

PIESANG KLOOF Bull Terriers



Birth Certificate

Your Pet's Name:

Breed:

Bull Terrier

Date of Birth:

Photo

PIESANGKLOOF BULL TERRIERS

Bull Terrier Information

The History Of Bull Terriers

A Bull Terrier circa 1915

At the start of the 19th century the "Bull and Terrier" breeds were developed to satisfy the needs for vermin control and animal-based blood sports. The Bull and Terriers were based on the Old English Bulldog (now extinct) and Old English Terriers with possible other terriers. This new breed combined the speed and dexterity of lightly built terriers with the dour tenacity of the Bulldog, which was a poor performer in most combat situations, having been bred almost exclusively for fighting bulls and bears tied to a post. Many breeders began to breed bulldogs with terriers, arguing that such a mixture enhances the quality of fighting. Despite the fact that a cross between a bulldog and a terrier was of high value, very little or nothing was done to preserve the breed in its original form. Due to the lack of breed standards—breeding was for performance, not appearance—the "Bull and Terrier" eventually divided into the ancestors of "Bull Terriers" and "Staffordshire Bull Terriers", both smaller and easier to handle than the progenitor.



In the mid-19th century James Hinks started breeding Bull and Terriers with "English White Terriers" (now extinct), looking for a cleaner appearance with better legs and nicer head. In 1862, Hinks entered a dam called "Puss" sired by his white Bulldog called "Madman" into the Bull Terrier Class at the dog show held at the Cremorne Gardens in Chelsea. Originally known as the "Hinks Breed" and "The White Cavalier", these dogs did not yet have the now-familiar "egg face", but kept the stop in the skull profile.[14][15][16] The dog was immediately popular and breeding continued, using Dalmatian, Spanish Pointer, and Whippet to increase elegance and agility; and Borzoi and Rough Collie to reduce the stop. Hinks wanted his dogs white, and bred specifically for this. The first modern Bull Terrier is now recognised as "Lord Gladiator", from 1917, being the first dog with no stop at all.

Due to medical problems associated with all-white breeding, Ted Lyon among others began introducing colour, using Staffordshire Bull Terriers in the early 20th century. Coloured Bull Terriers were recognised as a separate variety (at least by the AKC) in 1936. Brindle is the preferred colour, but other colours are welcome.[16][19]

Along with conformation, specific behaviour traits were sought. The epithet "White Cavalier", harking back to an age of chivalry, was bestowed on a breed which while never seeking to start a fight was well able to finish one, while socialising well with its "pack", including children and pups. Hinks himself had always aimed at a "gentleman's companion" dog rather than a pit-fighter—though Bullies were often entered in the pits, with some success.

Bull Terriers are not directly related to Pit Bull Terriers. This is a common misconception. Although they come from the same ancestors, Bull Terriers and Pit Bulls as they are today are not directly related. Although their lifespan is somewhere between 10 and 14 years, the oldest female Bull Terrier on record, an Australian house pet named “Puppa Trout”, remained sprightly into her 17th year. The Bull Terrier is called a “Pig-dog” in some parts of the world. The Afrikaans name for the Bull Terrier is Varkhond which means Pig-dog. Although most people think that this is because of the pig-like appearance of the head and eyes, it is more likely that the name came about because cross-bred bull terriers were used in the past for bush-pig and warthog hunting in South Africa, particularly in the Eastern Cape. The Bull Terrier has one-of-a-kind eyes. It is the only recognized breed with triangular eyes. Bull Terriers can suffer from acne and obsessive compulsive behavior.

Manifestations of obsessive compulsiveness include tail-chasing, self-mutilation, and self-licking. Bull Terriers are descendants of fighting dogs. Pedigrees of Bull Terriers date from the time when English Stud books were first written in the 1870s. Although the breed was developed from fighting dogs, the Bull Terrier was intended to be a showdog and companion. In fact, far from being combative, Bull Terriers have a very high temperament rating compared to other breeds. James Hinks, a Birmingham fighting dog breeder, crosses the Bull-and-Terrier with the White English Terrier, and after years of experimentation, created a new white coated Bull-and-terrier breed, which was smaller and more elegant. This is the Bull Terrier that we know today.

Bull Terriers have a “mini-me”. It is a distinct miniature breed known as the Bull Terrie. Bull Terriers do well in show business. Bull Terriers appeared in several popular movies, including Oliver!, The Incredible Journey, Patton, Babe: Pig in the City, Next Friday, Frankenweenie, A Dog's Life, The Last Boy Scout, and Derailed. In television, it has been featured in Baa Baa Black Sheep, Barking Mad, and Keen Eddie. Bull Terrier: a gladiator? As it walks with a jaunty gait, it is also popularly known as the “gladiator of the canine race”. White is might. Blue always loses. In the UK, pure white terriers are preferred.

