



COLBY'S PINCHER 1896

Colby's Pincher

19.3 Health and well-being

The American Staffordshire Terrier should give the impression of great strength for his size, a well put-together dog, muscular, but agile and graceful, keenly alive to his surroundings. He should be stocky, not long-legged or racy in outline. Height and weight should be in proportion. A height of about 18 to 19 inches (46 to 48 cm) at shoulders for the male and 17 to 18 inches (43 to 46 cm) for the female is to be considered preferable.

American Staffordshire Terrier pups should not be bought weaned before they are 8–10 weeks old. Their life expectancy is generally 12 years with good care. Notable issues related to health and well being include:

19.3.1 Inherited disorders

- Congenital heart disease
- Elbow dysplasia
- Hip dysplasia
- Luxating patella
- Thyroid dysfunction
- Cerebellar ataxia



One of the earliest AKC Champion American Staffordshire Terriers.

19.3.2 Other disorders

The breed may be vulnerable to skin allergies, urinary tract infections (UTI), and autoimmune diseases. Spondylosis and osteoarthritis are common in older dogs.

19.4 Breed-specific legislation

Worldwide, the American Staffordshire Terrier has been subject to breed bans that target the Bull and Terrier family in response to well-publicized incidents involving pit bulls or similar dog breeds. This legislation ranges from outright bans on possession to restrictions and conditions of ownership.* [6] The appropriateness and effectiveness of breed-specific legislation in preventing dog-related fatalities and injuries is disputed.* [7]

- American Staffordshire Terriers
- Young American Staffordshire Terrier
- Dark grey American Staffordshire Terrier
- American Staffordshire Terriers have strong jaws

19.5 Recommended books

Listed by year of publication



American Staffordshire Terrier

- Ormsby, Clifford & Alberta. *The American Staffordshire Terrier*, 1956
- Nicholas, Anna Katherine. *Staffordshire Terriers: American Staffordshire Terrier and Staffordshire Bull Terrier*, 1991, 256 pages; ISBN 0-86622-637-0
- Foster, Sarah. *The American Staffordshire Terrier: Gamester and Guardian*, 1998, 139 pages; ISBN 0-87605-003-8
- Linzy, Jan. *American Staffordshire Terrier Champions, 1988-1995*, 1998, 84 pages; ISBN 1-55893-054-X
- Linzy, Jan. *American Staffordshire Terrier Champions, 1996-2001*, 2002, 84 pages; ISBN 1-55893-102-3
- Janish, Joseph. *American Staffordshire Terrier*, 2003, 155 pages; ISBN 1-59378-248-9

19.6 See also

- Staffordshire Bull Terrier
- American Pit Bull Terrier
- Bull Terrier

19.7 References

- [1] “FCI - Nomenclature des races” . Fci.be. Retrieved 2013-06-16.
- [2] AKC.org
- [3] “Get to Know the American Staffordshire Terrier” , 'The American Kennel Club', Retrieved 29 May 2014



American Staffordshire Terrier with cropped ears

- [4] American Kennel Club 2013 Dog Registration Statistics Historical Comparisons & Notable Trends, *The American Kennel Club*, Retrieved 29 May 2014
- [5] “American Staffordshire Terrier Page” . Akc.org. Retrieved 2013-06-16.
- [6] AVMA.org
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19.8 External links

- American Staffordshire Terrier - History, Traits and Temperament, Health



American Staffordshire Terrier female



Pup shortly after birth

Chapter 20

American Water Spaniel

The **American Water Spaniel**, (often abbreviated to **AWS**), is a breed of **spaniel** which is one of a small number of breeds originating in the United States. Developed in the state of **Wisconsin** during the 19th century from a number of other breeds, including the **Irish** and **English Water Spaniels**. The breed was saved by Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer, who set up the **breed club** and **standard**, and whose work led to recognition for the breed by the **United Kennel Club**, and later, the **American Kennel Club**. While they are the **state dog** of Wisconsin, they remain a rare breed.

They are medium-sized dog, and have a double layered coat, which comes in a variety of brown related shades. A versatile hunting dog, they are also suitable for apartment life due to work by breeders to develop a breed with an even temperament. The AWS may have been involved in the development of the **Boykin Spaniel**.

20.1 History



American Water Spaniels, pictured in 1913

Developed in the United States, the American Water Spaniel originated in the areas along the **Fox River** and its

tributary the Wolf River during the early 19th century. Hunters needed a dog that could operate in both land and water for a variety of game while being compact enough to be transported in a small rowboat and able to stand the native cold water temperatures.*[1] Breeds involved in the creation of the American Water Spaniel are thought to have included the English Water Spaniel, Irish Water Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever,*[1] native Indian Dogs, the Poodle,*[2] and either the Sussex Spaniel or a type of field spaniel.*[1]

The breed of dog created was known at the time as the American Brown Spaniel, which weighed around 40 pounds (18 kg). It had a thick curly coat which protected it from the cold temperatures of the water and winter, and was used in hunting waterfowl, Ruffed Grouse, Greater Prairie Chicken and a variety of fur-bearing animals.*[3]



An American Water Spaniel's coat is water resistant

Over the years however, the numbers of the breed began to dwindle due both to a reduction in the duck population through those valley areas, and because of a switch in hunting – from a means to gather food for survival to that of recreation. Additionally, following World War II,*[4] new types of dogs became available in Wisconsin such as setters, pointers and other spaniels, allowing additional specialization in hunting.*[3]

