

KUSA



Official Breed Standard

Brazilian Terrier (Terrier Group)



A Breed Standard is the guideline which describes the ideal characteristics, temperament and appearance of a breed and ensures that the breed is fit for function with soundness essential. Breeders and judges should at all times be mindful of features which could be detrimental in any way to the health, welfare or soundness of this breed.

UTILIZATION: Hunting dog for small game, guard dog and companion.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SUMMARY:

In the 19th and 20th centuries, 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. The little dog adapted to farm life and crossed with local dogs and bitches. Thus, a new type was formed and the phenotype was fixed within a few generations. With the development of large 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.

GENERAL APPEARANCE :

Medium-sized dog, slender, well balanced, with firm but not too very heavy structure square shaped body with curved lines.

IMPORTANT PROPORTIONS:

Square dog: the length of its body, measure from the shoulder to the tip of the iliac is approximately the same as the height at the withers.

BEHAVIOUR / TEMPERAMENT:

Restless, alert, active and keen; friendly and gentle to friends suspicious of strangers.

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, mainly between the eyes and continuing to the occipital bone with a slight convexity.

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. Medial groove well developed.

Stop: Pronounced.

FACIAL REGION

Nose: Moderately developed, dark coloured accordingly to the coat colour with wide nostrils.

Muzzle: Viewed from the top, it describes an isosceles 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.

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

Cheek: Dry, well developed.

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

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 superciliary arches. Rounded, well opened, alive, with a keen expression; as dark as possible according to the coat colour. The blue variety has bluish grey, the brown variety has brown, green or blue eyes and the Isabella variety, besides the brown variety colours, also may have amber, from light to dark.

Ears: Set on laterally, in line with the eyes, well apart from each other. Triangular shaped with pointed tips; carried half–pricked, with the folded tip falling down and pointing to the external eye–corner.

NECK

Of moderate length, well balanced in relation with the head, harmoniously set to head and trunk. Well defined clean, dry; upper line slightly curved.

BODY

Well balanced, not too heavy, square appearance with well defined 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.

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

Chest: Long, deep, reaching to the level of the elbows. Well arched ribs. The sternum is moderately curved. Forechest not very pronounced, moderately broad, allowing free movement of the forelegs.

Underline and belly: Slightly curved, rising to the rear but not extremely tucked up.

TAIL

Naturally short or long. In the latter case, it does not reach below the hock. Vigorous and low set, Happily carried and, when long in a gentle curve, not curled over the back.

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.

Shoulders: Long.

Upper arms: Approximately the same length as the shoulder-blade, forming with this an angle of approximately 110°.

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

Forearms: Straight, thin and dry.

Pasterns: Very moderate, straight, thin, nearly perpendicular to the ground.

Forefeet: Tight, neither turned in nor out. The two median toes are longer.

HINDQUARTERS:

General appearance: Strongly muscled, well developed thighs, more apart than the forelegs.

Upper thighs: Well developed and muscled.

Stifles: Moderately angulated.

Lower thighs: In proportion to the upper thighs.

Hocks: Moderately short and set perpendicular to the ground when standing.

Hind feet: Tight, with longer toes than the forefeet.

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

SKIN: Well applied, not loose. Dry.

COAT

Hair: Short-haired, smooth, fine but not soft, laid close to the skin. 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.

Colour: Ground colour predominant white with black, blue, brown or isabella 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 markings may extend to other body regions bordering markings.

The head must always present black, blue, brown or isabella markings in the frontal region and ears; there might be a white blaze and marks preferably on the frontal groove and sides of the muzzle, distributed as harmoniously as possible.

SIZE AND WEIGHT

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

Weight: Maximum 10kg approximately.

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.

- Thinning coat showing the skin, long or atypical hair.
- Faults in the typical characteristic markings.
- Too heavy or too loose shoulders.

Arched hind legs

Lack of harmony, atypical build.

SEVERE FAULTS:

Downwards topline from the withers to the croup.

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.



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