



**Fédération
Cynologique
Internationale**

For Dogs Worldwide



BRAZILIAN TERRIER **(Terrier Brasileiro)**

Confederação Brasileira de Cinofilia - CBKC



BRAZILIAN TERRIER (Terrier Brasileiro)

- ← *FCI Group 3 – Terriers.*
 - ← *Section 1 – Large and medium-sized Terriers.*
 - ← *Without working trial.*
 - ← *Breed number 341.*
 - ← *Date of publication of the official valid standard:
21/05/2007.*
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Points discussed

- History and origin
 - Work and character
 - Breed Standard
 - Typical and less typical points
 - Disqualifying points
 - Judging the breed
 - Related breeds
 - Problems to take into account
 - Pictures from typical and less typical dogs and points
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History of the breed

- The ancestors of the Brazilian Terrier do not originate from Brazil. In the last century and in the beginning of the present, many young Brazilians studied in the European universities, especially in France and England. These young people often returned married and their wives brought with them a small Terrier type dog. The young Brazilians and their families went back to the farms they had left.

History of the breed

- The little dog adapted to farm life and crossed with local dogs and bitches. Thus, a new model was shaped and the phenotype was fixed within a few generations.
- With the development of big cities, the farmers, with their families and employees were attracted by the great urban centres. In this way the little dog suffered another change in his surroundings.

History of the breed

- **Appointments:** In another version, also accepted by many Brazilian breeders, it is assumed that there is a strong evidence that Terrier type dogs, traveled as rat hunters on merchant ships, mainly in the English ones, since the nineteenth century, have mated with indigenous dogs and originated the Brazilian Terrier.

Work and character

- It's a hunting dog for small game, guard dog and companion.
 - Have a directly relationship between the outlook/ type of the breed and its original work.
 - Restless, alert, active and keen; friendly and gentle to friends.
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Breed standard

GENERAL APPEARANCE: Medium-sized dog, slender, well balanced, with firm but not too heavy structure, body of square appearance with clean curved lines that distinguish him from the smooth Fox Terrier with square lines.

- Appointments: As slender dog it must be understood as an elegant, not a coarse dog. The square appearance of the dog refers to a well-balanced dog at all, not to a leggy dog or a long back dog, that can may appear square.

Breed standard

- Picture: Very typical Brazilian Terrier, with good proportions.



Breed standard

- Picture: Very typical Brazilian Terrier, with good proportions.



Breed standard

BEHAVIOUR/TEMPERAMENT: Restless, alert, active and keen; friendly and gentle to friends.

- **Appointments:** It is a watchdog, so if someone is not familiar with, should behave with some reservations. Excessively shyness or aggressiveness are not typical breed behaviors. The Brazilian Terrier should be confident, courageous, determined, but perfectly manageable by their owners/breeders.

Breed standard

HEAD: Viewed from the top, the head is triangular in shape, broad at its base, with ears well apart, narrowing notably from the eyes to the nose tip. Viewed in profile, the upper line rises slightly from the tip of the nose to the stop, sharply between the eyes and continues to the occipital bone with a slight convexity.

- **Appointments:** Must have a wide base head, with well-developed masseter muscles, good cheeks. The skull / muzzle ratio is 1:1.

Breed standard

- Picture: Very typical male head, with good proportions.



Breed standard

- Picture: Very typical female head, with good proportions.



Breed standard

CRANIAL REGION:

Skull: Rounded with moderately flat forehead. Its side lines, seen from the top, converge to the eyes. The distance from the external eye-corner to the attachment of the ears is equal to the distance between the two external eye-corners. Mediofrontal groove well developed.

Stop: Pronounced.



Breed standard

FACIAL REGION:

Nose: Moderately developed, dark coloured with wide nostrils.

Muzzle: Viewed from the top, it describes an equilateral triangle from both external eye-corners to the tip of the nose; strong and well chiselled under the eyes with a sloping root of muzzle, accentuating the stop.

Breed standard

Lips: Dry, tight, the upper lip just over the lower, covering the teeth, allowing to close the mouth completely.

Cheek: Dry, well developed.

Teeth/jaws: 42 teeth, regularly set and well developed, scissors bite.

Breed standard

Eyes: Set halfway from the occipital protuberance to the nose tip, well apart, the distance between the two external eye-corners being equal to the distance from the external eye-corner to the nose tip. Looking straight forward, moderately prominent, large with slightly accentuated eyebrows. Roundish, well opened, alive, with a keen expression; as dark as possible. The blue variety has bluish gray, the brown variety brown, green or blue eyes.

