

# Dog Breeds - Volume 2

A Wikipedia Compilation  
by  
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# Chapter 1

## Broholmer

The **Broholmer**, also called the **Danish Mastiff**, is a large molosser breed of dog from Denmark, recognized by the Danish Kennel Club and the Fédération Cynologique Internationale. It has been employed as a guard dog in the homes of the wealthy. The breed's numbers dwindled severely during WWII, but the dog made a successful return in the 1970s.

### 1.1 Description



The Denmark Broholmer is a dog that strongly resembles a mastiff. It is large and powerful, with a loud, impressive bark and dominant walk. A well trained Broholmer should be calm, good tempered, and friendly, yet watchful towards strangers. Females stand about 27.5 inches (70 cm) and weigh in at 90–130 lbs (41–59 kg). Males stand about 29.5 inches (75 cm) and weigh in at 110–150 lbs (51–69 kg). The body is build square and rectangular with a large and massive head. The width and length of the skull and the length of the nose should be of equal length. The head is



*Female Broholmer running next a bike.*

generally not carried very high. The coat is short and harsh, and the color can be light or brownish yellow, or black. Some white markings on the coat are permitted, and a black mask may be found. The average life span is around 7–12 years.

## 1.2 Historical note

The Broholmer breed was generated from a cross between English Mastiffs and local dogs in Germany, and was named after Sehested of Broholm, a game-keeper who lived in the 18th century. During the Second World War, the Broholmer became a victim of the strife and almost went extinct, but was saved by a group of Danish enthusiasts after isolated members were found in the 1970s. King Frederick VII and his consort, Countess Danner were owners of several Broholmers and one of their portraits depicts them with one of their dogs. The breed was established in the early 19th century and was moderately popular, especially as a guard dog in the homes of wealthy Danes. The Breed was imported to the UK in 2009 with a view to being put on the UK kennel clubs import list.\*[1]

## 1.3 References

[1] Cunliffe, Juliette (2004) [1999]. *The Encyclopedia of Dog Breeds*. Parragon Publishing. p. 299.

## 1.4 External links

- Broholmer at DMOZ



*Head study of a Broholmer*

## Chapter 2

# Bruno Jura Hound

The **Bruno Jura hound** is a domestic dog, developed in the Middle Ages for hunting in the Jura Mountains on the Swiss-French border.

They are found in a variety of colors and have a broad head and heavy wrinkles, which differentiate them from the other Swiss hounds. It is known for hunting fox, hare, and sometimes even small deer. The Bruno Jura Hound is a skilled scent follower and is capable of following the slightest trace of a scent over the rough terrain of the Jura mountains. It needs firm handling if kept solely for companionship.

Its size is similar to that of the **Schweizer Laufhund**, but it differs in the broadness of its head. It is related to the **Bloodhound**. The life expectancy of Bruno Jura hound is 12–13 years. An adult hound can weigh anywhere from 34 to 44 pounds (15.5–20 kg) and is from usually 17 to 23 inches (43–58 cm) tall.

Also called the Jura Laufhund, this dog is an excellent hunter of fox, hare, and small deer. Closely related to the St. Hubert Jura Hound, its head resembles the neighboring French hounds from which it descends. Not common as a companion, the Bruno Jura Hound needs specialized training if it is to be kept for this purpose. Coming in a variety of colors, the Jura Hound was developed in the Jura Mountains in the Swiss-French border. Its rich coloring, broad head, and heavy wrinkles differentiate this dog from other mountain hounds.

## 2.1 Types

### 2.1.1 Saint Hubert

Common belief is that this kind of dog is a descendant of the French Chien Saint Hubert. It is known for hunting fox, hare, boar. Its size is smaller to that of the other Bruno Jura Hound, but it heavier and differs in the broadness of its head. It is related to the **Bloodhound**. The life expectancy is 12–13 years. An adult hound can weigh anywhere from 40 to 55 pounds and is usually 16 to 20 inches (40–50 cm) tall.

In France, some breeders are rebuilding this race and it is known as “Jura Hound type French Saint Hubert” .

## 2.2 External links

- Bruno Jura Laufhund information

## Chapter 3

# Bucovina Shepherd Dog

**The Bucovina Shepherd** (Caine Ciobanesc de Bucovina) is a large and strong rustic dog which was for many centuries the traditional partner and companion for Romanian **shepherds** in the **Carpathian Mountains**. The original purpose of this **Mountain dog** was to guard and protect the herds against predators (wild animals or thieves). Bucovina Shepherd Dogs have become appreciated by people living in cities, who keep them as watch dogs or just as pets, because of their balanced temperament and the kindness they show to children. There are three types of Romanian shepherd dogs: **Mioritic** (old name Barac), **Carpatin** (old name Zăvod) and Bucovina Shepherd. In the **FCI**, this breed is known as the Southeastern European Shepherd.\*<sup>[1]</sup>

### 3.1 Description

#### 3.1.1 Appearance

The Bucovina Shepherd's head is massive, slightly elevated with respect to the back line. The skull is moderately wide. The stop is slightly marked. The nose is black well developed and wide. The muzzle has the shape of a truncated cone, of the same length as the skull, well developed. It becomes progressively narrow towards the extremity but it is never pointed. The lips are thick, well applied, with strong pigmentation. This breed should have strong jaws, with healthy white teeth and a scissors bite. Level bite is allowed. The cheeks are not prominent. The eyes are small in comparison with the dimensions of the skull, almond-shaped and slanting, chestnut colored or slightly lighter, never yellow. Eyelids are well pigmented. The ears are high, "V" shaped, with rounded tips, fallen, and very close to the cheeks. The neck is moderately long, bulky and strong, without dewlap. The muscular body is massive with a well supported back. The chest is wide and tall, reaching the level of the elbows with well arched ribs. When the dog is relaxed it tends to hold the tail low, reaching the point of the hock or even lower. When the dog is alert and is paying attention or is in action, the tail is elevated. In this case it may rise above the level of the back, sickle shaped. The skin is thick and dark gray. The hair is short on the head and forelegs. On the body, the hair is abundant, straight, thicker and harder,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches (6–9 cm.) long. The next layer of hair is shorter and thick, with a lighter color. On the neck, the hair is longer and forms a mane. On the backside of the legs, the hair forms fringes of moderate length. The tail is bushy, covered with longer and thicker hair. The coat background must be white with well-defined, sand-charcoal colored, black or brindled patches. On the legs, there can be little black or other color drops. Completely white or black animals are accepted but not preferred by breeders and in show rings.

#### 3.1.2 Temperament

The Bucovina Shepherd dog was bred to protect sheep flocks and cattle herds. They are excellent watchdogs. This breed is balanced, calm, very devoted, and loves children. It does not trust strangers. An excellent watchdog for herds, dogs of this breed are courageous and very combative where potential predators are concerned. They do have a powerful bark. If strangers or animals come close to its territory, the fact is signaled by a deep penetrating bark. During the night, it patrols around the property or herds. An adult Bucovina Sheepdog needs plenty of space to run around with a large back yard.



Bucovina Shepherd puppy. 2 months old.

## 3.2 History

The Bucovina Sheepdog is a native breed from the Carpathian Mountains, in Bucovina in the North-East of Romania. In this region, this breed's individuals are used with great success for guarding herds and property. This dog is also known as Dulau (shepherd's dog) or Capau. The first standard was written in 1982 and updated in 2001 by the Asociatia Chinologica Romana (Romanian Kennel Club). The present standard, dating from March 29, 2002, was written and updated according to the model established by the 1987 FCI General Assembly from Jerusalem.\* [2]

The Bucovina Shepherd is only provisionally accepted by the FCI, while its cousins are officially recognised already.\* [3]

## 3.3 See also

- Guard dog
- Livestock guardian dog
- Corb Shepherd

## 3.4 References

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[3] “Provisional Basis Recognition” (PDF). *recognition of breed by the Fédération cynologique internationale*. Fédération Cynologique Internationale. 2005-07-13. Retrieved 2007-06-23.

### 3.5 External links

- Romanian fan club
- <http://www.bucovinadogs.ro/>
- About Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog

# Chapter 4

## Bull and Terrier

**Bull and Terrier** is a breed of dog.

### 4.1 History

The Bull and Terrier is a cross between the Old English Bulldog and a variety of Terriers.<sup>\*[1]\*[2]\*[3]\*[4]\*[5]</sup> The anatomy of the Bull and Terrier is the result of selective breeding for the purpose of hunting,<sup>\*[6]</sup> dog fighting and baiting.