Dr. Fred J. Pfeifer, from New London, Wisconsin, set up Wolf River Kennels in order to save the breed. Numbers held by the kennel fluctuated but at times went up to 132 dogs.*[3] He advertised the dogs widely across the country, selling male dogs for \$25 and females dogs for \$20.*[2] Part of a sales pitch that Pfeifer mailed to prospective dog owners read, “The American Brown Spaniel is distinctively an American production. Hunters have known this type for years and it was through their efforts that this dog was propagated.... For years we have bred only selective stock, breeding for gameness, stability, courage, intelligence, and beauty. They are dogs to admire and trust under all conditions whether in the home circle or in the field with the outdoor man.”*[2]

Due to Pfeifer's work, the breed was recognized by the United Kennel Club (UKC) as the American Water Spaniel in 1920, and by the Field Dog Stud Book in 1938. Dr. Pfeifer's own dog, named “Curly Pfeifer” was the first American Water Spaniel to be registered with UKC.*[3] John Scofield of Missouri and Thomas Brogdan of Rush Lake, Wisconsin worked together with the American Water Spaniel Club (AWSC), gaining the breed recognition with the American Kennel Club (AKC) in 1940.*[4] Prior to recognition by the AKC, the breed had not been shown in the show ring before.*[5]

The breed has links to the **Boykin Spaniel**, and is thought to have been the main breed used to develop the Boykin. The differences between the Boykin and the AWS are negligible with some dog historians suggesting that the original Boykin, called “Dumpy”, who was found on the streets of **Spartanburg, South Carolina**, was actually an American Water Spaniel who had been misplaced in transit. However the breed clubs for the Boykin do not agree with this account.*[2]

The breed was made the **state dog** of Wisconsin in 1985.*[6] The American Water Spaniel remains a rare breed. During 1998 only 233 puppies were registered with the AKC, with an estimated 3,000 dogs being in existence mostly around the **Midwestern United States**,*[7] in particular in Wisconsin, **Minnesota** and **Michigan**.*[8] In 2010, the breed was ranked 143rd most popular breed in the United States, out of 167 breeds. This is a decrease since 2000, when the breed was ranked 125th.*[9] The dogs are not classified specifically as either retrievers or as spaniels and so may not compete in AKC field trials, but may compete in AKC hunt tests (spaniel and retriever tests) and retriever hunting tests sponsored by the AWSC, the breed club in the United States.*[7] The American Water Spaniel Field Association was set up in 1993 by breed enthusiasts supporting AKC Spaniel classification and looking to provide field training opportunities to owners of the breed.*[10] In a vote held of members of the AWSC in 1999, they chose to keep the breed unclassified.*[4]

20.2 Appearance



An AWS with a marcel pattern coat

The limited popularity of the American Water Spaniel restricted development, resulting in the breed being relatively unchanged since its origins in the 19th century. They are a medium-sized dog, with a curly liver, brown, or chocolate colored coat.*[1] The average height at the withers for the breed is 15–18 inches (38–46 cm), and their weight around 25–45 pounds (11–20 kg). They have similar features to the **Irish Water Spaniel**, but the Irish breed is larger at between 21–24 inches (53–61 cm) and weighing 55–65 pounds (25–29 kg).*[10] The coat of the American Water Spaniel can fall in two different patterns, either tightly curled or in the “marcel pattern” where the fur falls in waves. Working and show lines have not diverged as with some other breeds of spaniel, and both appear the same,*[10] with show dogs of this breed being rare.*[11]

The coat has a coarse outside layer which keeps water away and protects the dog from foliage such as briars. The inside layer provides insulation to keep the dog warm. The coat has an oily feel to it, which gives off a “doggy smell” .*[12] The breed standard specifies color of the eyes should harmonize with the color of the coat, and should never be yellow. The skull is broad, and carries long, wide ears.*[1] The tail is not typically docked.*[8]

20.3 Temperament



An AWS with a duck

In the field, the AWS is less exuberant than the [English Springer Spaniel](#), but it is as skilled in retrieval as [Labrador](#) or [Golden Retriever](#). It is versatile regardless of the type of terrain, and in the water it is not the fastest swimmer but has a high level of endurance.*[7] The breed is also good at [agility](#) and [flyball](#), with the first of the breed receiving a flyball championship title in 1993.*[12]

Members of the breed enjoy being the center of attention, and can be quite vocal at times. It is a one family dog, and will often bond with one particular individual. For many years the breed was “pack bred” , where they were allowed

to live in a group. Since these times, breeders have been working to breed even tempered dogs that are suitable for both hunting and family life.*[13]

The AWS has a mind of its own at times and reaches peak performance with the owner who is dedicated to teaching the dog just what is expected of it. The breed takes well to training, and especially excels at training that offers some variety rather than routine training drills.*[14] However, members of the breed can may have issues with food possessiveness.*[15] They can be stubborn, and mentally are slow to mature from puppyhood. Some lines of the breed still retain dominant and aggressive temperaments; other than these lines, the AWS gets on well with children and enjoys playing with them. Even though they were originally bred to hunt, due to their size, they are suitable for apartment living as long as they receive enough exercise.*[16]

20.4 Health

Pack breeding early in its development led to a level of genetic variation, so the hereditary conditions of more popular breeds are not common in the AWS. The breed however is known to suffer from eye issues including **cataracts** and **progressive retinal atrophy**.*[1] Inheritance is suspected in both conditions, with the average age of cataract onset at under one year old.*[17]