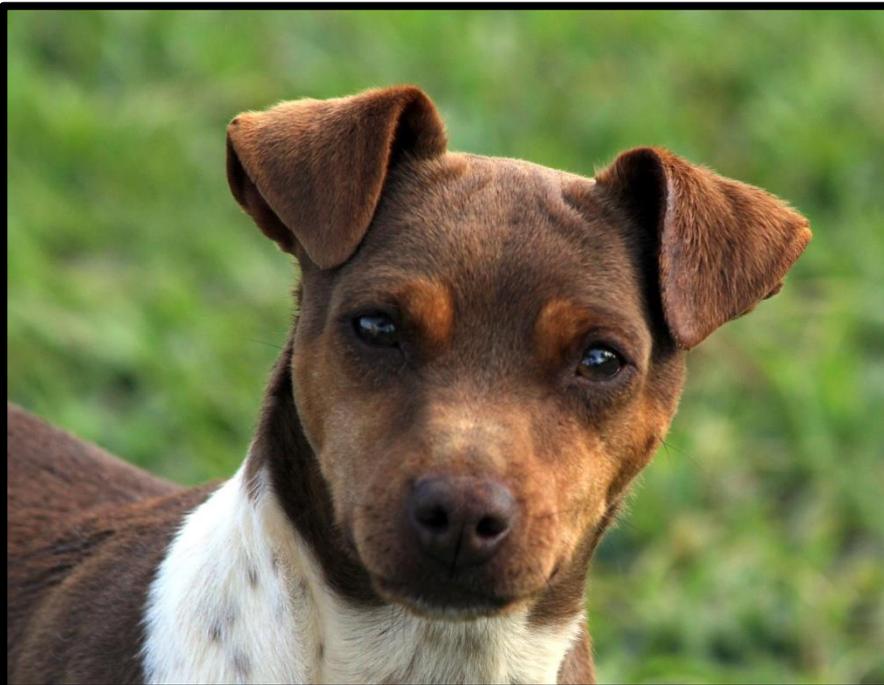
Breed standard

- Appointments Eyes: In the black tricolor dogs the eyes must be as dark as possible, almost black (picture); in the brown or blue tricolor ones, the eyes can present more lighter shades.



Breed standard

- Appointments Eyes: In browns or blues tricolor ones, the eyes can present more lighter shades (pictures).



Breed standard

Ears: Set on laterally, in line with the eyes, well apart from each other and leaving good space for the skull (picture). Triangular shaped with pointed tips; carried half-pricked, with the folded tip falling down and pointing to the external eye-corner (picture). Ears are not cropped.



Breed standard

- Picture: Very typical eyes and ears.



Breed standard

- Appointments Ears: The ears should be fold at the proximal third; ears that fold in the distal third are not desirable (picture – partially erect ears). In general these ears occur in dogs with a very high ears insertion.



Breed standard

NECK: Of moderate length, well balanced in relation with the head, harmoniously set to head and trunk. Clean, dry; upper line slightly curved.

- **Appointments**: The fact that the neck having an upper slightly curved line can not be confused with swan or sheep neck. Note that the neck must also be aligned with the back and thus be proportional thereto.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct neck.



Breed standard

BODY: Well balanced, not too heavy, square appearance with clean curved lines.

Withers: Well pronounced and harmoniously connected to the front legs.