Bull Terrier Information: Breed Summary

The Bull Terrier is a breed of dog in the terrier family. There is also a miniature version of this breed which is officially known as the Miniature Bull Terrier.

Life span: 10 – 14 years

Mass: Male: 22 – 38 kg

Origin: England

Height: Male: 45 – 55 cm

Temperament: Trainable, Keen, Sweet-Tempered, Protective, Active

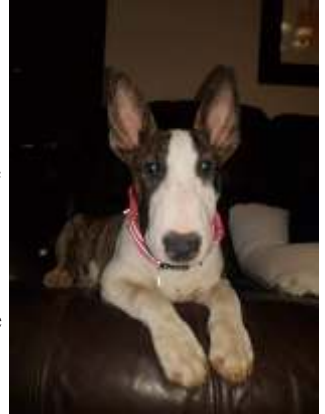
Colors: White, Fawn & White, Tri-color, Brindle & White, Red & White, White & Black Brindle



Bull Terrier Information: Profile & Temperament

The Bull Terrier's most recognizable feature is its head, described as 'shark-head-shaped' (sometimes confused with egg-shaped) when viewed from the front; the top of the skull is almost flat. The profile curves gently downwards from the top of the skull to the tip of the nose, which is black and bent downwards at the tip, with well developed nostrils. The under-jaw is deep and strong. The unique triangular eyes are small, dark, and deep-set. Bull Terriers are the only dogs that have triangular eyes. The body is full and round, with strong, muscular shoulders. The tail is carried horizontally. They are either white, red, fawn, black, brindle, or a combination of these.

Bull Terriers can be both independent and stubborn and for this reason are not considered suitable for an inexperienced dog owner. A Bull Terrier has an even temperament and is amenable to discipline. Although obstinate, they are particularly good with people. Early socialisation will ensure that the dog will get along with other dogs and animals. Their personality is described as courageous, full of spirit, with a fun-loving attitude, a children-loving dog and a perfect family member. A 2008 study in Germany showed that Bull Terriers have no significant temperament difference from Golden retrievers in overall temperament researches. Bull terriers are stubborn and loving.



Bull Terrier Information: Health Matters



All puppies should be checked for deafness, which occurs in 20.4% of pure white Bull Terriers and 1.3% of colored Bull Terriers and is difficult to notice, especially in a relatively young puppy.

Many Bull Terriers have a tendency to develop skin allergies. Insect bites, such as those from fleas, and sometimes mosquitoes and mites, can produce a generalised allergic response of hives, rash, and itching. This problem can be stopped by keeping the dog free of contact from these insects, but this is definitely a consideration in climates or circumstances where exposure to these insects is inevitable.

A UK breed survey puts their median lifespan at 10 years and their mean at 9 years (1 s.f., RSE = 13.87% 2 d. p.), with a good number of dogs living to 10–15 years.

Personality

Once upon a time Bull Terriers were bred to fight. Crossing a terrier and a bulldog produced a breed with fearlessness, tenacity and strength that made them natural gladiators. The fighting branches of the Bull Terrier's family tree have since withered away, and the modern breed is a loving, loyal, clown of a dog who makes an excellent family companion for those with active lifestyles. They love being with people and want to be included in all family activities whether it's a ride in the car, a neighborhood stroll or a romp in the park.

Activity Requirements

Bullies need a lot of vigorous exercise. Though short and stocky, they are a hardy breed and are happiest when they are active. Long walks, short runs, or playing long games of ball in the back yard will meet their daily activity requirements. If a Bull Terrier is not getting enough exercise, they are sure to let you know. They are notoriously destructive, making easy work of flower beds or expensive furniture, and some develop the neurotic behavior of obsessively chasing their own tail.

Apartments or condos may not be the best homes for this breed, as they are rowdy and rambunctious and have been lovingly referred to as the proverbial “bull in a China shop.”

Trainability

Bullies are intelligent and have a mind of their own. Training should be started early and always done in a calm-assertive manner, as they won't respond to discipline or harsh tones. Training is best done in short sessions due to Bull Terriers' short attention span and they will quickly become uninterested, even if treats are used as a reward. Lots of patience is necessary when working with a Bull Terrier, as training can be a long process.