Additional concerns are **hypothyroidism**, allergies, epilepsy, diabetes and glandular disorders which may cause baldness.*[1] The hair loss occurs at around six months of age, affecting the neck, thighs and tail; however the frequency has been reduced through work conducted by the breed clubs.*[17] **Hip dysplasia** is seen in around 8.3% of the breed, according to surveys conducted by the **Orthopedic Foundation for Animals** over a twenty five year period between 1974 and 1999. This was one of the lower results of the sporting breeds, with **Greyhounds** coming lowest with 3.4%, and the related **Boykin Spaniel** coming in second highest at 47%. There was no evidence of **elbow dysplasia** found.*[18] The breed has an average life span of 10–13 years.*[15]*[19]

20.5 References

Specific

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- [2] Smith (2002): p. 21
- [3] Spiotta-DiMare (1999): p. 31
- [4] Willging, Robert C. (2011). *History Afield: Stories from the Golden Age of Wisconsin Sporting Life*. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Historical Society Press. pp. 94–95. ISBN 978-0-87020-429-6.
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- [7] Spiotta-DiMare (1999): p. 32
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- [11] Smith (2002): p. 107
- [12] Spiotta-DiMare (1999): p. 37
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- [15] Smith (2002): p. 106

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- [17] Gough, Alex (2004). *Breed Predispositions to Disease in Dogs and Cats*. Oxford, UK ; Ames, Iowa, USA: Blackwell Pub. pp. 1980–1981. ISBN 978-1-4051-0748-8.
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- [19] Palika, Liz (2007). *The Howell Book of Dogs: The Definitive Reference to 300 Breeds and Varieties*. Hoboken, N.J: Wiley. p. 131. ISBN 978-0-470-00921-5.

General

- Smith, Steve (2002). *The Encyclopedia of North American Sporting Dogs*. Minocqua, Wis.: Willow Creek Press. ISBN 978-1-57223-501-4.
- Spiotta-DiMare, Loren (1999). *The Sporting Spaniel Handbook*. Hauppauge, N.Y.: Barron's. ISBN 978-0-7641-0884-6.

20.6 External links

- American Water Spaniel at DMOZ

Chapter 21

Anatolian Shepherd

The **Anatolian Shepherd Dog** (Turkish: *Anadolu çoban köpeği*) is a breed of dog which originated in Anatolia (central Turkey) and was further developed as a breed in America. * [1] It is rugged, large and very strong; with superior sight and hearing allowing it to protect livestock. With its high speed and agility it is able to run down a predator with great efficiency. * [2] * [3] American Kennel Club classifies as working dog, The Kennel Club classifies as shepherd dog and Fédération Cynologique Internationale classifies as molossus/mountain dog #331 (group 2 part 2.2)

21.1 History

The Karabaş (Blackhead) is descended from ancient livestock guardian dog types that migrated with the transhumance, guarding flocks of sheep from wolves, bears, lions, tigers, leopards, jackals, and even cheetahs. * [4] It is probable that dogs of this type existed 6,000 years ago in what is now Turkey. * [5] Anatolian Shepherd Dogs are members of a very old breed, probably descended from powerful hunting dogs from Mesopotamia. * [6] The breed was developed over time to meet a specific set of circumstances. The most formative were climate (very hot, dry summers and very cold winters), lifestyle (sedentary, semi-nomadic and nomadic) and duties (guarding flocks moving great distances on the Central Anatolian Plateau).

In the 1970s, breeders in the West became interested in these dogs and began developing the landrace natural breeds as modern breeds by documenting their descent from particular ancestors and writing breed standards. The Anatolian Shepherd Dog was imported from central Turkey into the United Kingdom by author and archaeologist Charmian Hussey. * [7] Although the first pair of dogs brought in by Roger Fanti Sr. were Karabash (aka Kangal) dogs, other types of dogs were brought in later and cross bred under the definition of an Anatolian Shepherd dog. Many Turkish breeders believe that the Anatolian Shepherd Dog is a cross of the Kangal dog and the Akbash dog.

21.2 Characteristics

21.2.1 Appearance

The Anatolian Shepherd dog is a muscular breed. They have thick necks, broad heads, and sturdy bodies. Their lips are tight to their muzzle and they have triangular drop ears. Males stand 660 to 790 mm (26 to 31 inches) tall. Females are between 680 to 760 mm (27 to 30 inches) tall. They weigh between 40 and 70 kg (90 and 150 pounds), with females on the smaller side and males on the larger side. The coat may be any colour, although most common are white cream, “sesame,” and white with large coloured spots that do not cover more than 30% of the body. Known as *piebald*, these colours may or may not be accompanied by a black mask and/or ears.

They have a thick double coat that is somewhat wiry, and needs to be brushed 1-2 times a week in warm weather due to excessive shedding. They have very thick hair on their neck to protect their throat. They are seen with docked as well as intact tails. They are a naturally thin animal with a large rib cage and small stomach. They look as if they are heavier than they actually are, due to the thick coat.



Anatolian Shepherds are still used to guard livestock. This dog is guarding a goat herd in rural USA.

21.2.2 Temperament

The Anatolian Shepherd dog was developed to be independent and forceful, responsible for guarding its master's flocks without human assistance or direction. These traits make it challenging as a pet; owners of dogs of this breed must **socialize** the dogs to turn them into appropriate companions. They are intelligent and can learn quickly but might choose not to obey.

According to Turkish shepherds, three Anatolian Shepherd Dogs are capable of overcoming a pack of wolves and injuring one or two of them. These dogs like to roam, as they were bred to travel with their herd and to leave the herd to go hunt for predators before the predators could attack the flock. Therefore it is recommended to micro-chip and tag pets.