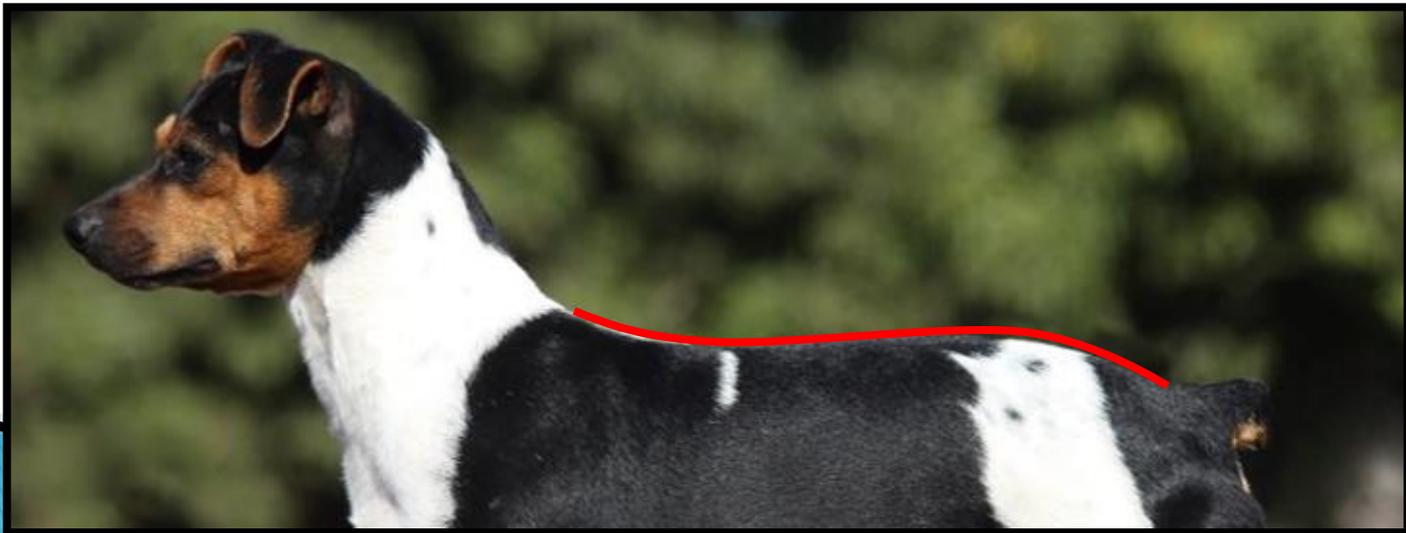
Topline: Firm and straight, going slightly upwards from the withers to the croup.

Back: Relatively short and well muscled.

Loin: Short and firm, harmoniously connected to the croup.

Breed standard

- Appointments Topline: The top line has a brief decline from the withers, and, thereafter, a slight upward line towards to the croup, and then there is a smooth and harmonic curve (picture). Therefore, the top line of the Brazilian Terrier is not a parallel to the ground, either descending from withers to the croup. It should be noted that this is a breed of curved lines.



Breed standard

Croup: Slightly sloping, low set tail. Well developed and muscled.

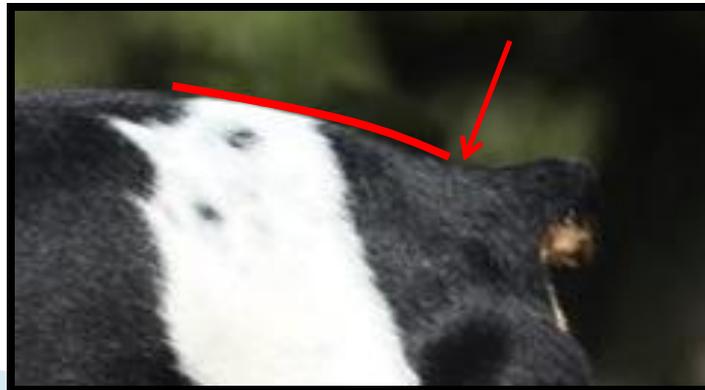
Forechest: Not very pronounced, moderately broad, allowing free movement of the forelegs.

Chest: Long, deep, reaching to the level of the elbows. Sternum long with well arched oval ribs; being horizontal, the sternum is moderately curved.

Underline and belly: Slightly curved, rising to the rear but no whippet-like tuck up.

Breed standard

- Appointments Croup: Looking sideways, the croup is rounded, gently sloping and the tail necessarily have low insertion (picture - arrow). View from above, must be muscled and broad. Croups curving abruptly determine exceedingly low insertion tails. Slightly inclined or not inclined croups produce very high or unusually high tail insertion.