#### 4.1.1 Hunting

Most terriers, of the past and present, carried or carry a quarter to an eighth Old English Bulldog blood in them in order, allegedly, to give courage to bear the bites of the prey they are meant to attack. Terriers who were not developed from crosses between the Old English Bulldog and earth-working dogs were of inferior quality and were valued far less.<sup>\*[6]</sup>

There are earth-working dogs who by default and definition are called terriers because they have the ability to go to ground; however, the best earth-working and hunting terriers are the progeny of bulldogs bred to earth-working dogs (terriers), also known as the 'Bull-Terrier' or 'half-bred' dog.<sup>\*[6]\*[7]</sup>

John Henry Walsh wrote in 'The dog, in health and disease, by Stonehenge' (1859):

The terrier as used for hunting is a strong useful little dog, with great endurance and courage, and with nearly as good a nose as the Beagle or Harrier. From his superior courage when crossed with the Bulldog, as most vermin-terriers are, he has generally been kept for killing vermin whose bite would deter the Spaniel or the Beagle, but would only render the terrier more determined in his pursuit of them.

Walsh also wrote of the Fox Terrier:

The field fox-terrier, used for bolting the fox when gone to ground, was of this breed (bull and terrier).

Not only is the Fox Terrier the progeny of the Bull and Terrier,<sup>\*[8]</sup> but so is the Airedale Terrier,<sup>\*[9]</sup> rat-working terriers, working black and tan terriers, and most all other vermin-hunting terriers.<sup>\*[6]\*[7]</sup>

James Rodwell described in his book titled *The rat: its history and destructive nature*, that the great object, among the various breeders of Bull and Terrier dogs for hunting vermin and rats, was to have them as nearly thorough-bred bull as possible, but at the same time preserving all the outward appearances of the terrier as to size, shape, and colour.

#### 4.1.2 Dog fighting

The Old English Bulldog was bred for bull-baiting. Its life depended on "Go Low, Pin and Hold". Such a breed was unsuitable for dog fighting in the pit. Once an Old English Bulldog got a good grip, there would be little left for

the spectators to see, except for two dogs gripping each other, closing their jaws tighter and tighter.

Required were quick attacks, new grips, and tricks, which made up the drama of a dog fight that appealed to spectators, gamblers, and dog owners. The introduction of English Terrier blood provided longer legs, fiery temperament, and speed, which provided entertaining fights.

The crossing of bulldog and terrier produced a dog that no longer belonged to either foundation breed. The new breed was called the Bull and Terrier. With attributes such as ferociousness, aggressiveness, and intelligence, there were few fighting tasks it could not perform better than other breeds of those times.

In 1835, with the banning of baiting the breed was placed in jeopardy of extinction; however, while bull-baiting and bear-baiting laws were enforced, dog fighting flourished, so the Bull and Terrier lived on. Around 1860, the Bull and Terrier breed split into two branches, the pure white Bull Terrier and the coloured forms that lived on for another seventy years in the dog pit until they finally were recognized as a legitimate dog breed called the Staffordshire Bull Terrier.\*[1] Around the same time, many lower class Irish and Englishmen were emigrating to America with their proto-Staffordshire Bull Terriers. Over time, the descendants of these dogs became taller and heavier. Their masters opted for a dog that was both an aggressive warrior in the gambling dens of the cities and saloons but also was a working dog, its terrier and bulldog blood from Ireland and the UK proving to be very useful in farm work and in hunting. The breed was officially recognized as the American Pit Bull Terrier, in 1898 and later its close kin the American Staffordshire Terrier in 1936.

## 4.2 Famous Bull and Terriers

### 4.2.1 Billy

A celebrated Bull and Terrier named “Billy”, weighing approximately 26 pounds, set of world record for rat-baiting on April 22, 1823 by killing a hundred rats in five-and-a-half minutes.

### 4.2.2 Dustman

In 1812, Sporting Magazine described “Dustman” as a very famous and talented fighting dog, which represented the optimal Bull and Terrier type.

### 4.2.3 Trusty

According to accounts in the Sporting Magazine from the year 1804, a Bull and Terrier named “Trusty” was just as famous throughout England as the Emperor Napoleon. Trusty went undefeated in one hundred and four dog fights.

- Billy
- Dustman
- Trusty

## 4.3 References

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- [5] The Field Book: Or, Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom (1833)
- [6] The dog, in health and disease, by Stonehenge: By John Henry Walsh (1859)
- [7] 'The Illustrated Natural History' by John Wood

[8] House dogs and sporting dogs, their variety.... by John Meyrick

[9] All the Year Round: A weekly Journal by Charles Dickens

#### **4.4 External links**

- Bulldog Information

# Chapter 5

## Bull Terrier

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**.

### 5.1 Appearance



A white Bull Terrier showing head profile, triangular eyes, robust and very muscular body

The Bull Terrier's most recognizable feature is its head, described as '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 generally white in colour, walk with a jaunty gait, and are popularly known as the 'Gladiator of the canine race'.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

## 5.2 Temperament

Bull Terriers can be both independent and stubborn<sup>\*[2]</sup> and for this reason are not considered suitable for an inexperienced dog owner. They are protective of their family, although comprehensive socialization when they are puppies will prevent them from becoming over-protective and neurotic. They have a strong prey instinct<sup>\*[3]</sup> and when unduly challenged may injure or kill other animals,<sup>\*[4]</sup><sup>\*[5]</sup> especially cats.<sup>\*[4]</sup> However, puppies brought up with cats and other animals get on well with the animals they know.<sup>\*[4]</sup><sup>\*[5]</sup> Early socialisation will ensure that the dogs will get along with other dogs and animals.

## 5.3 Health

All puppies should be checked for deafness, which occurs in 20.4% of pure white Bull Terriers and 1.3% of colored Bull Terriers<sup>\*[6]</sup> and is difficult to notice, especially in a relatively young puppy. Many Bull Terriers have a tendency to develop skin allergies.<sup>\*[7]</sup> 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.<sup>\*[8]</sup>

## 5.4 History



*James Hinks Bullterrier*



*Bull Terrier circa 1915.*

Early in the mid-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 and one or more of Old English Terrier (now extinct) and "Black and tan terrier", now known as Manchester Terrier. 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.\*[9]\*[10]\*[11]\*[12]

About 1850, 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 bitch 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.\*[13]\*[14]\*[15] The dog was immediately popular and breeding continued, using Dalmatian, Greyhound, Spanish Pointer, Foxhound and Whippet to increase elegance and agility; and Borzoi and Collie to reduce the stop. Hinks wanted his dogs white, and bred specifically for this. Generally, however, breeding was aimed at increasing sturdiness: three "subtypes" were recognised by judges, Bulldog, Terrier and Dalmatian, each with its specific conformation, and a balance is now sought between the three. The first modern Bull Terrier is now recognised as "Lord Gladiator", from 1917, being the first dog with no stop at all.\*[9]\*[13]\*[14]\*[16]\*[17]

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.\*[15]\*[18]

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.



*An example of a modern colored Bull Terrier.*

- Bull Terrier
- A Bull Terrier and a miniature Bull Terrier
- A brindle and white Bull Terrier.
- A white Bull Terrier.
- A red and white Bull Terrier.

## 5.5 See also

- Miniature Bull Terrier
- Bulldog

## 5.6 References

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- [7] Richards, Michael. Skin Disorders and Problems of Dogs, vetinfo4dogs.com
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## 5.7 External links

- Bull Terrier at DMOZ
- information on the dogs and their capabilities

# Chapter 6

## Bull Terrier (Miniature)

The **Bull Terrier (Miniature)** is a breed with origins in the extinct English White Terrier, the Dalmatian and the Bulldog. The first existence is documented 1872 in *The Dogs of British Island*.

### 6.1 Description

#### 6.1.1 Appearance

Miniature Bull Terriers have short, fine, and glossy coats that are very close to the skin, like the Bull Terriers. They are accepted in the ring to be white, white with another colour, or fully coloured. However, like the Standards, any blue or liver coloured coats are undesirable. These dogs require minimal grooming.

In the early 1900s, the difference between the breeds was determined by the dog's weight. However, this led to Miniature Bull Terriers becoming so small and fine that they looked more like a Chihuahua than a Bull Terrier. So, in the 1970s, the weight limit was replaced with a height limit of under fourteen inches. They are usually no smaller than ten inches. According to the AKC, miniature bull terriers' weight must be proportionate to its height. However, they tend to range anywhere from 20–35 lbs.

The Miniature Bull Terriers have a very bold build. They have very muscular shoulders and a full body. Like the Bull Terrier, they have a head described as “egg-shaped.” It is flat on top with a Roman nose. The eyes are triangular and closely set. The ears are carried erect and are not cropped or otherwise altered. The tail is carried horizontally rather than vertically.