This breed is not recommended for living in small quarters. They do well with other animals, including cats if they are introduced while still a puppy and have their own space. They mature between 18–30 months. Both puppies and adults seem to have little interest in fetching. Rather, they prefer to run and sometimes swim.

21.2.3 Breed

There is some discussion about whether the Anatolian Shepherd is a distinct breed, or a general name for different types of shepherd dogs in Anatolia that look alike (such as the Kangal, which is used as a synonym for the Anatolian Shepherd and has the same 'Blackhead' -karabas- nickname). This view accepts the name Anatolian Shepherd as a general name for breeds such as the **Kangal dog**, **Akbash dog** and the **Aksaray Malaklisi dog**. Recognition of the Kangal as a different breed than the Anatolian Shepherd was retracted in Australia.

21.3 Health



Anatolian shepherds playing with an Alaskan malamute and a huskamute

21.3.1 Life span

There appears to be only one health survey of Anatolian Shepherds, ^[8] done in 2004 by the UK Kennel Club. ^[9] The median life span for the 23 deceased dogs (a small sample size) in the survey was 10.75 years. This is 3–4 years longer than other breeds of their size, which have median longevity of 6–8 years. ^[10] The leading causes of death of the dogs in the survey were cancer (22%), “combinations” (17%), cardiac (13%), and old age (13%).

21.3.2 Health issues

Based on a small sample of 24 still-living dogs, the most common health issues cited by owners were dermatologic, musculoskeletal, and lipomas. ^[9] Entropion and canine hip dysplasia are sometimes seen in the breed. Eyes and hips

should be tested before breeding.*[11]

21.4 Use in conservation

Anatolian Shepherd dogs are used by Dr Laurie Marker of the **Cheetah Conservation Fund** in their ongoing efforts to prevent cheetahs which have attacked livestock being killed by farmers.

These dogs are bred and then given to the farmers to use in protecting and guarding their livestock from cheetah attacks. The dogs are an effective, non-lethal discouragement that prevents the cheetahs from taking livestock. The incentive for farmers to preemptively shoot the cheetahs is thus removed, and the cheetahs then concentrate their hunting on wild game.*[12]

21.5 Kangal/Anatolian Shepherd

The UK Kennel Club has announced it is to recognise the Kangal Dog as a breed with effect from July 2013. It also stated that dogs currently registered as Anatolian Shepherd Dogs may be eligible (where appropriate) to be recorded as Turkish Kangal Dogs instead.*[13]*[14]

As of 1 January 2012, the Australian National Kennel Council no longer recognises the ANKC Kangal as being a separate breed from the ANKC Anatolian Shepherd.*[15]

21.6 Famous Anatolian Shepherd Dogs

In fiction

- Bart, from *Kate and Leopold*
- Butch, from *Cats & Dogs* and *Cats & Dogs: The Revenge of Kitty Galore*
- Corky, from *Road Trip*
- Marlowe, from *Simon & Simon*
- Sam, from *Shooter*

Other

- Haatchi, a three-legged Anatolian Shepherd who has formed a special bond with Owen, a 7 year-old boy suffering from **Schwartz-Jampel syndrome**. Haatchi and Owen were the winners in the “Friends for Life” category at **Crufts** in 2013.*[16]*[17] Haatchi was also awarded The Braveheart Honour in the ceremony of **The British Animal Honours** in April 2013 (*Haatchi the dog*), and an Endal Medal.*[18]

21.7 See also

- Kangal Dog
- Akbash Dog
- Aksaray Malaklisi dog
- Livestock guardian dog

21.8 References

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- [4] Meet the dog that thinks there's nothing sweeter than a cheetah mailonsunday.co.uk.
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- [12] Cheetah Conservation
- [13] "Recognition of the Turkish Kangal dog" . Kennel Club. Retrieved 4 October 2012.
- [14] "KC to recognise the Turkish Kangal Dog" . Dog World. Retrieved 4 October 2012.
- [15] "Anatolian Shepherd Dog / Kangal Dog" . *Australian National Kennel Council*. Retrieved March 2012.
- [16] BBC Friends for Life
- [17] Crufts 2013, Friends for Life
- [18] Dogs Today Magazine

21.9 External links

- Understanding the Anatolian Shepherd Dog: The Protective Behavior of the Working Anatolian ([archive link](#))
- Viewpoint on the Anatolian, Kangal and Akbash breed debate
- Making Anatolians into Kangal Dogs - the Australian Experience and outcome
- ASDCV - The Official Club for Turkish Çoban Köpeği in Australia
- Cynology Federation Of Turkey (KIF) Breed Standard for the Kangal Dog Of Turkey 2011
- Cynology Federation Of Turkey (KIF)
- Ankara Kangal Derneği (ANKADER)

Chapter 22

Andalusian Hound

The **Andalusian hound** (Spanish: *podenco andaluz*) is a dog breed originating in Spain, especially Andalusia. These dogs are similar to other Iberian breeds such as the **Ibizan Hound**, the **Portuguese Podengo**, the **Podenco Canario** and the **Maneto**. In the Iberian Peninsula there are cave paintings representing dogs with a strong resemblance to these races. Dogs very similar to these, including the **Cirneco dell'Etna** and **Pharaoh Hound**, have been bred in much of the **Mediterranean basin** since ancient times. Despite the widespread belief that the podencos were introduced into Spain some 3,000 years ago by the **Phoenicians**, recent genetic studies have concluded that these dogs actually have a close genetic relationship with other European hunting dogs and are no more “primitive” than the others.*[1][2]

