

Cane Corso

Origin & Purpose

The Cane Corso is the direct descendant of the ancient Roman molosser dogs. In the past, the breed was common throughout Italy, but is now found in the provinces of Foggia and Bari. His name derives from the Latin “cohors”, which means “protector, guardian of the farms, courtyards and enclosed property. The breed first appeared in the sixteenth century and was used for hunting and guard duties.

General Appearance

Medium to large sized dog. Robust and sturdy, nevertheless elegant. Lean, with powerful long muscles.

Temperament

Guardian of property, family and livestock; extremely agile and responsive. In the past, it has been used for herding cattle and hunting big game.

Size

Height

Height at the withers, Males from 24 to 27 inches (62 to 68 cm) and Females from 23 to 25 inches (58 to 64 cm). Tolerance of inch (2 cm more or less.

Weight

Males from 92.6 to 110.2 lbs (42 to 50 kg) and Females 83.8 to 99.2 lbs (38 to 45 kg).

Important Proportions

The length of the head reaches 36% of the height at withers. The dog is somewhat longer than high.

Coat & Colour

Coat: short (not smooth), shiny, very thick with a light undercoat.

Colour: black, lead grey, slate, light fawn (yellowish), stag red, brindle; black mask is present in fawn coloured dogs.

Head

Large and typically molossoid. The upper longitudinal axes of the skull and muzzle converge slightly. **Skull:** wide; at the zygomatic arch its width is equal to or greater than its length. Convex in front, it becomes fairly flat behind the forehead as far as the occiput. The medio-frontal

furrow is visible. **Stop:** marked. **Nose:** black and large with ample, open nostrils on the same line as the nasal bridge. **Muzzle:** noticeably shorter than the skull (ratio : skull 62%-64%, muzzle 36-38%), strong, extremely square, with a flat front face and parallel nearly as wide as long lateral surfaces. The profile of the nasal bridge is rectilinear. **Lips:** the upper lips hang moderately and cover the mandible, so that the lower profile of the muzzle is determined by the lips. **Jaw/Teeth:** jaw very large, thick and curved. Lightly undershot. Level and scissors bite acceptable. **Eyes:** medium-sized, ovoid, looking directly forward, slightly protruding. Eyelids close fitting. Colour of the iris as dark as possible, depending from the colour of the coat. Expression keen and attentive. **Ears:** triangular, drooping, with a large set on high above the zygomatic arch. Almost always cropped in the shape of an equilateral triangle.

Neck

Strong, fairly thin, muscular, as long as the head.

Forequarters

Shoulder: long, oblique, very muscular. **Upper arm:** strong. **Forearm:** straight, very strong. **Carpal joint and pasterns:** elastic. Forefeet: cat feet.

Body

The body is somewhat longer than the height at the withers. Sturdily built, but not squat. **Withers:** pronounced, rising above the level of the croup. **Back:** rectilinear, very muscular and firm. **Loins:** short and solid. **Croup:** long, wide, slightly inclined. **Chest:** well developed in three dimensions, reaches to the elbow.

Hindquarters

Upper thigh: long, wide, posteriorly convex. **Lower thigh:** thin, strong. **Hocks:** moderately angulated. **Metatarsals:** thick and narrow. **Hind feet:** slightly less compact than the forefeet.

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 4th vertebrae. Natural tails are accepted, though not preferred. 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.

Fault

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.

- Accentuated parallelism or very marked converging of the axes of the muzzle and the skull; converging side lines of the muzzle.
- Pronounced and disturbing undershot mouth.
- **Nose:** partial depigmentation.
- **Tail:** ring-tail, tail in vertical position.
- **Size:** over-or undersize.
- **Movement:** continuously ambling.

Disqualification

- Axes of the muzzle and the skull diverging.
- Overshot mouth.
- Bridge of nose resolutely hollow, ram's nose.
- Nose: total depigmentation.
- Eyes: partial and bilateral palpebral depigmentation, wall eye, bilateral strabismus.
- Tail: A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.
- Hair: semi-long, smooth, fringed.
- Colour: all colours not indicated in the standard; white patches too large.

Note:

Male animals should have two apparently normal testicles fully descended into the scrotum.