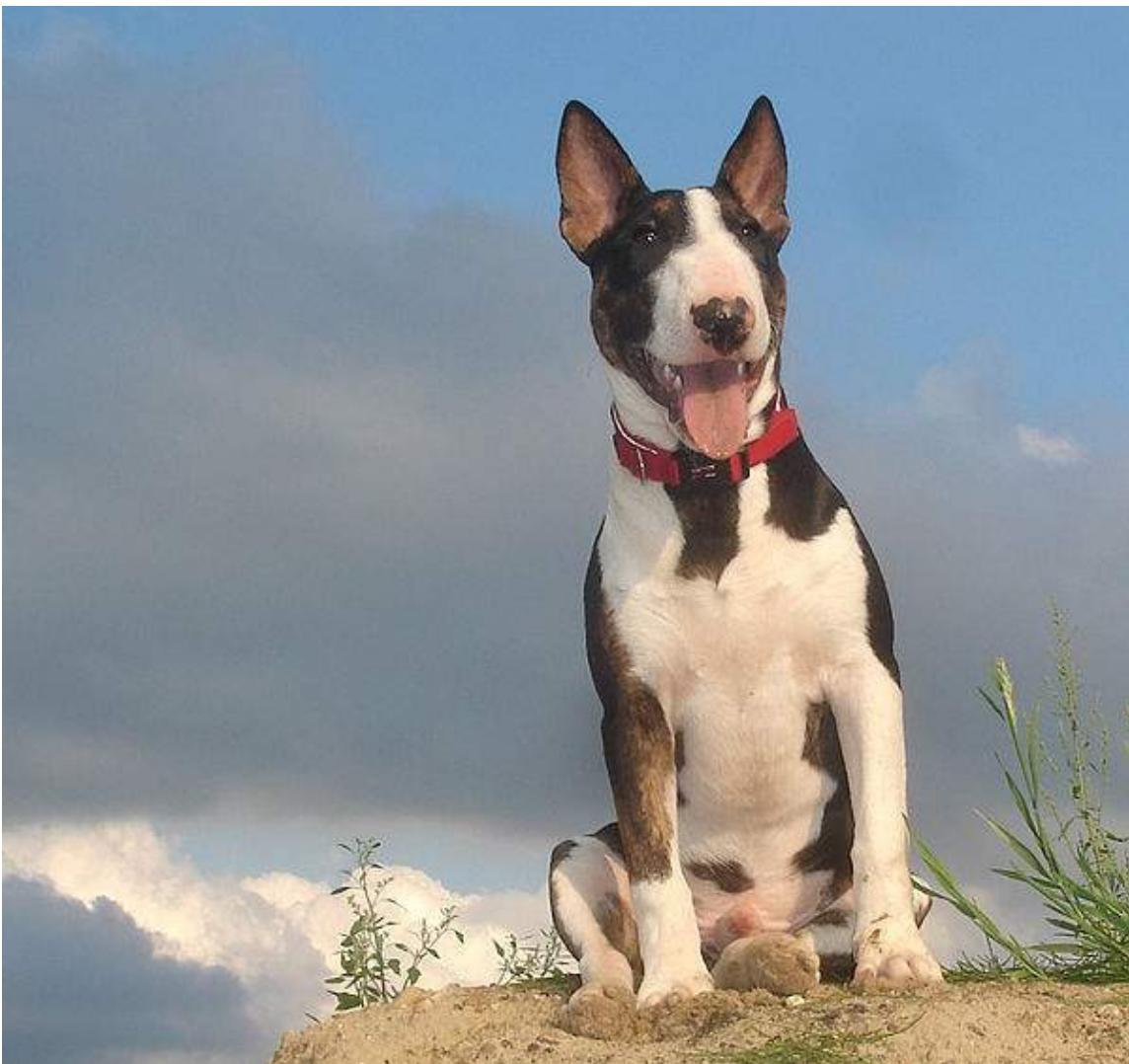
#### 6.1.2 Temperament

Like the **Bull Terriers**, Minis are loving and, like many terrier breeds, they can be stubborn at times; but despite this they make great dogs for people with limited space.

Miniature Bull Terriers are known to be stubborn and courageous. They do not seem to realize their size, however, because even if confronting an enormous dog they will not back down. However, with the right training, confrontations can be avoided. They are very energetic and playful. They love people but care must be taken as they are variable around other dogs.

### 6.2 Care

As mentioned before, Miniature Bull Terriers require little grooming. A quick brushing once a day or a few times a week is sufficient to keep the fur in order, as it cannot become tangled due to its length. Sunscreen must be used on any sparse white sections of fur around the face, ears, hindquarters or stomach when outdoors (especially in the summer between the hours of 10am and 2pm) to avoid sunburn and cancer.



Bull Terrier in black and tan

### 6.2.1 Training

Miniatures are independent and stubborn and do require a lot of training, particularly early on. They must be heavily socialized at a young age and trained to obey early in their lives. They also are very energetic and seem to be able to play endlessly as puppies. However, as they grow older, they become less energetic. They must be carefully exercised and dieted to avoid obesity.

## 6.3 Health

Miniature Bull Terriers are generally quite healthy, but there are hearing, eye, skin, kidney, heart and knee problems in some dogs. Deafness occurs in both coloured and white Bull Terrier (Miniature). Puppies can be born unilaterally deaf (deaf in one ear) or bilaterally deaf (deaf in both ears). Deaf dogs should not be bred due to deafness being hereditary.\*<sup>[1]</sup> BEAP (or BAER) testing is done on puppies prior to sale to discover which puppies have hearing problems.

Bull Terrier (Miniature) are also susceptible to having luxating patellas. This is a knee problem common in small dogs. It can be treated by surgery.

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) and Bull Terrier hereditary nephritis (BTHN) are **autosomal dominant** diseases. PKD is diagnosed by Ultrasonic scan by a specialist veterinarian. BTHN is diagnosed by a UPC test. Dogs with a score of .3 or below are considered clear of the disease. Clearing breeding stock prior to use ensures that progeny



*Bull Terrier (left) and Staffordshire Bull Terrier*

are not affected with the disease.

Miniature Bull Terriers are also susceptible to eye problems such as primary lens luxation. PLL is a late onset disease which typically affects dogs between the ages of 3 and 7. Younger and older cases are known. During September 2009 a definitive DNA test was released by the Animal Health Trust. This test gives three results: Clear, Carrier, or Affected.

Aortic valve stenosis and mitral valve dysplasia are heart diseases. Diagnosis is made by colour doppler echocardiography scanning by a specialist veterinarian.

The skin of a Miniature can be a problem. Pyotraumatic dermatitis (hot spots), allergic reactions, and hives can be problematic. UK and US breed surveys shows an average lifespan of 10-14 years.\*[2]

## 6.4 History

When the Standard breed was first created in 19th century England, it was about the same size as Miniature Bull Terriers.\*[3] Miniature Bull Terriers were granted membership in the American Kennel Club (AKC) on May 14, 1991 (effective January 1, 1992).\*[4]\*[5]

## 6.5 Interbreeding

Interbreeding, the process of mating together a Bull Terrier (Miniature) and Bull Terrier, is allowed, only for a short time, in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. Interbreeding is undertaken to reduce the incidence of Primary **Lens Luxation** in the Miniature. The Bull Terrier does not carry the PLL gene so all progeny are phenotypically normal for the disease.

## 6.6 See also

- Bull Terrier

## 6.7 References

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- [3] "Miniature Bull Terrier History" . American Kennel Club. Retrieved 2008-04-13.
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## 6.8 External links

- Bull Terrier (Miniature) at DMOZ

# Chapter 7

## Bulldog

For the game, see [British Bulldogs \(game\)](#).  
For other uses, see [Bulldog \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Bulldog** is a medium-sized breed of dog commonly referred to as the **English Bulldog** or **British Bulldog**. Other Bulldog breeds include the **American Bulldog**, **Old English Bulldog** (now extinct), **Olde English Bulldogge**, and the **French Bulldog**. The Bulldog is a muscular, heavy dog with a wrinkled face and a distinctive pushed-in nose.<sup>\*[4]</sup> The **American Kennel Club** (AKC), **The Kennel Club** (UK), and the **United Kennel Club** (UKC) oversee breeding standards. Bulldogs are the 5th most popular purebreed in the United States in 2013 according to the American Kennel Club.<sup>\*[5]</sup>

### 7.1 Description

#### 7.1.1 Appearance

The Bulldog is a breed with characteristically wide head and shoulders along with a pronounced mandibular prognathism. There are generally thick folds of skin on a Bulldog's brow; round, black, wide-set eyes; a short muzzle with characteristic folds called a knot above the nose; hanging skin under the neck; drooping lips and pointed teeth, and occasionally an underbite. The coat is short, flat, and sleek, with colours of red, fawn, white, **brindle**, and **piebald**.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

In the UK, the breed standards are 50 pounds for a male and 40 pounds for a female.<sup>\*[6]</sup> In the United States, a typical mature male weighs 45 to 55 pounds. Mature females weigh about 45 pounds. The American Kennel Club recommends the average weight of a bulldog to be 40 to 50 pounds.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

Bulldogs are one of the few breeds whose tail is naturally short and either straight or screwed and thus is not cut or docked as with some other breeds. A straight tail is a more desirable tail according the breed standard set forth by the BCA if it is facing downward, not upwards.