22.1 Standardization and recognition

Despite being a native ancient breed, it was not until 1990 that it entered the world of official **cynology** with the formation of a breed club to promote the development of breed standards. Phillipe Bloque-Rentón and colleagues at the **University of Córdoba's veterinary medicine** faculty undertook the research work required to specify the breed; their study, presented at the second *Simposium de las razas caninas españolas* (Spanish dog breeds symposium) in 1992, was recognized by *Real Sociedad Canina de España* (Royal Spanish Dog Society, RSCE) in April of that year as a defining breed standard. In Spain, Andalusian hounds were included within **Group V - Spitz and Primitive Types**, under Section 7, **Primitive type - Hunting dogs**. However, the breed is recognized neither by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** (FCI) nor by any other international **dog breeds association**, due to the large number of matches with the **Portuguese Podengo** standard —a fact which casts doubt on its claim to be regarded as a separate breed.

22.2 Varieties

As in the Portuguese Podengo, the Andalusian Hound comes in three sizes (large, medium and small) and with three types of coat (wire-haired, long-haired and smooth). This combination of factors can result in nine different varieties. There is also a dwarf or basset variety derived from a medium-sized short-haired Andalusian Hound —called **Maneto** from its short, stout legs —which the **RSCE** has provisionally accepted as a distinct breed.

22.3 Breed features

Andalusian Podencos, like other hounds, have excellent sight, hearing and smell, which makes them good hunters, often employed for hunting **rabbits**. Andalusians and **mastiffs** form the heart of the *rehalas* (teams of 20 to 24 hunting dogs) of central and southern parts of the **Iberian Peninsula**; medium and smaller dogs search out **deer** or **wild boar**, whilst the larger hounds are used for attacking the prey.

One of the most typical functions of the large Andalusian hound was that of the so-called *quitaor*<ref name="quitaor">Quitaor is the **dialectal Andalusian** word corresponding to the **Castilian Spanish** *quitador*. Hunting dogs with this role were trained not to eat or tear apart their prey.</ref> accompanying the **Spanish greyhound** *colleras** [3] during hare hunt-



Andalusian hound (front-side)

ing. The *quitaor* 's job consisted primarily of flushing out the hares from their home or hiding place and killing them; then, together with the greyhounds, retrieving them for the owner. In Andalusian farmhouses the larger hounds were used as watchdogs, and the smaller hounds were used to kill rodents.

22.4 References

- [1] Dog Genome Project at the National Human Genome Research Institute. Accessed 6 January 2015.
- [2] H.G. Parker et al., Genetic structure of the purebred domestic dog, *Science*, May 21, 2004.
- [3] According to the authoritative *Diccionario de la lengua española*, in Andalusian Spanish the word *collera* is defined as *Pareja de ciertos animales*, as in *Una collera de pavos* (“a certain pair of animals, such as a pair of turkeys”). In hunting, the partners do not have to be a male and a female, although the meaning of *collera* is usually that of a mated pair.

22.5 External links

- *Club Nacional del Podenzo Aldaluz*, the Spanish national Andalusian hound club

Chapter 23

Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie

The **Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie** is a medium-sized **breed** of **dog** used in **hunting** as a **scenthound**, usually in packs. It is one of the **Anglo-French hound** breeds which were created by crossing French scenthounds with English (Anglo) **foxhounds**. The name *Petite Vénerie* does not mean that dogs of the breed are *petite* or small, but rather that it is used to hunt small game.

23.1 History and use

The Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie was created from crosses of older Anglo-French hounds with Harrier (Beagle) and **Poitevin**, and also with the **Petit Gascon-Saintongeais** and the **Petit bleu de Gascogne**. The French hunting hounds have a very long history, with named local types being recorded in the 16th century. Unlike the larger hounds, the Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie was not intended for hunting large game. It was primarily used in the *Chasse-à-Tir*, where the pack (or sometimes an individual dog) circles the game animal and chases it back towards the waiting hunter.*[1] Before 1978 the breed was called the Petit Anglo-Français, as it is the smallest of the Anglo-French hounds.

The breed is recognised in its country of origin by the Société Centrale Canine (French Kennel Club)* [2] and internationally in 1983 by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** in Group 6, Scenthounds. In France it is bred and kept primarily as a hunting dog, not as a **pet** or **showdog**. The breed has been exported to North America, where it is recognised by the **United Kennel Club** in its **Scenthound Group**. It is also registered by numerous minor registries and internet dog registry businesses, and is promoted as a **rare breed** for those seeking a unique pet. In Italy the breed has been used to hunt wild boar in the mountains of Liguria, giving a good account of itself.

23.2 Health and temperament

Because these are active hunting dogs that are normally kept in packs in rural areas, they may not be suitable for city or family living. No documented health problems, but the drop ears should be checked regularly, as the “warm moist environment under the drooping ear flap is perfect for fungal or bacterial growth.”*[3]

23.3 Similar names and related breeds

The name *Anglo-Français de Moyen Vénerie* is sometimes seen in North America, although no such breed is listed with the French Kennel Club or with the Fédération Cynologique Internationale. It is listed with various minor kennel clubs in the United States, possibly through misunderstanding that the name *Petite Vénerie* refers to small *game* not a small *dog*, and, when the American clubs noticed that the *Petite Vénerie* was a medium to large sized dog, renamed it *Moyen Vénerie*.