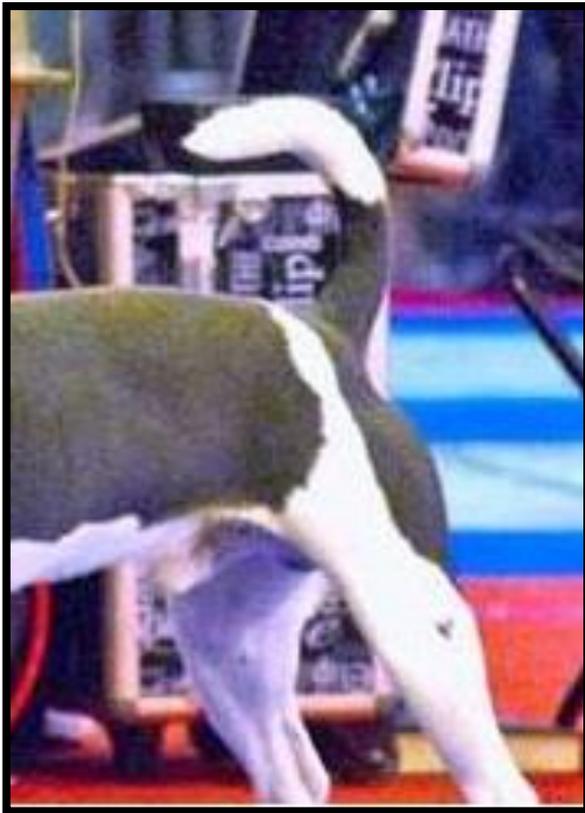
Breed standard

TAIL: In the country of origin customarily docked but it can be naturally short or long; in the latter case, it does not reach below the hock. Low set, short, docked at the joint between the second and the third caudal vertebra.

Natural tail: Short, not reaching to hocks, low set, of good strength, carried gaily, not curled over the back.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct natural tails.



Breed standard

- Picture: Incorrect (positioned over the back) natural tail.



Breed standard

LIMBS

FOREQUARTERS:

General appearance: Viewed from the front straight, moderately apart, but in line with the hind legs, which are also straight, but more apart.

Shoulder: Long, bent in a 110° to 120° angle.

Upper arms: Approximately the same length as the shoulder-blade.

Elbows: Set tightly to the body, at the same level as the chest underline.

Breed standard

Forearms: Straight, thin and dry.

Carpal joints (Carpi, wrist): Open angle.

Metacarpus (pastern): Short, slightly sloping.

Pasterns: Straight, thin.

Forefeet: Tight, neither turned in nor out; hare feet; the two median toes are longer.

- Appointments: It is important to consider feet similar to harefeet in all feet.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct forechest, chest and forequarters.



Breed standard

- Picture: Incorrect forequarters (lateralized forefeet).



Breed standard

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strongly muscled, well developed thighs, legs in proportion to the thighs. High set hocks with obtuse angle.

Upper thighs: Well developed and muscled.

Stifles: Obtuse angulation.

Lower thighs: In proportion to the size of the upper thighs.

Hocks: High, obtuse angulation.

Metatarsi (Rear pasterns): Straight.

Hind feet: Tight, longer than the forefeet.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct croups and hindquarters.



Breed standard

GAIT/MOVEMENT: Elegant, free, short and quick movement.

- **Appointments**: The movement should be fluent with short, quick steps, due to its low anterior angulation, as well as most Terriers. Should not do high action, nor Hackney.

Breed standard

SKIN: Well applied, not loose. Dry.

COAT

Hair: Short-haired, smooth, fine but not soft, laid close to the skin, in the type of rat's hair. One cannot see the skin through it. Finer on the head, ears, under the neck, on inner and lower parts of forequarters and backside of the thighs.



Breed standard

Colour: Ground colour predominant white with black, brown or blue markings; the following typical and characteristic markings must always be present: tan markings above the eyes, on both sides of the muzzle and inside and on edge of ears. These tan markings may extend to other body regions bordering markings. The head must always present black, brown or blue markings in the frontal region and ears; there may be a white blaze and white marks preferably on the frontal groove and lateral parts of the muzzle, distributed as harmoniously as possible.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colour and markings.



Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colour and markings.



Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colour and markings.



Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colour and markings.



Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colours and markings.



Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colours and markings.



Breed standard

- Appointments Colour: Although the standard set that the dog must be predominantly white, it is understood that the individuals predominantly colored should be penalized within in exact proportion to its degree. Ideally, the tan marks must be well defined on the sides of the snout and above the eyes. The forehead and the ears should be as dark as the rest of the coat with the third color (black, blue, brown).