#### 7.1.2 Temperament

According to the American Kennel Club (AKC), a Bulldog's disposition should be “equable and kind, resolute, and courageous (not vicious or aggressive), and demeanor should be pacific and dignified. These attributes should be countenanced by the expression and behavior”.<sup>\*[7]</sup>

Breeders have worked to reduce/remove aggression from these dogs.<sup>\*[4]</sup> Most have a friendly, patient nature. Bulldogs are recognized as excellent family pets because of their tendency to form strong bonds with children.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

Generally, Bulldogs are known for getting along well with children, other dogs, and pets.<sup>\*[8]</sup> They can become so attached to home and family, that they will not venture out of the yard without a human companion. They are also more likely to sleep on someone's lap than chase a ball around the yard.



Example of four-year-old Bulldog of champion bloodline, side view. Notice the “rope” over the nose, and pronounced underbite.

## 7.2 History

The term “Bulldog” was first mentioned in literature around 1500, the oldest spelling of the word being Bondogge and Bolddogge. The first reference to the word with the modern spelling is dated 1631 or 1632 in a letter by a man named Preswick Eaton where he writes: “procuer mee two good Bulldogs, and let them be sent by ye first shipp” \*[9] In 1666 Christopher Merret applied: “*Canis pugnax, a Butchers Bull or Bear Dog*”. \*[10] as an entry in his *Pinax Rerum Naturalium Britannicarum*.

The designation “bull” was applied because of the dog's use in the sport of bull baiting. This entailed the setting of dogs (after placing wagers on each dog) onto a tethered bull. The dog that grabbed the bull by the nose and pinned it to the ground would be the victor. It was common for a bull to maim or kill several dogs at such an event, either by goring, tossing, or trampling. Over the centuries, dogs used for bull-baiting developed the stocky bodies and massive heads and jaws that typify the breed as well as a ferocious and savage temperament. Bull-baiting, along with bear-baiting, reached the peak of its popularity in England in the early 1800s until they were both made illegal by the **Cruelty to Animals Act 1835**. This amended the existing legislation to protect animals from mistreatment and included (as “cattle”) bulls, dogs, bears, and sheep, so that bull and bear-baiting as well as cockfighting became prohibited. Therefore, the Old English Bulldog had outlived its usefulness in England as a sporting animal and its active or “working” days were numbered. However, emigrants did have a use for such dogs in the New World. In mid-17th century New York, Bulldogs were used as a part of a citywide roundup effort led by Governor Richard Nicolls. Because cornering and leading wild bulls were dangerous, Bulldogs were trained to seize a bull by its nose long enough for a rope to be secured around its neck.\*[11] Bulldogs as pets were continually promoted by dog dealer Bill George.\*[12]

Despite slow maturation so that growing up is rarely achieved by two and a half years, Bulldogs' lives are relatively short. At five to six years of age they are starting to show signs of aging.

In time, the original old English Bulldog was crossed with the **pug**. The outcome was a shorter, wider dog with a brachycephalic skull. Though today's Bulldog looks tough, he cannot perform the job he was originally created for as he cannot withstand the rigors of running and being thrown by a bull, and also cannot grip with such a short muzzle.



Bulldog, Purebred six-month-old puppy from AKC Champion bloodlines

The oldest single breed specialty club is The Bulldog Club (England), which was formed in 1878. Members of this club met frequently at the Blue Post pub on Oxford Street in London. There they wrote the first standard of perfection for the breed. In 1894 the two top Bulldogs, King Orry and Dockleaf, competed in a contest to see which dog could walk 20 miles. King Orry was reminiscent of the original Bulldogs, lighter boned and very athletic. Dockleaf was smaller and heavier set, more like modern Bulldogs. King Orry was declared the winner that year, finishing the 20-mile walk while Dockleaf collapsed.\*[13] The Bulldog was officially recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1886.\*[4]

At the turn of the 20th century, Ch. Rodney Stone became the first Bulldog to command a price of \$5,000 when he was bought by controversial Irish American political figure Richard Croker.

### 7.3 Health

A 2004 UK survey of 180 Bulldog deaths puts the median age at death at 6 years 3 months. The leading cause of death of Bulldogs in the survey was cardiac related (20%), cancer (18%), and old age (9%). Those that died of old age had an average lifespan of 10 to 11 years.\*[2] A 2013 UK vet clinic survey of 26 Bulldogs puts the median lifespan at 8.4 years with an interquartile range of 3.2–11.3 years.\*[3] The UK Bulldog Breed Council website lists the average life span of the breed as 8–10 years.\*[14]



*Painting of a Bulldog from 1790 by English artist Philip Reinagle.*

Statistics from the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals indicate that of the 467 Bulldogs tested between 1979 and 2009 (30 years), 73.9% were affected by hip dysplasia, the highest amongst all breeds.\*[15] Similarly, the breed has the worst score in the British Veterinary Association/Kennel Club Hip Dysplasia scoring scheme, although only 22 Bulldogs were tested in the scheme.\*[16] Patellar luxation affects 6.2% of Bulldogs.\*[17]

Some individuals of this breed are prone to interdigital cysts—cysts that form between the toes. These cause the dog some discomfort, but are treatable either by vet or an experienced owner. They may also suffer from respiratory problems. Other problems can include cherry eye, a protrusion of the inner eyelid (which can be corrected by a veterinarian), allergies, and hip issues in older Bulldogs.

Over 80% of Bulldog litters are delivered by Caesarean section\* [18] because their characteristically large heads can become lodged in the mother's birth canal. The folds, or “rope,” on a Bulldog's face should be cleaned daily to avoid infections caused by moisture accumulation. Some Bulldogs' naturally curling tails can be so tight to the body as to require regular cleaning and ointment.

Like all dogs, Bulldogs require daily exercise. If not properly exercised it is possible for a Bulldog to become overweight, which could lead to heart and lung problems, as well as stress on the joints.\*[19]

Bulldogs have very small nasal cavities and thus have great difficulty keeping their bodies cool. Bulldogs are very sensitive to heat. Extra caution should be practiced in warmer climates and during summer months. Bulldogs must be given plenty of shade and water, and must be kept out of standing heat.\*[4] Air conditioning and good ventilation are required to keep them healthy and safe. Bulldogs actually do most of their sweating through the pads on their feet and accordingly enjoy cool floors. Like all brachycephalic, or “short faced,” breeds, Bulldogs can easily become overheated and even die from hyperthermia.\*[4] (see Brachycephalic syndrome) Bulldog owners can keep these issues under control by staying aware and protecting their Bulldog(s) from these unsafe conditions. They can be heavy breathers, and they tend to be loud snorers. In 2014 the Dutch Kennel Club implemented some breeding rules to improve the health of the Bulldog. Among these is a fitness test where the dog has to walk 1 km (0.62 miles) in 12 minutes. Its temperature and heart rate has to recover after 15 minutes.\*[20] In January 2009, after the BBC documentary *Pedigree Dogs Exposed*, The Kennel Club introduced revised breed standards for the British Bulldog, along with 209 other breeds, to address health concerns. Opposed by the British Bulldog Breed Council, it was



*Painting of a Bulldog by Arthur Heyer (1872–1931).*

speculated by the press that the changes would lead to a smaller head, fewer skin folds, a longer muzzle, and a taller thinner posture, in order to combat problems with respiration and breeding due to head size and width of shoulders.\*[21]

## 7.4 Controversial Breeding

Due to its popularity, numerous so-called “puppymills” and “backyard breeders” have been breeding bulldogs with little oversight. Female bulldogs are crated 24 hours a day in trailers and artificially inseminated.

