



Cane Corso

Ancient Italian breed medium-large size Molossus Dog. Sturdy, with a strong skeleton. Muscular and athletic, it moves with considerable ease and elegance. It has always been a property watchdog and hunter of difficult game such as the wild boar.

TEMPERAMENT

The Cane Corso as a protector of his property and owners is unequalled. Intelligent, he is easily trained. Noble, majestic and powerful his, presence is impressive. He is docile and affectionate to his owner, loving with children and family.

HEAD

Molossus, large, its total length reaches approximately one third of the height at the withers. Planes of the skull and muzzle are slightly convergent; they are not parallel. The circumference of the head measured at the cheekbones is more than twice the total length of the head; skin is firm and smooth.

SKULL

Viewed from the front, skull is wide and slightly curved; width is equal to the length. From the side, a prominent arch begins above the eyes and then flattens backward toward the occiput. Viewed from the top, it has a square appearance due to the zygomatic arches and powerful muscles swathing it.

STOP

Well-defined due to developed and bulging frontal sinuses and prominent arch above the eyes. Expression – Very alert and attentive. Some wrinkling on forehead occurs when alert.

MUZZLE

Very broad and deep, width is almost equal to its length, which reaches approximately one third of the total length of the head; the depth of muzzle is more than 50 percent of the length of the muzzle. The top and bottom muzzle planes are parallel, and the nose and chin form a perpendicular line. Viewed from the front, the anterior face should look flat and form a trapezoid, wider at the bottom. Muzzle is not overly narrow or snipey.

EYES

Medium-size, almond-shaped, not round or bulging, tight fitting rims preferred with only a minimal amount of haw being visible.

Eye color-Dogs with black muzzles (coat colors of black, fawn or red, and these colors brindled) dark brown eyes are preferred. Gray muzzles (coat colors of gray, fawn or red and these colors brindled), lighter shades are approved. Pigmentation of the eye rims is complete, pigmentation of eye rim matches pigment color of dog

Disqualification: Yellow bird of prey; blue eyes. Ears – Set well above the cheekbones. May be cropped or uncropped. If cropped, it is in an equilateral triangle. If uncropped, they are medium size, triangular in shape, held tight to the cheeks, and not extending beyond the jaw bone.

NOSE

Large with well-opened nostrils, pigment color to match pigment color of the dog. Dogs with black pigment have black noses; gray pigmented dogs have gray noses; pigmentation is complete. The nose is an extension of the topline of the muzzle and does not protrude beyond nor recede behind the front plane of the muzzle.

LIPS

Rather firm. Upper lips moderately hanging, they join under the nostrils to form an inverted “U.” Pigmentation matches color pigment of dog. Dogs with black pigment have black lips; gray pigmented dogs have gray lips.

BITE

Slightly undershot (no more than ¼ inch) and level preferred. Scissor bite is acceptable, if parameters of the head and muzzle are correct. Dentition is complete. Incisors are in a straight line. No more than two missing teeth. Disqualification – More than two missing teeth; wry mouth. Undershot more than ¼ inch.

SIZE, PROPORTION, SUBSTANCE

A muscular, balanced, large-boned dog, rectangular in proportion. The length of the dog, measured from the point of the shoulder to the point of buttock is approximately 10 percent greater than the height of the dog measured from the highest point of the shoulder to the ground.

HEIGHT

Dogs 25 to 27½ inches; bitches 23½ to 26 inches.
Weight – Proportionate to height.

NECK

Slightly arched, flowing smoothly into the shoulders with a small amount of dewlap. The length of the neck is approximately one third the height at the withers.

BODY

Depth of the ribcage is equal to half the total height of the dog, descending slightly below the elbow. Ribs are long and well sprung. Moderate tuck up.

CHEST

Broad, well-muscled, strong Page 2 of 3 forefront. Back – Wide, strong, muscular. Highest part of shoulder blade slightly rising above the strong, level back. Loin – Well-muscled, and harmoniously joined to the back.

CROUP

Long, wide, slightly sloping. Rump should be quite round due to muscling.

TAIL

Tail set is an extension of the backline. It is thick at the root with not much tapering at the tip. When not in action, carried low, otherwise horizontal or slightly higher than back, not to be carried in a vertical position. It is docked at the fourth vertebrae. In the case of natural tails, the tip reaches the hock but not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is in repose; generally carried level with the back or slightly above the level of the back when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled.

Disqualification: A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted. Forequarters: Strong and muscular, well-proportioned to the size of the dog. Straight when viewed from the front or side; height of the limb at the elbow is equal to 50 percent of the height at the withers.

SHOULDERS

Muscular, laid back.

UPPER ARMS

Strongly muscled, with good bone, powerful.

ELBOWS

Held parallel to the ribcage, turning neither in nor out.

FORELEGS

Straight and with good bone, well-muscled.

PASTERNS

Almost straight, strong but flexible.

FEET

Round with well-arched toes (catlike). Lean, hard, dark pads and nails, except in the case of white toes.

FRONT DEWCLAWS

Can remain or be removed, if left intact should only be a single dewclaw on each leg.

HINDQUARTERS

As a whole, they are powerful and strong, in harmony with the forequarters. Straight when viewed from the rear or front. Thighs – Long, wide, angulated and well-muscled.

STIFLE

Should be moderately angulated, strong.

LEGS

Strong bone and muscle structure.

HOCKS

Wide set, thick and clean, let down and parallel when viewed from behind.

REAR PASTERNS

Straight and parallel

REAR DEWCLAWS

Any rear dewclaws are removed

HIND FEET

Slightly more oval-shaped and less-arched toes.

COAT

The coat is short, stiff, shiny, adherent and dense with a light undercoat that becomes thicker in cold weather.

COLOR

Acceptable colors are black, lighter and darker shades of gray, lighter and darker shades of fawn, and red. Brindling is allowed on all of these colors. Solid fawn and red, including lighter and darker shades, have a black or gray mask. The mask does not go beyond the eyes. There may be a white patch on the chest, throat, chin, backs of the pasterns, and on the toes.

Disqualification: Any color with tan pattern markings as seen in black-and-tan breeds.

GAIT

The movement is free flowing and powerful, yet effortless, with strong reach and drive. As the dog accelerates, the feet converge toward a center line of gravity in a near-single track. When viewed from the side, the topline remains level, with minimal roll or bounce.

DISQUALIFICATIONS

Yellow bird of prey; blue eyes. More than two missing teeth; wry mouth. Undershot more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Any color with tan pattern markings as seen in black-and-tan breeds. A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.