Medium to large sized (moyen) French hounds include the **Ariégeois**, **Beagle-Harrier**, **Chien d'Artois**, **Porcelaine**, **Petit Bleu de Gascogne**, **Gascon saintongeais**, and the rough coated **Briquet griffon vendéen**, **Griffon Bleu de Gascogne**, **Griffon fauve de Bretagne**, and the **Griffon nivernais**.

Large French hounds used for hunting “medium sized” and large game include the Poitevin, Billy, Français tricolore, Français blanc et noir, Français blanc et orange, Grand anglo-français tricolore, Grand anglo-français blanc et noir, Grand anglo-français blanc et orange, Grand Bleu de Gascogne, Gascon saintongeois, Grand Gascon saintongeois, and Grand griffon vendéen.

23.4 See also

- Dog terminology
- Hunting dog
- Anglo-Français and Français (hound)

23.5 References

- [1] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 87. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [2] Société Centrale Canine, Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie
- [3] Dogs, the Ultimate Care Guide, By Matthew Hoffman, pg 412, Rodale Books, 19 May 2000, ISBN 1-57954-244-1

23.6 External links

- DMOZ links to clubs and information about the Anglo-Français de Petite Vénerie
- Anglo Francais in Italy
- splendid specimen of Petit Anglo Francais

Chapter 24

Appenzeller Sennenhund

The **Appenzeller Sennenhund** is a medium-size **breed** of dog, one of the four regional breeds of **Sennenhund**-type dogs from the **Swiss Alps**. The name Sennenhund refers to people called *Senn*, herders in the **Appenzell** region of Switzerland.

24.1 Appearance

The Appenzeller Sennenhund is a medium-sized **mountain dog**, 18.5-23 ins (47–58 cm) at the **withers** and weighing 49-70 lbs (22–32 kg). Like the other Sennenhunds, the Appenzeller Sennenhund has a heavy, **molosser**-like build and a distinctive tricolour coat. The breed's ears are small and triangular, set high and hanging down against the dog's cheeks, similar to a **button ear**. **Faults** in the breed's appearance include wall eye, kinked tail, a **single coat**, and a coat that is not tricolour.*[1]

24.1.1 Four breeds of Sennenhund

The four breeds of Sennenhund, with the original breed name followed by the most popular English version of the breed name.

- **Grosser Schweizer Sennenhund**, Greater Swiss Mountain Dog
- **Berner Sennenhund**, Bernese Mountain Dog
- **Appenzeller Sennenhund**, Appenzeller
- **Entlebucher Sennenhund**, Entlebucher Mountain Dog

24.2 History and purpose

The Appenzeller Sennenhund is descended from the general **Sennenhund** type which may have existed in antiquity, or descended from “cattle dogs left there by the Romans”, *[1] but the first breed club for the breed was founded and the **stud book** for the breed started in 1906 by **Albert Heim** and others, who wrote the first **breed standard** in 1916. An early reference to the breed's predecessors was made in an 1853 book, “Tierleben der Alpenwelt” (Animal Life in the Alps), referring to dogs in the Appenzell region. The Appenzeller Sennenhund was only recognised internationally as a separate breed in 1989.*[2]

The Appenzeller Sennenhund was originally kept primarily as a cattle herding dog, and a **flock guardian**. It was also used as a **draft dog**, and general **farm dog**. The breed also was known for its affinity to both herd and guard with such devotion that they would give their life to protect their charge. Today the breed is primarily kept as a companion, and excels in agility/flyball competitions, **obedience competitions** and **Schutzhund**. They are also still used in many places as working cattle dogs even now. They are highly intelligent, and learn quickly.

24.3 Temperament

As with all medium to large, very active working dogs, the Appenzeller Sennenhund should be well socialized early in life with other dogs and people and provided with regular activity and training if they are to be safely kept as a pet. If trained properly, they bond closely with their owners and like to seek for attention. As a result of careful regulated breeding, the Appenzeller breed, as a whole, though individual genetic lines vary, is an extremely healthy breed. Especially for a dog of its size and weight. The breed, in general, is known to have a lifespan, on average, of 13–17 years.

According to the breed standard, the Appenzeller Sennenhund are lively, high spirited, athletic and suspicious of strangers.* [3] Due to his large size and high energy levels, the Appenzeller Sennenhund is not recommended as an apartment dog.* [4]

24.4 Kennel club recognition

The breed is recognised with the Swiss breed standard under the name Appenzeller Sennenhund, translated into English as Appenzell Cattle Dog, by the *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* in Group 2 Pinscher and Schnauzer-Molossoid breeds- Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs and other breeds, Section 3 Swiss Mountain and Cattle Dogs. The breed is also recognised in the United States by the *United Kennel Club* in their *Guardian Dog Group* under the name *Appenzeller*, and is listed as a breed in the *Foundation Stock Service* by the *American Kennel Club* with the name *Appenzeller Sennenhunde*. The breed is not currently recognised by *The Kennel Club* or the other major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world, although it is also registered by small clubs and internet-based breed registries, and is promoted in North America as a *rare breed* for puppy buyers seeking a unique *pet*.

24.5 See also

- Canine terminology
- Mountain dog

24.6 References

- [1] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 88. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [2] “Appenzell Cattle Dog (in English)”. Archived from the original on 5 Feb 2007. Retrieved 28 Oct 2014.
- [3] “Appenzell Cattle Dog (Appenzeller Sennenhund)”. *Fédération Cynologique Internationale*. May 5, 2003. Archived from the original on 14 May 2011. Retrieved April 4, 2011.
- [4] “Appenzeller Mountain Dog Temperament - What's Good About 'Em, What's Bad About 'Em” . Your Purebred Puppy. Retrieved 19 March 2012.