Even after a Bull Terrier is fully trained, they may decide to test their boundaries as they get older and project dominance. These situations should be handled with calm assertion; like a teenager, they just want to see what they can get away with.

Families with children should socialize puppies early on to accept outside children as welcome guests. While Bull Terriers will bond nicely with kids in their own family, they can sometimes be aggressive to other children and should be taught early on that all kids are to be welcomed with open arms.

Behavioral Traits

Separation Anxiety develops often in Bull Terriers. It is important that this breed get enough exercise throughout the day and have enough activities to keep them busy when left alone, or they will become destructive. Some Bullies need to be crated well into adulthood to keep them (and the house furniture) safe when left alone.

Bull Terriers are possessive of their people and their territory and can be aggressive to other animals. They are usually fine with dogs of the opposite sex, but cats and same-sex dogs should not be introduced into a Bull Terrier's home.

They can also be food aggressive. Children should be taught not to approach a Bull Terrier during mealtime.

Bull Terriers love to play, and kids can have a blast with them for hours on end. Small children should always be supervised, though, because this breed can be very rambunctious and can accidentally cause an injury. They also have short fuses. When a Bull Terrier is teased or pushed too hard to do something he doesn't want to do, he will snap or bite. Kids should understand never to tease a dog, and not to push a dog beyond his limits.

Bull Terrier Puppy Care

Just like a new baby, your little puppy will benefit from a strict puppy care routine and the sooner you set one up for him/her the better! Get practical step-by-step advice on how to be a good puppy parent and how to set up his daily care routine.

Your Cocker Spaniel's care will be based on the following activities:

Sleeping

Feeding

Toilet training

Socializing

Grooming

Playtime

Exercise

- essential to new born puppy development;
- nutritious food to maintain your puppy's strength and health;
- step by step potty training to help keep your puppy dry;
- vital to your puppy's confidence and happiness;
- teach your puppy to enjoy his grooming sessions!
- stimulate your puppy's mind with lots of fun playtime!
- he/she may only be little, but he/she still needs exercise.

Top Tips For Feeding Your Puppy

Puppy Diet and Nutrition

When it comes to feeding your puppy, it's important that you get it right; feed your puppy healthy dog food and it will help him to grown into a strong-boned, healthy adult Bull Terrier.



Bull Terrier puppies grow so quickly during those first few months that they need a special puppy diet to ensure they receive all the essential nutrients their little bodies need to grow to their full potential.

Your breeder may have supplied you with a small amount of puppy food and instructions to help you with feeding your puppy. (I usually give them Montego)

It's recommended that you continue with this food because, apart from being specially formulated to help your puppy's growth and development during his early months, your puppy's tummy and digestive system will already be used it.

Should you decide to change your puppy's food at a later date, it's advisable to do it gradually by mixing in a little of the new food at each meal time, otherwise you risk upsetting your puppy's tummy.

Gradually increase the amount of the new food whilst decreasing the old food, over the course of 7-10 days, until the change has been made.

Feeding your Bull Terrier puppy nothing but healthy dog food will give him/her the best start in life!

How Often Should I Feed My Puppy?

It's best if you feed him/her small amounts regularly throughout the day so as not to over-stretch his little tummy.

A typical feeding regime for your puppy could look like this:

- Up to 4 month of age - 4 meals each day;
- Between 4 months and 6 months of age - 3 meals each day;
- Over 6 months of age - 2 meals each day, morning and evening.



Don't allow your puppy to 'free feed'; if he doesn't eat all his food within 15 minutes take it away from him. Your puppy will soon learn that if he/she doesn't eat his meal at the designated time he'll have to wait until the next meal time.

Feeding Your Puppy - Which Will You Choose?

There is a wide variety of commercial puppy food available, ranging from tinned and organic dog food to dry dog food in the form of small bite-sized kibble.

When you buy commercial dog food you may notice it's sometimes labelled "complete" or "complementary".

A "complete" dog food usually contains all the nutrition your puppy will need, whereas a "complementary" food is one which accompanies a complete food to achieve best results.

If you are feeding your puppy a complementary food, this should never be used as your puppy's only source of nutrition - it's vital that the puppy diet is complete.

Feeding Your Puppy Dry Dog Food

Dry food is a specially formulated complete meal in the form of a small, bite-sized, biscuit known as kibble.

It usually comprises lamb, salmon, rabbit or chicken and contains rice or oatmeal, essential oils, vitamins and minerals.



Kibble doesn't smell, it's clean, easy to use, and it lasts longer than an open tin of wet food - once opened, tinned food needs to be used within a day or two.