## 7.5 Popular mascot



“Venus”, the Bulldog mascot of WWII Royal Navy destroyer HMS *Vansittart*



Bulldog puppy



The original **Handsome Dan**, mascot of Yale University  
Main article: List of bulldog mascots

The Bulldog is popularly used to represent England or the United Kingdom. It has been associated with Winston Churchill's defiance of Nazi Germany.<sup>\*[22]</sup> The Bulldog breed is the official mascot of the United States Marine Corps, and many bases have their own mascot on base.

Thirty-nine American universities use a Bulldog as their mascot including Bryant University,<sup>\*[23]</sup> Drake University,<sup>\*[24]</sup> Georgetown University, Mississippi State University,<sup>\*[25]</sup> Louisiana Tech University, Yale University,<sup>\*[26]</sup> The Citadel, The Military College of South Carolina<sup>\*[27]</sup> South Carolina State University,<sup>\*[28]</sup> and University of Georgia.<sup>\*[29]</sup>

The bulldog was also heavily associated with English professional wrestler Davey Boy Smith, who went by the nickname “The British Bulldog”,<sup>\*[30]</sup> and often brought a bulldog to the ring with him.



*White-red Bulldog*



*Bulldog about to sleep*

## 7.6 See also

- Companion dog
- Companion Dog Group
- Molosser
- Non-Sporting Group

## 7.7 References

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## 7.8 External links

- Bulldog at DMOZ

# Chapter 8

## Bullenbeisser

The **Bullenbeisser** (also known as the German Bulldog) was a breed of dog known for its strength and agility. The breed was closely related to the **Bärenbeisser** (some believe that the two breeds were the same; the names mean "bull-biter" and "bear-biter," respectively), and the **Boxer**. It was in all its aspects similar to the present Spanish Bulldog and very alike to the **Dogo Argentino**, not only in aspect, but also in usage. There were two regional varieties, the Brabanter Bullenbeisser and the Danziger Bullenbeisser. The breed is now extinct.\*[1]\*[2]

### 8.1 Extinction

The Bullenbeisser became extinct by crossbreeding rather than by a decadence of the breed, as happened with the **Old Time Bulldog**, for instance. The size of the **Bull Biters** varied from about 40 to 70 cm by 1850; the smaller lived from what today is Netherlands and Belgium, and the bigger, in Germany. In the late 1870s, German breeders Robert, Konig, and Hopner used the dog to create a new breed, today called the **Boxer**. Some 30 Bullenbeissers were already crossed by the **Boxer Kennel Club of Germany** at 1900 in with Bulldogs brought from the British Isles. The blood composition was 50/50 at that time, however, the German owners started crossing their dogs with all kinds of Bulldogs and Boxers, which produced an undistinguishable breed after **World War II**. One reason why such quantity of German blood was used to create the Boxer dog was the wish to eliminate the excessive white colour of the breed, and the necessity of producing thousands of dogs for one of the most popular breeds in the world.

### 8.2 Present-day "Bullenbeisser Generation"

*Bullenbeisser generation* is a name for those still existing dog breeds, which have been developed partly out of the Bullenbeisser breed. Although they have some **Bulldog** genes, their appearance and use are more similar to the original Bullenbeisser. These breeds - with the exception of the rare Spanish Bulldog, which almost became extinct in the 1980s - started to gain great popularity.

The proportions of the Bullenbeisser bloodlines vary much between the different breeds. While 70 % of the **Boxer's** genetic heredity comes from the Bullenbeisser (and 30 % from the Bulldog), the **American Pit Bull Terrier** is the only purely direct descendant of the Bullenbeisser. Originally, the base for the **Great Dane** breed was 50 % Bullenbeisser and 50 % English Mastiff and **Irish Wolfhound** blood. However, later there were still additions of the **Dalmatian** and **German Pointer**.

Judging by the appearance and over-all breed type, the closest present-day descendants are the Argentine Dogo (as well as the two other Latin American Dogo breeds) and Spanish Bulldog. The original **Cordoba Fighting Dog** - the progenitor of the Argentine Dogo - was a cross between the Boxer, **Bull Terrier**, Bulldog and a some kind of mastiff, while the Guatemalan Dogo is based on a mixture between the Boxer, Bull Terrier and Dalmatian. Another Bullenbeisser-based breed, the **Boerboel** descends from a cross-breeding between the Bullenbeisser, **Bullmastiff** and Great Dane.

Typical characteristics of Bullenbeisser descendants include:

- bullenbeisser is a breed mixed with english bulldog to make a boxer dog

- Upper lips partially fall over the jaws
  - Underbite
  - Wide and strong jaws with a great bite force
  - Large muscles
  - Great agility and strength
  - Molosser type
  - Medium size (except the Great Dane)
  - Good guardian and family companion
  - Genetic tendency (except the Boerboel)
- 
- Boxer
  - Great Dane
  - Spanish Bulldog
  - Argentine Dogo
  - Brazilian Dogo
  - Guatemalan Dogo
  - American Pit Bull Terrier
  - Boerboel

### 8.3 See also

- Boxer (dog)
- Bulldog
- Dogo Argentino
- Great Dane
- Spanish Bulldog

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### 8.5 External links

- Banter Bulldog

# Chapter 9

## Bullmastiff

The **Bullmastiff** is a large size breed of **domestic dog**, with a solid build and a short muzzle. The Bullmastiff shares the characteristics of **Molosser** dogs, and was originally developed by 19th-century **gamekeepers** to guard estates. The breed's bloodlines are drawn from the **English Mastiff** and the extinct **Old English Bulldog**. It was recognized as a purebred dog by the **English Kennel Club** in 1924. They are quiet dogs and very rarely bark.\*[1]

### 9.1 Appearance



A male, fawn Bullmastiff



*A bunch of Bullmastiff puppies*

### 9.1.1 Size

Males should be 25 to 27 inches (64 to 69 cm) tall (**AKC Std.**) at the withers and 110 to 130 pounds (50 to 59 kg). Females should be 24 to 26 inches (61 to 66 cm) at the withers, and 100 to 120 pounds (45 to 54 kg). Exceeding these dimensions is discouraged by breeders.

### 9.1.2 Color

A Bullmastiff's coat may appear in fawn, red, or brindle. These are the only acceptable colors in the AKC standard.\* [2] The fawn can range from a very light brown to a reddish brown. Red can range from a light red-fawn to a dark rich red. Brindles are a striped overlay of the fawn or red. A bullmastiff should have no white markings, except for on the chest where a little white is allowed.

## 9.2 History

Bred by English **gamekeepers** in the 19th century to assist English wardens or gamekeepers guard estates and capture poachers. As a result the Bullmastiff is known as the Gamekeeper's Night Dog. The preferred colour, by gamekeepers, was brindle as this colour works as a more effective camouflage, especially at night.\* [3] The Bullmastiff was a cross of 40% **Old English Bulldog** (not the short, chubby Bulldog of today) and 60% **English Mastiff** for its size, strength and loyalty. They bark much less often than other breeds; however, they will bark on alarm.

The Bullmastiff was recognized as a pure-bred dog in 1924 by the English Kennel Club. In 1934 the **American Kennel Club** recognized the bullmastiff.\* [2] The first standard for the breed was approved in 1935.\* [4] The standard has undergone several revisions since then. The most current version is available on the AKC Web site.\* [5]



Puppy



Young Bullmastiff male standing in the snow

### 9.3 Trainability

Bullmastiffs are strong, powerful but sensitive dogs. For a Bullmastiff to become a well-behaved family member, consistency is needed. Training and socialization is of high importance as the breed can be independent.\*[2] Dogs of this breed are natural guardians of their home and owners. No special guard training is needed for a Bullmastiff to react appropriately if his family is endangered. During training, a Bullmastiff requires a special approach, because these dogs do not like to repeat the same actions again and again. Activities bullmastiffs enjoy include obedience, agility, tracking, and carting.\*[1]

### 9.4 Health

A UK survey puts the median lifespan of the bullmastiff at 7 to 8 years old.\*[6] A bullmastiff will not stop growing until it is about three and a half years of age. Bullmastiffs are prone to certain hereditary diseases including:

- Hip dysplasia, affecting 24.5% of individuals \* [7]
- Elbow dysplasia, affecting 13.8% of individuals,\* [8]
- entropion, hypothyroidism affecting 2.8% of individuals,\* [9]
- Lymphoma cancer
- Progressive retinal atrophy is a particular problem, since the trait is an autosomal dominant one. (This has recently been called into question by another other medical team and has been proven there are bullmastiffs with Autosomal Recessive PRA Genes. In America, this is being investigated by the American Bullmastiff Health and Research Committee and the DNA Optigen test only works for dominant genes, so it's considered inadequate at this time.)\*[10]

- Arthritis
- Bloat

Cosmetic genetic problems include longhairs and “Dudleys”. Both are recessives and not common. The Dudley, named after a notable Bulldog breeder of the 19th century, the Earl of Dudley, is a lack of pigment in the mask. It can be liver colored or simply not present.