24.7 External links

- Genetics of tricolour coats, KG
- DMOZ links to more information about Appenzeller Sennenhund

Chapter 25

Ariege Pointer

The **Braque de l'Ariège**, translated into English as the *Ariege Pointing Dog* or *Ariege Pointer*, is a breed of dog, a French hunting dog of pointing gun dog type. The breed is kept primarily as a hunting dog, not as a pet or showdog.

25.1 Appearance

The breed is a normally proportioned dog with drop ears. The tail is traditionally docked. The coat is short and primarily white, speckled with larger patches of colours described as orange, liver, or chestnut on the head and ears. Size is about 60–67 centimetres (24–26 in) in height at the withers. Dogs of the breed should appear powerful but without excessive heaviness, robust and of strong. ^[1]

25.2 History and use

The dog type used by hunters in the Ariege region of the Pyrenees were said to be descended from dogs that were crosses of Perdigueiro de Burgos and the Bracco Italiano. ^[2] The breed was developed in the 20th century by Braque Saint-Germain and Braque Francais with the local dogs, to give them more lightness and activity. During World War II, the breed almost disappeared.

In 1990 a team of breeders decided to devote themselves to the Braque de l' Ariège's survival. In particular we have Mr. Alain Deteix to thank for the survival of the breed. He headed that team of breeders and wholeheartedly devoted himself to the revival of part of France's National heritage. ^[3]

The Braque de l' Ariège is well suited to hunting wild hare and partridge. ^[3] The breed is robust and very energetic, with an excellent sense of smell, and is a skilled retriever ^[4] suitable for all kinds of hunting.

25.2.1 Temperament

The Braque de l' Ariège is quick and energetic. It is also very independent so needs regular training and activity. ^[1] It also needs regular brushing.

25.3 Recognition

The Braque de l' Ariège is recognised under that name in its country of origin, and recognised internationally under the same name. It is also recognised as the Braque de l' Ariège by the United Kennel Club in the US. It may be recognised under its original name, the English translation *Ariege Pointing Dog* or other various translations of the name by other minor kennel clubs, hunting clubs, or internet dog registry businesses. Outside its country of origin it is promoted as a rare breed for those seeking a unique pet.

25.4 References

- [1] Fédération Cynologique Internationale (1996-01-24). “[ARIEGE POINTING DOG, Breed standard](#)” . 07.08.1998. Fédération Cynologique Internationale. Archived from the original on 22 June 2007. Retrieved 2007-06-24.
- [2] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 144. ISBN 0-87605-624-9. Lay summary.
- [3] Arthus-Bertrand, Yann (1993). *Dogs*. Cassel & Co. p. 270. ISBN 0-304-35630-1.
- [4] The Furry Critter Network. “[Ariege pointer](#)” . The Furry Critter Network. Archived from the original on 30 June 2007. Retrieved 2007-06-24.

25.5 External links

- [Ariege Pointer at DMOZ](#)
- [Club du Braque de l'ariège](#) - in french

Chapter 26

Ariegeois

For the “Ariègeois Pony” , please see [Mérens horse](#)

The **Ariegeois** is a breed of dog from the *département* of Ariège in the Midi-Pyrénées region of southern France. It is a medium-sized pack-hunting *scenthound* deriving from crossing of [Grand Bleu de Gascogne](#) and [Grand Gascon Saintongeois](#) hounds with local [Briquet](#) dogs. ^[1] It is used both as a *courser* and for driving game to waiting guns. While most successful with hares, it is also used for hunting deer and boar. ^[2] It is distinguished by its friendly nature with other hounds and affection for human companions.

This breed originated in France in 1912, making it a fairly new breed. It is not yet well known outside of its own region. The breed is registered with the [Fédération Cynologique Internationale](#).

26.1 Characteristics

The Ariegeois normally weighs approximately 28–30 kg. Males should stand 52–58 cm tall, and females 50–56 cm. The coat is smooth and short, white with clearly defined black markings; it is sometimes mottled, and there may be tan points at the head. The head of the dog is lean and elongated. There are no wrinkles. The eyes are dark and gentle. The ears are very soft and medium-length. The muzzle is of medium length, and the nose is black. The neck is slender and arched slightly, to the chest which is narrow and deep. The ribs are well-sprung with a strong, sloping back. It should have straight forelegs and strong, powerful hindlegs. The feet are hard and foxlike. The tail is slightly curved.

Overall, the Ariegeois is a talented *scenthound*, and affectionate and serene in the home. The Ariegeois is now being bred in Italy and used to hunt wild boar, performing well in this endeavour under Italian conditions.

26.2 References

- [1] “Ariegeois” . United Kennel Club Inc. Retrieved July 2011.
- [2] “Standard de l'Ariegeois” (in French). Club du Bleu de Gascogne. Retrieved July 2011.

26.3 External links

- [Club du bleu de gascogne, du gascon saintongeois et de l'ariégeois \(in french\)](#)
- [Continental Kennel Club standard](#)
- [A pack of Ariegeois in pursuit](#)
- [Ariegeois in Italy](#)

Chapter 27

Armant (dog)

Armant (also known as **Egyptian Sheepdog**) is a medium-sized breed of herding dog.

