

Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog Dog Breed

Ratings :

Ease of Training

7/10

Intelligence

8/10

Shedding

5/10

Watchdog

7/10

Guard Dog

7/10

Popularity

2/10

Size

10/10

Agility

6/10

Good with Kids

10/10

Attributes

Life Expectancy

12-15 years

Litter Size

4-8 puppies, average 6 puppies

Group

Not Akc Recognized

Color

All colors and pattern acceptable with red and blue merle with white, chocolate or liver and white or any parti-color acceptable.

Hair Length

Short

Shedding

Moderate Shed

Size

Large, Extra Large : - **Male Height:** 24 inches (61 cm) - **Male Weight:** 100 pounds (47 kg) - **Female Height:** 22 inches (61 cm) - **Female Weight:** often less than 60 pounds

Required Living Area

The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is an inactive dog indoors so can adjust to both apartment and house life. They do need regular outside exercise and a large, securely fenced yard is the best possible option for the breed.

Breed Details

Overview

The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is one of the last remaining breeds that are typical of the original bulldogs from England that were used as "plantation dogs", guarding and watching these large tracts of land in the southern United States. While a descendent of bulldogs the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is different and separate from English Bulldogs and is not just a physical variation of another breed. These dogs exhibit all the [bulldog](#) features except in a more exaggerated form. They

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are taller and leggier than most [bulldog](#) breeds and are also more athletic and energetic than many of the traditional [bulldog](#) breeds. Despite the ongoing debate about this breed that has been developed by one family and from one particular stud dog, [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) lovers staunchly support the breed. They have been regularly infused with [bulldog](#) blood throughout the breed development although they are unique in both physical description as well as temperament. The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is a tall breed often measuring 24 inches at the shoulders. They have a good leg length and are powerful yet also lean and athletic in appearance. The hips are slightly narrower than the broad and deep chest giving the streamlined appearance. The legs are well boned and muscled and should be straight and parallel on the front and well bent at the hocks on the rear. The feet are large, cat like and well arched. The dewclaws on the front and back legs are always left on unless they become injured or there is some complication. The males and females of the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) are very different with males much larger, often up to twice as heavy as the females. Both tend to have the muscular bodies and broad [bulldog](#) heads but the females have a more feminine appearance that should be evident. The head is broad and typically [bulldog](#) in shape with a noticeable stop, short muzzle and prominent, large eyes. The eyes may be blue or brown or may be mismatched or spotted, with blue spotting in brown or vice versa. Many will have a merle or blue spot over the eye that is common in the breed. The coat is very short and thick with various colors and patterns seen within the breed. Merles are very common but solid colors are considered a fault. The lips are loose and rather long which makes the breed somewhat prone to drooling. The ears and tail of the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) are left natural and long, never docked. The ears are moderately long and triangular, set to the side of the head and folding over to approximately the lower jaw. The tail is long and tapered and carried parallel to the ground when the dog is in motion.

History

The original "Plantation Dogs" were historically used on the large southern plantations in the state of Georgia in the United States. These dogs were bulldogs and mastiff type local and European breeds that were brought in by the plantation owners to guard the slaves that were working on the plantation as well as protect the house from intruders and wild animals such as cougars, coyotes and wolves. After slavery was abolished the need for the old style of plantation dog decreased dramatically and only a few were left in the area, largely used as companion and protection dogs. The Lane family of Rebecca, Georgia in the Alapaha River Valley began breeding to retain the old plantation dog temperament and appearance. Lana Lou Lane is largely credited with establishing Circle K Kennels that made the applications to have the breed registered with the American Rare Breeds Association in 1986. There is considerable debate about the various lines and where breeding stock was obtained for the development of the kennel and breeding program. Ms. Lane passed away in 2001, at which time the kennel was sold. There are few records of the original breeding program, especially since the kennel was family run. There are now more breeders of this unique breed, although they are typically located within the same geographical area as the original breeder.

Character

As a rare breed of dog the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is not commonly found in most areas. They are reported be an excellent companion dog as well as a protector that will loyally and fiercely protect their family from any type of danger. Although they are a protective breed they are not considered to be aggressive and will not typically attack or protect unless they are provoked or are on their own territory. The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is a very trainable dog that is extremely intelligent, calm and accepting of family and pets. While they will chase and do have some prey instinct they can also be trained to accept cats and other dogs in the family. Typically the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) will be somewhat of a dominant type of dog so it is strongly recommended to have them spayed or neutered if not being used for breeding purposes and pair them with an opposite gender, non-dominant spayed or neutered companion dog. The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is great with children and has an amazing tolerance for kids of all ages. They are, however, highly protective of kids so it is important to introduce these dogs to friends and kid's playmates to avoid any misunderstand on the part of the dog. While a large and active dog the [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is very quiet and relaxed when in the house. They will usually find a quiet space beside their owner and simply watch what is going on, always vigilant and attentive to their environment and the needs of their family. The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) will bond very strongly with the family and needs to be able to keep people in sight. Although they can be outdoors in a well fenced and secure area in moderate climates they really do prefer to be part of the family. The breed enjoys going for walks and outings, although it is very important to have them well trained and keep them on a lead at all times. The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) will defend the owner from strange dogs that approach, often with very negative consequences so leash training, socialization and obedience training is essential if these dogs are to be taken out of a fenced area.

Health Care

The [Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldog](#) is from a very limited bloodline, all stemming from one kennel and one stud dog named Otto. There is, therefore, concern among breeders regarding genetic conditions that may occur with line Breeding and inbreeding. Careful monitoring of the rare breed has largely prevented this from becoming an issue, however there is a high percentage of the less than 200 purebred Alapaha Blue Blood Bulldogs that have an eye condition known as Entropion. This is a condition where the lower eyelid turns or rolls inward, resulting in eye irritations and possible blindness if not treated. Surgical procedures can correct this condition and, when caught early, there is no long-term damage to the