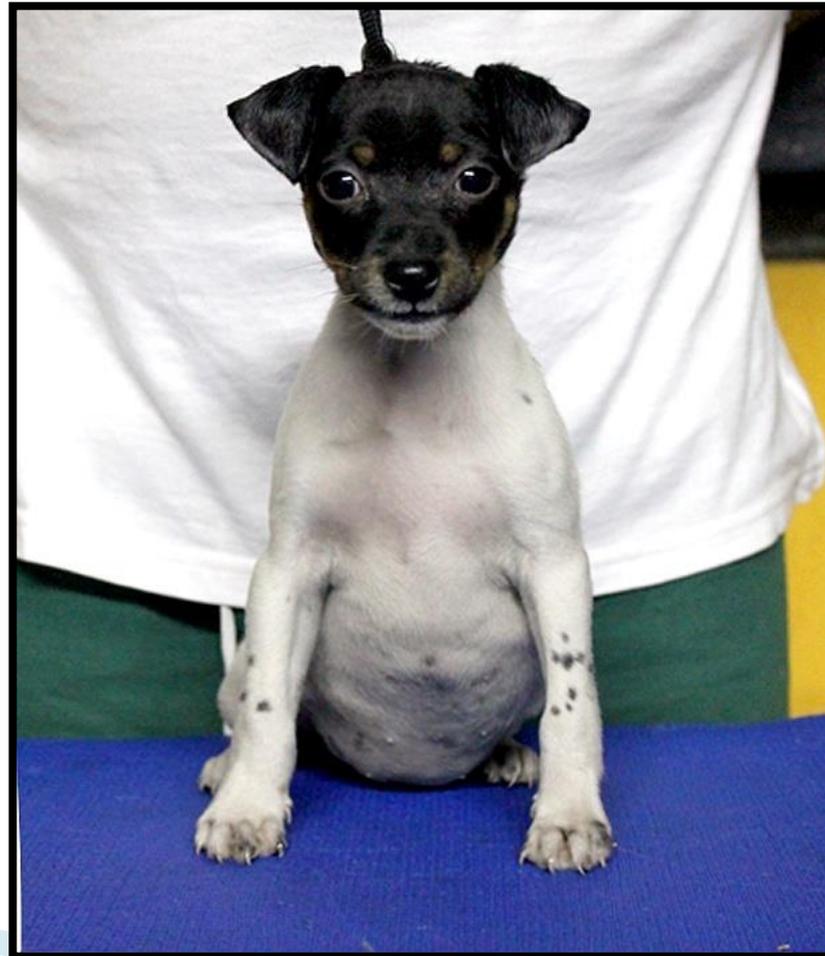
Breed standard

- Picture: Undesirable tan markings on the legs.



Breed standard

- Picture: Face with few tan marks than the ideal.



Breed standard

- Picture: Too much yellow and no distiguible tan marks on the face and too much diluted markings on the ears.



Breed standard

- Appointments Colour: The presence of white in the face, even if allowed, must be tolerated only when are homogenous on both sides of the face. The absence of tan marks over the eyes is undesirable. Isolated tan marks on body are atypical. In some dogs, the tan marks may be light yellow or sand color, which is not desired. Blue tricolor dogs tan marks are usually less intense.

Breed standard

- Picture: Correct coat colour and markings (although large white marks on the face were tolerated but not disered).



Breed standard

SIZE AND WEIGHT:

Height at the withers: males from 35 to 40 cm
bitches from 33 to 38 cm

Weight: Maximum 10 kg.

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.

- Lack in structure.
 - Legs not upright.
 - Long or atypical hair.
 - Faults in the typical characteristic markings.
 - Fully erect ear.
 - Too heavy or too loose shoulders.
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Disqualifying points

- Aggressive or overly shy.
 - Any dog clearly showing physical or behavioural abnormalities shall be disqualified.
 - Croup not slightly sloping.
 - Overshot or undershot bite.
 - Lack of harmony, atypical build.
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Notes

- 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

The major faults that the judges have to be aware of

- Atypical dogs; dogs not well proportioned; without curves lines.
 - Aggressive or overly shy dogs.
 - Atypical head; pronounced stop; excessive long, not carried half-pricked, cropped or erect ears.
 - Level or descending topline.
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Judging the breed

- Appointments: The most important features of the breed:
 - Body square build;
 - Curved lines;
 - Topline going slightly upwards from the withers to the croup;
 - The head should be in good proportion to the body;
 - Ears carried partially erect.

Judging the breed

- Appointments:
 - The ears are an important characteristic in the breed, so for the judges is important to recognize that the ears should not be overly large and heavy nor excessively small. Undesirable positioning of the ears: rose ear; disharmonic between each other (a well positioned ear and the other not); lateralized. The ears should point to the outer corner of eye.

Related breeds

- Breeds that have been used to develop the breed:
- This is a difficult statement to be made, because there are still no genetic studies that prove the origin of the breed.