Feeding your puppy a dry food diet is also better for your puppy's teeth as the crunchy texture can help to remove plaque before it has a chance to build up.

Puppies who have been recently weaned may refuse dry kibble. If this happens, simply moisten the kibble with a little warm water and let it stand for a few minutes to soften before feeding it to your puppy.

A dry food diet may seem more expensive than other dog food but, because it's a complete meal and there's no waste, it can be quite good value for money.

Always ensure your puppy has access to plenty of fresh drinking water as dry dog food contains very little moisture.

Personally, we prefer the **dry food diet** - not only because it provides him/her with all the essential nutrients and vitamins he needs to keep him/her fit and healthy but because kibble needs no preparation, it's clean, and doesn't smell!

We even use a small handful of kibble as a training treat or as a reward for good behaviour! And, most important, they love it!

Feeding Your Puppy Tinned Dog Food

If you choose to feed your puppy **tinned dog food**, ('wet food') be sure to check the label for nutrition levels. Some tinned dog foods are meant to be mixed with biscuits, to add texture and to ensure it's a 'complete' meal.

Tinned dog food can be messy, can sometimes smell, and needs to be refrigerated when opened.

Once in the food bowl, if not eaten, wet dog food can dry out. It can also attract flies and other insects, especially in the summer months - not very hygienic! However, the smell of tinned dog food, to dogs at least, can be very enticing!

Feeding Your Puppy Organic Dog Food

If you prefer not to use commercially prepared dog foods, you might like to consider feeding your puppy with home-made **organic dog food**.

Organic dog food is food that is grown using environmentally friendly practices and is free from herbicides and pesticides. An organic dog food diet can have some great benefits for your dog - apart from keeping him looking in tip-top condition; it can also add precious years to his/her life.

It's not essential to feed your puppy **organic** food, but it is essential to use good quality ingredients - if it's not good enough for human consumption - it's not good enough for your Cocker Spaniel!

Feeding Your Puppy Treats and Other Extras

Treats are very often given as a reward for good behaviour or when training your puppy, however, I recommend that you check the label so that you are aware of their ingredients as some shop bought treats can contain excessive amounts of salt and sugar, colourings, or fats.

You may want to consider making your own healthy dog treats, in which case you might like to try these [home-made dog biscuits](#) - this way, you'll know exactly what they contain!



During the course of a day's training, your puppy may be rewarded with a sizable amount of treats, in which case, be sure to offset these against his/her daily food allowance to avoid your puppy becoming overweight.

Alternatively, small amounts of cooked chicken or liver, chopped into little pieces, make great training treats for dogs or puppies and are much healthier too. Dental sticks are also a healthy option if you want to reward your dog for good behaviour as they help to clean the plaque off his teeth.

Avoid feeding your puppy table scraps - apart from upsetting the well-balanced diet his/her kibble or wet food provides, feeding him/her from your table will teach them to beg and the extra calories will also make them fat!

Summary - Top Tips For Feeding Your Puppy

The following top tips may help you with feeding your puppy.

Always ensure your puppy has access to plenty of clean fresh drinking water - especially if he's fed a diet of dry food.

Always keep tinned dog food covered until required.

Never feed your puppy with chilled food from the refrigerator; always allow the food to come up to room temperature so that it doesn't chill his/her tummy. The food will taste better too!

If you feed your dog wet food and he doesn't finish it, don't be tempted to top it up at the following meal time. This is not hygienic, can attract insects, encourage harmful bacteria, and upset tummies.

Try to avoid feeding your puppy table scraps. This is a bad habit which may teach your puppy to beg, and will almost certainly make your puppy fat. If you can't feel your dog's ribs - your puppy is overweight! [Overweight dogs are unhealthy dogs!](#)

Always take into account any treats given to your puppy and offset them against his/her daily food allowance.

Puppy feeding - feeding your puppy small but frequent meals during the day is best. Always follow your breeder's or food manufacturer's instructions.

If you decide to change your puppy's diet - do it gradually, over a period of 1 to 2 weeks so as not to upset his/her digestion.

It's always sensible to check your puppy's stool regularly as it can be an indicator of health. If your puppy's stool is very loose or he/she has diarrhea, the diet may not be suitable for them or they may have a digestive problem.

If you're worried about your puppy's feeding or digestion, i.e., he/she won't eat or drink, or the stool is very loose or contains blood, don't hesitate to speak to your vet.



General Health Care

Responsible pet care will allow your companion to live a longer, healthier, happier life and will help you get more enjoyment and satisfaction from a rewarding and fulfilling human-animal relationship.