## 9.5 Gallery

- The breed is docile and obedient, traits which have made the breed popular as a family pet.
- Bullmastiff portrait
- The breed is an athletic and muscular dog

## 9.6 Famous bullmastiffs

- Rocky — Roloff family dog (*Little People Big World*)
- Swagger — The live mascot of the *Cleveland Browns*
- Mudge — *Henry and Mudge* (Children's books)<sup>\*</sup>[11]<sup>\*</sup>[12]

## 9.7 See also

- Mastiff (disambiguation)

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## 9.9 External links

- Bullmastiff at DMOZ

# Chapter 10

## Bully Kutta

The **Bully Kutta** or **Pakistani Mastiff** or simply **Bully**\*[1] or Indian Alangu Mastiff.\*[2] is a descendant of the extinct **Alaunt** that originated from the **Sindh** and **Punjab** regions of present day **Pakistan**, where they are the most common guard-dog. Some can be found in **India**, but they are rarer there. The word *Bully* derives from the English word *Bull*, because of its resemblance to the **Bulldog**, while the word *Kutta* means dog in South-Asian languages.

### 10.1 Appearance

The Bully Kutta is predominantly white in color, however fawn, brindle, brown, black and various bicolors are also common. Generally, a Bully Kutta stands 24"-30" tall. Usually they have large heads, strong bone structure, and loose, and stretchy skin.

### 10.2 Temperament

A Bully Kutta's temperament ranges in variety. Training them and introducing them to family early on in puppy hood is recommended. It is a very smart dog breed and it can be easily trained. They are loyal and protective of its master, their family, and their master's belongings.

### 10.3 Dog fighting

Because of this breed's dog aggression, it is commonly used in Pakistan for dog fighting.

### 10.4 See also

- Gaddi Kutta
- Naagi BullyKutta

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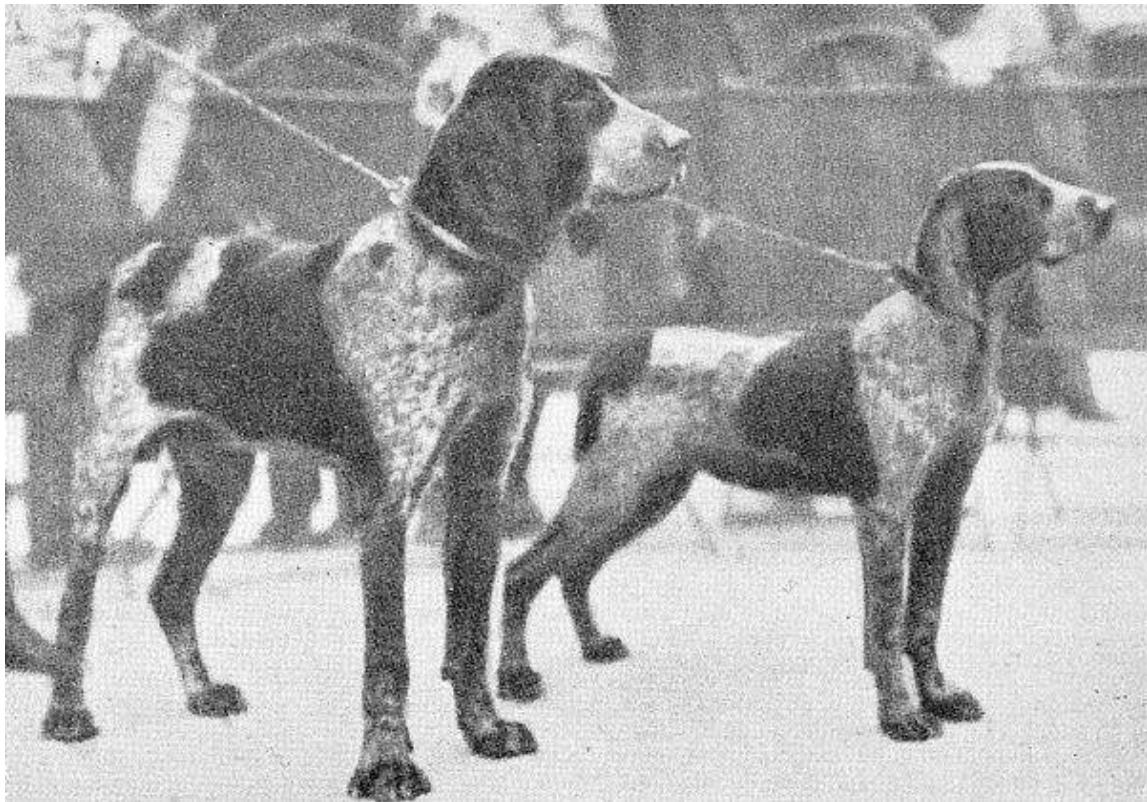
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## **10.6 External links**

Know About Bully Kutta

# Chapter 11

## Burgos Pointer



Two Burgos Pointers in 1932.

A **Burgos Pointer** (Spanish: *perdiguero de Burgos*) is a breed of dog native to Spain. Originating from Castile, especially in the province of Burgos, this hardy breed is used for hunting and has some outstanding features for small game.

### 11.1 History and origin of the breed

It is an ancient breed dating back to the 1500s and originating in the Castilian plateau, which is very widespread. It is very probable that the breed participated in the creation of other races of this group.\* [1]

The breed is believed to have descended from a mix of the Sabueso Español and the Pachon Navarra (also known as the Perros de Punta Ibericos).\* [2]

## 11.2 Description

The figure of Burgos Pointer is perhaps not so style crystallized as other breeds in their group (such as the English Pointer), but conveys a clear sense of robustness thanks to its port square. Things to note are their long ears and two folded sheets in the form of double chin. The tail is usually cut off a third of its original length.

**Colour:** It has two color variations: one where the basic color is stained and/or combined with other brown and brown, where the basic color is brown which is, in this case, white spottled.

**Coat:** The fur is short, bushy and smooth.

**Height:** Males from 62 to 67 centimetres (24 to 26 inches) and females from 59 to 64 centimetres (23 to 25 inches).

**Weight:** 25 to 30 kilograms (55 to 66 pounds).

## 11.3 Care

If kept in its natural environment of care that requests are rare, given its perfect adaptation to its environment. Like so many other breeds of hunting dogs require daily exercise and large doses of wide open spaces where they run.

## 11.4 Temperament

It is a gentle and quiet dog who is rarely easily startled . Not a dog that fits well in urban environments

## 11.5 Training

It is intelligent and learns easily it comes to their job hunting.

## 11.6 Utility

As many other races of this group is a dog hunter, exclusive countryside environments and that has not been used in other purposes. Within this hunting breed is described as “trace and shows (by its smell so). It is used for both hunting hair (rabbits, hares, etc.). As for the feather (birds). It is perfect for hunting in any terrain (hard as it is) because it has an enviable physical endurance and speed.

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# Chapter 12

## Cairn Terrier

The **Cairn Terrier** is one of the oldest of the terrier breeds, originating in the Scottish Highlands and recognized as one of Scotland's earliest working dogs. The breed was given the name cairn, because the breed's function was to hunt and chase quarry between the cairns in the Scottish highlands.\* [2]

Although the breed had existed long before, the name Cairn Terrier was a compromise suggestion after the breed was originally brought to official shows in the United Kingdom in 1909 under the name Short-haired Skye terriers. This name was not acceptable to The Kennel Club due to opposition from Skye Terrier breeders, and the name Cairn Terrier was suggested as an alternative. They are usually left-pawed,\* [3] which has been shown in dogs to correlate to superior performance in tasks related to scent. Cairn Terriers are ratters.

### 12.1 History

Cairn originated in the Highlands of Scotland and the Isle of Skye,\* [4] initially grouped in the “Skye Terrier” class alongside the Scottish and West Highland White Terriers. In the early 1900s, the three breeds began to be bred separately.

### 12.2 Description

The Cairn Terrier has a harsh weather-resistant outer coat that can be black, cream, wheaten, red, sandy, gray, or brindled in any of these colours. Pure black, black and tan, and white are not permitted by many kennel clubs. While registration of white Cairns was once permitted, after 1917, the American Kennel Club required them to be registered as West Highland White Terriers. A notable characteristic of Cairns is that brindled Cairns frequently change colour throughout their lifetime. It is not uncommon for a brindled Cairn to become progressively more black or silver as it ages. The Cairn is double-coated, with a soft, dense undercoat and a harsh outer coat. A well-groomed Cairn has a rough-and-ready appearance, free of artifice or exaggeration. The Cairn Terrier was registered into the American kennel club in 1903.