Related breeds

- Breeds to which it is closely related:
 - Several breeds can be stated as related to the Brazilian Terrier, both internationally and nationally recognized ones, or even not recognized, such as: Parson Russel and Jack Russel, Nihon Terrier (Japan), Rat Terrier (USA), Ratonero Bodeguero Andaluz and Ratonero Bodeguero Valenciano (both Spain), Foxters (Argentina and Uruguay), Chilean Fox Terrier (Chile), and Sweden Farm Dog (Sweden), among others.

Problems to take into account

- Health problems:
 - The Brazilian Terrier may suffer from some genetic diseases. According to a survey by the Finnish company Genoscooper, since the moment two monogenic diseases are known at the breed:
 - a) Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VII diseases (MPSVII - mutation originally found in Brazilian Terrier), that is an autosomal recessive metabolic disease, and;
 - b) Malignant Hyperthermia (MH), that is a dominantly inherited condition, that is harmful induced by commonly used anesthetics or succinylcholine, a muscle relaxant.

Problems to take into account

- Health problems:
 - Two other genetic diseases are considered as potential disorders, but not confirmed, in the breed:
 - a) The Dilated Cardiomyopathy; mutation originally found in Doberman Pinscher (USA), and;
 - b) the eye disease Canine Multifocal Retinopathy 1 (CMR1), a Mastiff breeds-related mutation.
 - In relation to the polygenic diseases, the main problem found in Brazilian Terrier is the Patella luxation, but cases of hip and elbow dysplasia can be found in lower degrees.

Problems to take into account

- Behaviour problems:
 - Apathetic or timid dogs
 - Overly aggressive dogs.
 - Overly shy dogs.

Problems to take into account

- Movement and other problems:
 - Very important that the Brazilian Terrier should not do, under any circumstances, high action, nor Hackney.
 - It is important, for the judge, to examine if the dog has no physical or health problems.

PICTURES

Typical dogs and points

Correct type, proportions and topline



Edmilson Reis

Correct type, proportions and topline



Correct head (frontal view)



Correct head (lateral view)



Correct head, eyes and ears (both face sides of the same dog)



Correct head, eyes and ears



Correct head and neck (frontal view)



Correct head and neck (lateral view)



Correct body and limbs



Correct natural tails



Correct coat colour and markings



Correct coat colour and markings



Correct coat colour and markings



PICTURES

Atypical dogs and points

Atypical type



Too long body.

Atypical ears

- Incorrect ears: lateralized ears (picture 1) and fully erect ears (picture 2).



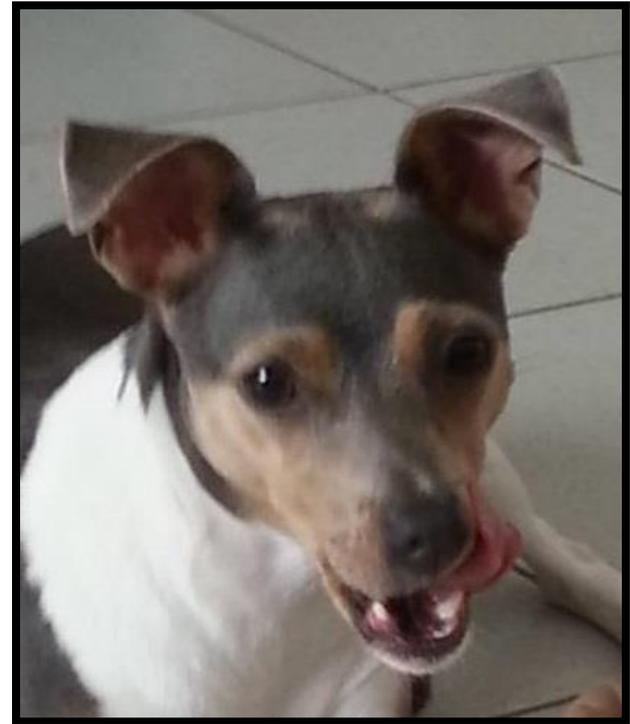
Picture 1.



Picture 2.

Atypical ears

- Incorrect ears: partially erect ears.



Incorrect natural tail



Tail positioned over the back.

Incorrect coat markings



Too much yellow and no distinguishable tan marks on the face and ears.



Incorrect coat markings

Too much and not harmonic white on both sides of the face.



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Elaborated by the Technical Committee