27.1 History

Armants originate from **Egypt** and were originally used as **guard dogs**.^{*[1]} It is believed to be a descendant of **European** dogs, that were introduced by **Napoleon's** troops, crossed with **Briards**. They are named after the town of **Armant** in Egypt. The breed's fearlessness when confronted by predators as well as its loyalty see them put to use in Egypt as guard dogs.^{*[2]*[3]}

27.2 Description

A typical dog is 21 and 23 inches (53 and 58 cm) at the withers and weighs between 50 and 65 pounds (23 and 29 kg). It has a large head, small eyes and a deep, broad chest. The ears differ in each one and there is no standard concerning the ears (they may be erect or drooped). Armants can be of multiple colours, the most common of which are the black, black and tan, gray and gray-yellow variations.^{*[2]} Armants are a very agile breed. The breed is very obedient and quite protective of its territory, which it will fearlessly defend.^{*[1]}

27.3 Temperament

Armants are good working dogs with a fearless and loyal temperament. They generally respond well to training but require a firm owner to accomplish this. They bond well with other animals and are very good with children.

27.4 Health

The average lifespan of an Armant is 13 years, which is typical for a medium-sized breed.^{*[4]} The breed is susceptible to **hip dysplasia** and **osteocondritis dissecans**.

27.5 Influence

It is theorised that due to the similarities between the breeds, the Armant played a part in the breeding of the **Bearded Collie**.^{*[5]} The breed has remained in use in Egypt and the dogs are still used as guard dogs and for herding.

27.6 Present day

The present-day Armant primarily originates from France and Holland. The breed is unrecognised by the major kennel clubs, including the [American Kennel Club](#) and [The Kennel Club](#), however it is recognised by some smaller associations, such the Continental Kennel Club.*[\[2\]](#)

27.7 References

- [1] [“Armant”](#) . Central Pets. Retrieved 2008-08-08.
- [2] [“Armant”](#) . Continental Kennel Club. Retrieved 2008-08-08.
- [3] [“Egyptian Sheepdog - Armant”](#) . Hunde Guiden. Archived from the original on 26 August 2008. Retrieved 2008-08-08.
- [4] Dr. Kelly M. Cassidy. [“Weight and Lifespan”](#) . Archived from the original on 28 August 2008. Retrieved 2008-08-08.
- [5] Short, Glenn D. (1996). [“Early History of the Bearded Collie”](#) . Beardie.net. Archived from the original on 23 June 2008. Retrieved 2008-08-08.

Chapter 28

Armenian Gampr dog

Armenian Gampr (Armenian: գամփր *gamp' r*) is a breed of livestock guardian dog native to the Armenian Highlands. The Armenian Gampr was bred by local people using primitive selection. Though not recognized by notable kennel clubs or fancier organizations such as a selective, pedigree dog breed, they are a distinct landrace,* [1] which has been the subject of intense genetic research.

28.1 History

The exact time of Gampr domestication is not known with precision.

28.2 Appearance

The modern Gampr has changed little within the history of its existence in Armenian Highlands. It is one of few natural breeds not subjected to hard selection by phenotype. They preserved the genetic variation that other dog breeds had initially. This genetic variation was promoted by spontaneous and, in some cases, intentional periodic matings with locally indigenous wolves (still present). Gampr's differ by their vital capacity, independence, mind, strong self-preservation instinct, ability of the trustworthy defense and protection of livestock, and exclusive friendliness to humans.* [1]

This mountain dog's head is large, well-outlined and well-developed but lacks prominent cheekbones. The back is wide, straight, muscular and strong. At the withers, the height in male dogs is 65 centimetres (26 in) or more, and in female dogs is 62 centimetres (24 in) or more. Weight corresponds to the total size of the dog, and usually varies from 45 to 60 kilograms (99 to 132 lb).

The Armenian Gampr has a well-developed undercoat, in order to protect it under harsh conditions. Depending upon the coat length, there are two types: long-haired, with long top hairs, and short-haired, with dense, relatively short hair. A brown or piebald coat is undesirable according to the breed standard.

28.3 Character and behavior

Gampr dogs are not trained, instead performing the necessary functions naturally. The Armenian word “Gampr” means “watchdog”, but the same breed may instead be called a “gelkheht” (from “gel” - “wolf” and “khekhtel” - “to choke”) if it is predisposed to be used as a wolfhound; a bear-hunting dog is known as “archashoon” (“bear-dog”); an avalanche dog is named “potorkashoon” , and a shepherd dog is named “hovvashoon” . The Gampr's are very tied to people, especially those dogs that live in human houses, because they feel themselves a family or pack member.* [2]

28.4 Kennel club recognition

The Armenian Gampr is not recognized by any of the major kennel clubs or other fancier organisations around the world.*[3]

In April 2011, a new organisation called the International Kennel Union (IKU), but acts in 17 countries, including Spain, Bulgaria, Greece, Armenia, Georgia, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and others,*[4] officially recognized the Armenian Gampr as Armenia's national dog breed.*[5]*[6]

28.5 Breeding



Armenian Gampr Postage Stamp

In Armenia Gampr dogs are bred by “Gampr”, Tiknapah”, Aralez” and “Aspar” Clubs, as well as “Amasia” Kennel”[7] that carry on the breeding to preserve the phenotype and working traits of Gampr dogs.

Only dogs without any inclusions of non-Gampr (*i.e.* CAO, Alabai, Kochee etc.) bloodlines shall be bred as Gampr, in order to keep the breed pure. There are two strains of gampr, the palace guardian type and the livestock type. The livestock type tends to be smaller, tireless, and slightly more volatile. The palace guardians are generally taller, more square-built, and fairly congenial but still very protective. They have a tendency to be more sedentary, and to stay