### 12.3 Grooming

Cairn Terriers shed very little but should always be hand stripped. Using scissors or shears can ruin the dog's rugged outer coat after one grooming. Hand stripping involves pulling the old dead hair out by the roots. If done incorrectly this can cause discomfort to the dog, causing it to shy away from future hand stripping. Removing the dead hair in this manner allows new growth to come in. This new growth helps protect the dog from water and dirt.

Cairn Terrier ancestors are from Scotland, where the wire coat repels water and keeps the dog dry even in rainy or damp climates. Keeping the Cairn Terrier coat in its original state will prevent possible skin irritations. As dead hair is removed by stripping the coat, new growth comes in and the skin and coat will remain healthy. Clipper-cutting a Cairn might destroy the protective wire coat unique to this breed.



A brindle Cairn Terrier



A wheaten Cairn Terrier

It is wise to have a pet examined to rule out heritable skin diseases if a Cairn is obtained from unknown sources (i.e. pet stores, rescues, or puppy mills).



Nine-week-old Cairn Terrier with Brindle coat.



Cairn Terrier

## 12.4 Health

These dogs are generally healthy and live on average about 12 to 17 years.\*[5]\*[6]

### 12.4.1 Survey

Breeders, owners and veterinarians have identified several health problems that are significant for Cairns. Some of these diseases are **hereditary** while others occur as a result of non-specific factors (i.e. infections, toxins, injuries, or advanced age). Currently, the Cairn Terrier Club of America along with the Institute for Genetic Disease Control in Animals maintain an open registry for Cairn Terriers in hopes of reducing the occurrence of **hereditary** diseases within the breed. Breeders voluntarily submit their dogs' test results for research purpose, as well as for use by individuals who seek to make sound breeding decisions.

Some of the more common **hereditary** health problems found in the Cairn are:\*[7]

- Cataracts
- Corneal dystrophy
- Craniomandibular osteopathy (Lion Jaw)
- Entropion
- Hip dysplasia
- Hypothyroidism
- Krabbe disease (Globoid cell leukodystrophy)
- Legg-Calvé-Perthes syndrome
- Luxating patella
- Ocular Melanosis
- Portosystemic shunt
- Progressive retinal atrophy
- Soft Tissue Sarcoma (STS)
- Von Willebrand disease

## 12.5 Living conditions

The Cairn Terrier will exist happily in an apartment if it is sufficiently exercised. Cairn Terriers are very active indoors and will suffice even without a yard.

Cairn Terriers should have a fenced-in yard, or be kept on a leash. Cairns are particularly stubborn; ethical breeders will strongly suggest obedience school or some other type of training to direct Cairn Terrier's focus on the owner as the one in command. If allowed to take control of the household, behavior problems may develop that can only be resolved by hiring a professional dog trainer. Many breeders will only sell puppies to dedicated dog owners who agree to basic obedience school.

Daily walks will help keep a Cairn Terrier happy and healthy. Fenced-in yards are strongly recommended for safety and well being.



*Cairn Terrier portrait*

## 12.6 Exercise

Cairns are active dogs, and thus will need a daily walk. Play will take care of a lot of their exercise needs; however, as with all breeds, play will not fulfill their primal instinct to walk. Dogs who do not get to go on daily walks are more

likely to display behavior problems. They will also enjoy a good romp in a safe open area off leash, such as a large fenced in yard.

According to Temple Grandin in her book entitled “Animals Make Us Human,” dogs need 45 minutes to one hour per day of Playing and Seeking. After fulfilling the Playing and Seeking, dogs become balanced and well-mannered.

Obedience school is often a good start to creating interactive play using words or commands for a dog to perform specific actions on cue. Teaching a Cairn Terrier tricks is also a clever way to direct their active energy into acceptable controlled dog games.

## 12.7 Famous Cairns

*Terry*, the dog who played *Toto* in the 1939 screen adaptation of *The Wizard of Oz*, was a brindle Cairn Terrier. Due to the identification of the State of Kansas with the original story *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, a resident of Wichita has begun a drive to make the Cairn Terrier the official dog of the State of Kansas.\*[8] Terry also had a role in the Shirley Temple film *Bright Eyes*, and twelve other films.

### 12.7.1 In media

- In *I Love Lucy* Little Ricky had a Cairn Terrier named Fred.
- UK TV presenter Paul O'Grady often features a Cairn Terrier called Olga on his prime time chat show; dark in colour, Olga is a rescue dog.
- Also in the UK, Pauline Fowler actress Wendy Richard in the BBC TV show *EastEnders* had a Cairn she fondly named “Betty.” Betty made an appearance as Toto on BBC's “Strictly Come Dancing” (Series 10) after Vincent Simone and his celebrity partner Dani Harmer danced a waltz to “Over the Rainbow” from *The Wizard of Oz*.
- George Lopez's family dog on the ABC TV series *George Lopez*, is a Cairn Terrier named Mr. Needles, named by the son, Max, for the extremely high number of shots that the incredibly sick former *stray* received from the *veterinarian*.
- Australian television soap series *Neighbours* had a Cairn Terrier named *Audrey* who belonged to the character Libby Kennedy.\*[9]
- *National Treasure: Book of Secrets*
- The character of “Romulus”, owned by Ray Milland's character, Steven Tolliver, in Cecil B. De Mille's epic *Reap the Wild Wind* (1942) was a Cairn Terrier.
- Oddly, the Ray Milland character a few years later in *The Uninvited* (1944), along with his sister also had a Cairn Terrier named “Bobbie” in that film. Bobbie was quite the ghost hunter in that film.
- Thimble the dog was a brindle Cairn Terrier played by Danvers. Thimble appeared once in Episode 5, Season 5 of the British television drama *Upstairs, Downstairs (1971 TV series)*.
- A Wheaten Cairn Terrier named Kobe was featured in the following movies: *Dunston Checks In / Lost And Found /* and the opening scenes of *Twister*
- John Goodman's character Walter brings a Cairn Terrier bowling in *The Big Lebowski* (1998), though he misidentifies the dog as a Pomeranian

### 12.7.2 In books

- In the *Maximum Ride* book series Total, the talking dog, is a Cairn Terrier.
- In the first edition of L. Frank Baum's book *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1899), though Baum did not specify in the text what breed Toto was, illustrator W. W. Denslow drew him as a Cairn Terrier.
- In Donald Barthelme's short story “Chablis”, the narrator says that his baby wants, according to his wife, a “Cairn terrier.”\*[10]



*Black and gray Cairn Terrier*

## 12.8 External video about the naming of the breed

## 12.9 References

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## 12.10 External links

- Cairn Terrier at DMOZ

# Chapter 13

## Canaan Dog

**Canaan dog**, (Hebrew: כלב כנעני, *Kelev Kna'ani*; Arabic: كلب كنعاني, *Kaleb Kna'ani*) is a breed of pariah dog, and has been part of the Middle Eastern landscape for thousands of years. It may have existed in the eastern Mediterranean seaboard for millennia, as referenced in ancient carvings and drawings. There are 2,000 to 3,000 Canaan dogs across the world, mostly in Europe and North America.\*[1]

### 13.1 History

The Canaan dog began in ancient times as a primitive feral in ancient Canaan, where the Canaanites and Israelites lived, roughly corresponding to the region encompassing modern-day Israel, Lebanon, and the western parts of Jordan.

This dog is one of the oldest, dating back to biblical times. The caves of Einan and HaYonim are sites in which the oldest remains of dogs have been found (more than 10,000 years ago). In the Old Testament there are a number of references to roaming dogs and dogs that worked for humans.

In the Sinai Desert, a rock carving, from the first to third century AD, depicts a dog that in size and shape appears to be a Canaan type dog.

In Ashkelon, a graveyard was discovered, believed to be Phoenician from the middle of the fifth century BC. It contained 700 dogs, all carefully buried in the same position, on their sides with legs flexed and tail tucked in around the hind legs. According to the archaeologists, there was a strong similarity between these dogs and the "Bedouin shepherd dogs," or the Canaan dog. A sarcophagus dated from the end of the fourth century BC, was found in Sidon, Lebanon, on which Alexander the Great and the King of Sidon are painted hunting a lion with a hunting dog similar in build to the dogs of Ashkelon, and similar in appearance to the Canaan dog.\*[2]

They survived this way until the 1930s, when Dr. Rudolphina Menzel came up with the idea to use these intelligent scavenger dogs mainly found in the desert, as guard dogs for the scattered settlements. Menzel was asked by the Haganah to help them build up a service dog organization. She captured a select group of semi-wild individuals, tamed, trained and bred them. Menzel found the dogs highly adaptable, trainable, and easy to domesticate. It took her about six months to capture her first dog, Dugma, and within a few weeks she was able to take him into town and on buses.