Vaccinations:

Why should I vaccinate my pet?

Vaccination plays a critical role in the maintenance of a healthy pet. Vaccinations have saved millions of pets' lives but, it is important to note that vaccines are preventative rather than curative.



How do vaccines work?

Vaccines help to strengthen the immune system of your pet so that, when they are exposed to certain diseases, their body is able to fend off the infection totally, or reduce the severity of the disease.

Is it possible to vaccinate against all diseases?

It is not possible to vaccinate against all diseases. Pets are vaccinated against common and/or serious diseases. Herewith a few of the most common diseases affecting dogs and clinical signs (which can include one or more symptoms);

Parvovirus ("Cat Flu") : Diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, fever, loss of appetite, depression (*diseased intestines*)

Canine Distemper : Eye or nose discharge, coughing, vomiting, diarrhea, seizures, muscle twitches, skin abnormalities (*nasal discharge*)

Infectious Canine Hepatitis (Adenovirus 1) : Loss of appetite, fever, jaundice, diarrhea, vomiting, coughing, severe depression, abdominal pain (*diseased liver*)

Parainfluenza (Adenovirus 2) : Mild fever, nose discharge, coughing (*diseased lung*)

Leptospirosis : Depression, fever, dehydration, loss of appetite, muscular stiffness, vomiting (*diseased kidney*)

Bordetella (Kennel Cough) : Coughing, gagging, retching, fever (*diseased trachea and lungs*)

Coronavirus : Diarrhoea, vomiting, dehydration, fever, loss of appetite, depression (*dehydrated puppy*)

Rabies : Abnormal behavior (excessive aggression or calmness), dropped lower jaw, excessive salivation, incoordination (*rabid dog*)

Certain of these diseases can be transmitted to man, i.e. they are known as "zoonoses". Examples include rabies and leptospirosis. Rabies is fatal in man and more than 50 000 people die from rabies in the world every year. Vaccinating your pets not only protects them, but your family too.

How often should my pet visit my Vet?

Dogs and cats age much faster than humans e.g., depending on the breed. 1 Dog year could be equivalent to 3-20 human years. This means they are seeing the Vet once every 3-20 years. It is unlikely that it was several years ago. **It is recommended to have your pet's health checked by our Vet at least once a year!** They will be able to detect any diseases in advance, saving you a lot of heartache and expenses in the long-term.

Why does my pet require more than one vaccination?

As a young puppy, your pet is most susceptible to disease. When a puppy is born it has a certain degree of protection, which it receives from antibodies transferred via the mother's milk. These maternal antibodies are short lived, and it then becomes necessary for the young animal to develop its own immunity. A series of vaccines are vital in the young animal to help reduce that period when the maternal antibodies are waning, but the animal's own immune system has not yet fully developed.

Puppies are normally given 3 initial vaccinations at 3-4 week intervals, starting at 6 weeks, then on 9 weeks and 12 weeks. As an adult, your pet will require booster vaccines, which act as a "reminder" to the immune system to keep the levels of protection maintained to enable your pet to fend off disease. Your Vet will indicate which the best vaccination protocol for your pet is.

Deworming:

Why should I deworm my pet?

Regular deworming is essential for the continued health of your pet. Revolution is indicated against roundworms and heartworm in dogs, and roundworms and intestinal hookworm in cats.

Worms are internal parasites which can cause ill health to your pet. Some worm infestations can result in vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration. Other signs can include blood loss via the faeces, intestinal obstruction, pot-bellied appearance, and weight loss.

What is Zoonosis?

A Zoonosis is a disease of animals, which can be transmitted to man. Certain worms, which parasite your pets, can be transmitted to humans, and may be particularly dangerous for families with small children.

The larvae of certain worms can burrow into human skin that comes into contact with soil contaminated with infected faeces. The larvae of other worms can get "lost" in the human body, and lodge in certain organs, such as the eye.

How often should my pet be dewormed?

Adult dogs should be dewormed 4 times per year (every 3 months). Puppies should be dewormed more frequently, starting normally from 6 weeks and then thereafter. Your Vet will advise you on the best deworming schedule for your pet.

Bull terrier Love!

This booklet is intended as a guideline for you to provide some valuable information regarding certain pet care and general health issues. For medical advice always consult with your Vet.

Enjoy every moment with you Bull Terrier, give love and take care!



A MAN'S BEST FRIEND!

Notes:



Notes:



Owner



Mike & Maritza Els
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Your Pet's Medical Info:

Vaccination & Deworming

6 weeks

9 weeks

12 weeks

Deworming

