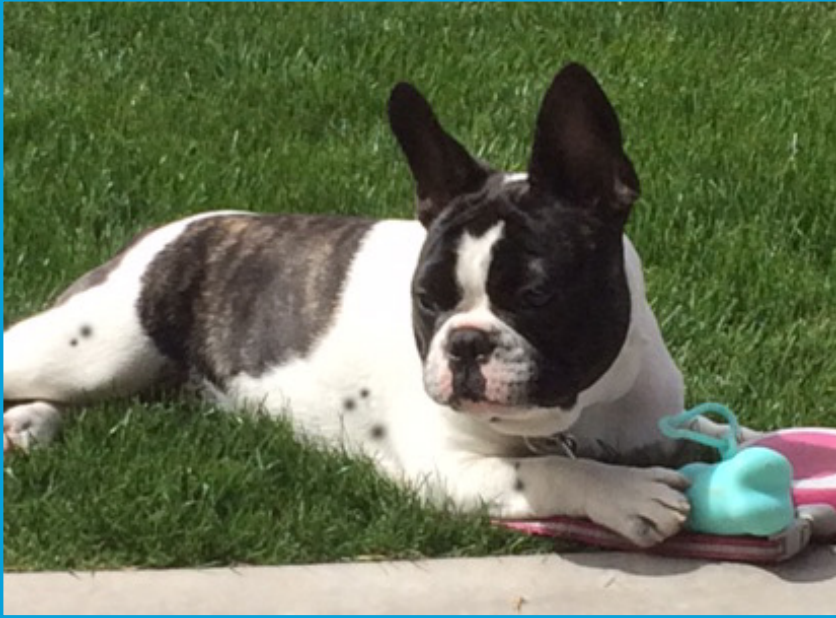
Black shading is black hairs interspersed in an area, usually around edges of other (white) markings. The black shadings may be light or heavy.

WHITE MARKINGS



White markings
can vary in size
from small to
large.

TICKING



Acceptable ticking



Ticking can be very light to very profuse. Ticking is acceptable but not desired.

PENALIZE THIS MUCH TICKING



ILLUSTRATIONS OF COAT PATTERNS AND MARKINGS YOU MUST DQ

The standard does not give you a comprehensive list of colors and markings that you must DQ because inventive breeders are continually coming up with new non-standard colors, patterns and markings. The standard only gives you some examples of colors, patterns and markings you must DQ.

NO

BLACK & WHITE — DQ



If there is no “trace” of brindle, it is a DQ. In white and black, (which is also a DQ), the white is the predominant color. If you do not readily see a trace of the base color, ask the exhibitor.

BLACK AND TAN — DQ



A Black and Tan is not to be confused with a black masked fawn.

A black and tan will carry tan markings over the eyes, on the checks, inside the ears, on the chest, legs and underside of the tail. It is still a DQ if the tan markings are brindled.

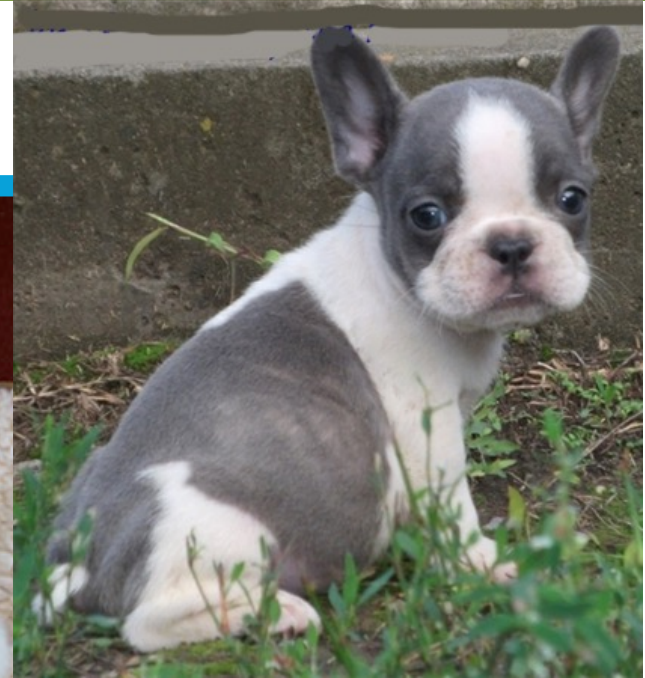
LIVER — DQ



Liver is not to be confused with a red fawn. In a liver dog, everything is liver... pads, nose, eye rims, flews. A liver nose is not an allowable nose color.

“NOSE OTHER THAN BLACK IS A DQ.”
(Except in the case of creams and fawns without black masks...)

Blue — DQ



Blue is seen as a solid color, and also as a brindle, brindle pied, blue and white or blue masked fawn...some examples shown here.

BLUE FAWNS — DQ



Although fawn is an acceptable color, blue fawn is not and must be DQed.

DO THE MERLES



WHAT WOULD YOU DO?



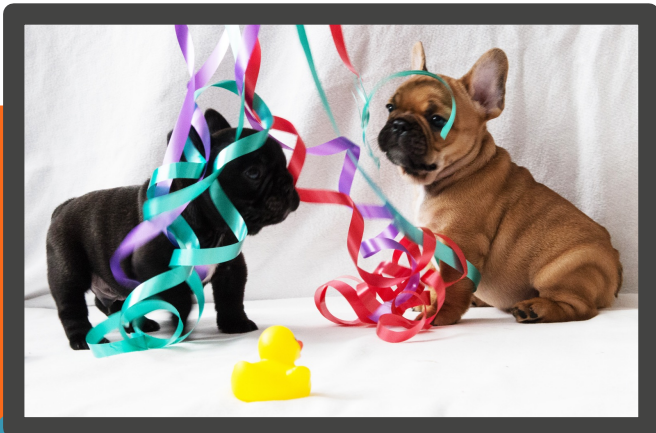
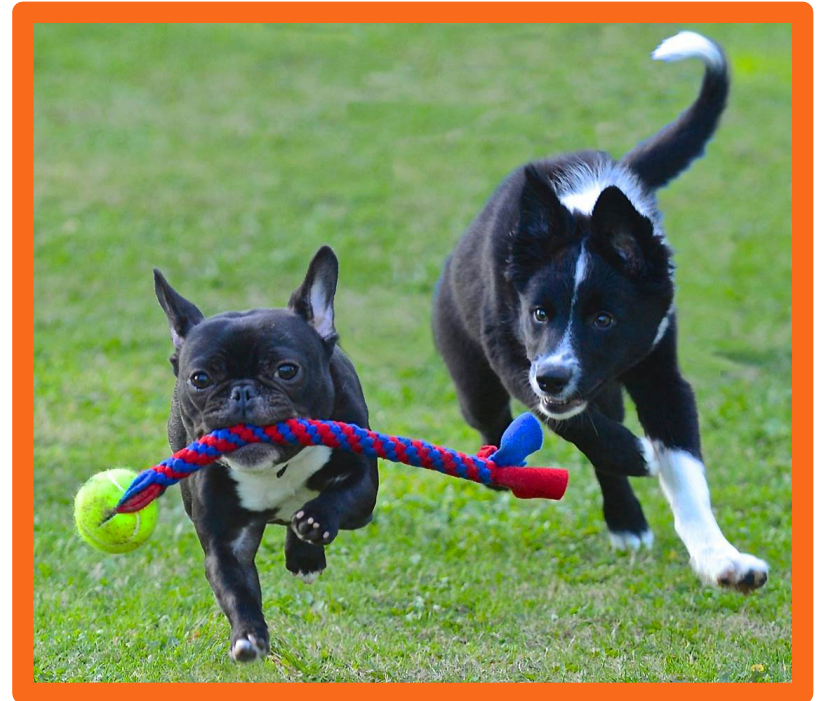
If you are unsure whether you must DQ on coat color, pattern or markings, carefully assess the eye or nose color.

TEMPERAMENT

Well behaved, adaptable, and comfortable companions with an affectionate nature and even disposition;

Generally active, alert and playful,

But not unduly boisterous.



This is a companion breed. Aggressive behavior should not be tolerated.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

1. Over 28 pounds in weight.
2. Blue or green eye(s) or any traces of blue or green.
3. Other than bat ears.
4. Nose other than black except in the case of cream or fawn colored dogs without black masks, where a lighter colored nose is acceptable.
5. Coats other than short and smooth.
6. All coat colors other than those specifically described (e.g. solid black, black & tan, black & white, white & black, blue, blue fawn, liver, and merle. (Black means without a trace of brindle.)
7. All other patterns and markings other than specifically described.

PRIORITIZE WHEN JUDGING

- **Silhouette:** encompasses muzzle layback, rounded forehead, ears, correct roach topline, neck, front and rear angulation, tail set, proportions and bone.
- **Head:** square; short nose; upturn and width of underjaw; broad muzzle with correct layback; correct set, size and shape of ear.
- **Movement:** coming and going and profile.
- **MOST IMPORTANTLY,** reward the overall correctly constructed package, not just the pieces.

THE FRENCH BULL DOG CLUB OF AMERICA

www.frenchbulldogclub.org

**Judges' Education Chair -
Robin Stansell. Members
James Dalton, Virginia
Rowland, Patti Sosa and
David Johnson with technical
assistance from Luis Sosa and
Cindy Stansell**



Thank you for coming!