She began a breeding program in 1934, providing working dogs for the military and she gave pups to be pets and home guard dogs. She initiated a selective breeding program to produce the breed known today as the Canaan dog.

In 1949 Menzel founded The Institute for Orientation and Mobility of the Blind, and in 1953, she started to train Canaan dogs as guide dogs for the blind. Although she was able to train several dogs, she found that the breed was too independent and too small for general guide dog use, although some of her dogs were used successfully by children.

Her breeding program was concentrated with the Institute, where a foundation of kennel-raised Canaan dogs was established, carrying the name "B'nei Habitachon". She later supplied breeding stock to Shaar Hagai Kennels which continued in the breeding of the Canaan dog. After her death in 1973, Shaar Hagai Kennels, managed by Dr. Dvora Ben Shaul and Myrna Shibolet, continued the breeding program according to her instructions. In addition, a controlled collection of dogs of the original type was continued, primarily from the Bedouin of the Negev.

Collection of wild Canaan dogs has become very difficult. Many of the Canaan dogs living in the open were destroyed



Canaan Dog jumping

by the Israeli government in the fight against rabies. The spread of the human population into areas that were formerly isolated, along with their pet dogs, has resulted in the loss of the natural habitat of the Canaan. Even the majority of Bedouin dogs today, other than those of tribes still living a traditional and isolated life style, are mixed with other breeds.\* [3] Myrna Shibleth visits the Negev regularly, looking for good specimens living by the Bedouin camps, that she can breed with her dogs and use to strengthen the gene pool,\* [4] and in the last few years, several excellent dogs have been found and brought into the breeding group.

## 13.2 Appearance

The Canaan dog is a typical primitive dog in appearance. It is a medium-sized square built dog, with a wedge-shaped head, erect and low set ears with a broad base and rounded tips. Its outer coat is dense, harsh and straight of short to medium-length. The undercoat should be close and profuse according to season. Color ranges from black to cream and all shades of brown and red between, usually with small white markings, or all white with colour patches. Spotting of all kinds is permitted, as well as white or black masks.

Rudolphina Menzel, an immigrant to Mandate Palestine from Austria, having studied the desert free living dogs and the variations in appearances, classified these canines into four types: 1) heavy, sheepdog appearance, 2) dingo-like appearance, 3) Border Collie appearance, 4) Greyhound appearance. Menzel concluded that the Canaan dog is a derivative of the Type III pariah —the collie type (referring to the type of farm collie found in the 1930s which was a medium dog of moderate head type more similar to today's border collie, not the modern rough coated collie).

In writing the first official standard for the Canaan dog, Menzel wrote: “Special importance must be placed on the points that differentiate the Canaan-dog from the German Shepard [*sic*] dog, whose highly bred form he sometimes resembles: the Canaan-dog is square, the loin region short, the forequarters highly erect, the hindquarters less angular, the neck as noble as possible, the tail curled over the back when excited, the trot is short (see also differences in head



and color)".\*[5]

Type varies somewhat between the lines of other Canaan dogs and those found in Israel and the rest of the world.

### 13.3 Temperament

Canaan dogs have a strong survival instinct. They are quick to react and wary of strangers, and will alert to any disturbances with prompt barking, thus making them excellent watchdogs. Though defensive, they are not aggressive and are very good with children within the family, but may be wary of other children or defensive when your child is playing with another child. They are intelligent and learn quickly, but may get bored with repetitive exercises or ignore commands if they find something of more interest.

### 13.4 Skills

Canaan Dogs can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Canaans exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[6]

### 13.5 Health

In general, the Canaan dog does not suffer from known hereditary problems. Although the breed is one of the healthiest, George A. Padgett, DVM, listed diseases that have been seen, at one time or another, in the Canaan dog: hypothyroidism, epilepsy, progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), cryptorchidism, hip dysplasia, elbow dysplasia, luxating patella, and osteochondritis dissecans (OCD).



Canaan dog

## 13.6 Breed recognition

The Canaan dog was first recognized by the Israel Kennel Club in 1953 and by the FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale) in 1966. The first accepted standard was written by Dr. Menzel.

The Kennel Club in the United Kingdom officially recognized the breed in December 1970.

In 1986, the first Canaan dogs were brought to Finland from Sha'ar Hagai Kennel, in Israel.

The Canaan Dog is today recognized by all the world's kennel clubs and is being bred in many countries. There are breed clubs in the U.S., Canada, the U.K., Finland, Germany, France, and Israel.

### 13.6.1 Canada

The first Canaan dog came to Canada May 16, 1970. The dogs came from a kennel in Delaware.

The Canadian Canaan Club was formed in 1972, and the first executive of the Club was elected on March 15, 1973. The club has since been dissolved.

The Canaan dog obtained entry into the Miscellaneous Class of the Canadian Kennel Club on December 1, 1975. In January 1993, the breed was accepted in the Working Group, as the Canadian Kennel Club did not have a Herding group at that time.

### 13.6.2 United Kingdom

The first Canaan Dog was brought to the UK from **Damascus** in 1965, before they were a recognized breed.

In December 1970, they were recognized by the Kennel Club, and the breed was placed in the Utility Group.

In May 1992 the inaugural meeting of the Canaan Dog Club of the United Kingdom took place. Since 1996 the breed has begun to grow in numbers in the UK, though it is still quite numerically small.

### 13.6.3 United States

On September 7, 1965, Menzel sent four dogs to Ursula Berkowitz of Oxnard, California, the first Canaan dogs in the **United States**. The Canaan Dog Club of America was formed the same year, and stud book records were kept from these first reports. In June 1989, the Canaan dog entered the **American Kennel Club** Miscellaneous Class. Its profile was raised when **John F. Kennedy Jr.** purchased a Canaan dog in the 1990s.\* [1] Canaan dogs were registered in the AKC Stud Book as of June 1, 1997. The dogs began competing in conformation on August 12, 1997.

## 13.7 See also

- Wildlife of Israel

## 13.8 References

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- [3] “Report on the Canaan Dog by Israel Nature Reserves and National Parks Authority” . Archived from the original on January 18, 2013.
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## 13.9 Further reading

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- *The Israel Canaan Dog* (2nd edition, paperback), by Myrna Shibolet (Alpine Publications: 1996) ISBN 0-931866-71-5
- *Pariahunde - Pariah Dogs*, by Rudolf Menzel & Rudolphina Menzel, translated by Bryna Comsky
- *Canaan Dog* (Kennel Club Dog Breed Series, Special Rare-breed Edition), by Joy Levine (Kennel Club Books, 2003), ISBN 1-59378-349-3

- *Canaan Dog* (Complete Handbook), by Lee Boyd and Victor Kaftal (Tfh Publications, 1995), ISBN 0-7938-0800-6
- *Control of Canine Genetic Diseases*, by Dr. George A. Padgett, DVM (Howell Book House, 1998), ISBN 0-87605-004-6

## 13.10 External links

- Canaan Dog at DMOZ

# Chapter 14

## Canadian Eskimo Dog

The **Canadian Eskimo Dog** is an Arctic breed of working dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), which is often considered to be one of North America's oldest and rarest remaining purebred indigenous domestic canines.\* [3] Other names include *qimmiq*\* [4] or *qimmiut*\* [5] (Inuit language word for "dog"). The breed is currently threatened with extinction, with a 2008 estimate of only 300 purebred dogs.\* [6] Although once used as the preferred method of transportation by Inuit in the Canadian Arctic, by the 1960s traditional working dog teams became increasingly rare in the North. Contributing factors to the breed's decline include the increasing popularity of snowmobiles for transportation and the spread of infectious canine diseases.\* [5]\* [7]

Controversy surrounds the intentional destruction of a debated number of Inuit sled dogs between 1950 and 1970 by The Royal Canadian Mounted Police as well as recent efforts to increase the breed's population.

### 14.1 Description

#### 14.1.1 Appearance

The Canadian Eskimo Dog should always be powerfully built, athletic, and imposing in appearance. It should be of “powerful physique giving the impression that he is not built for speed but rather for hard work.” \* [8] As is typical of spitz breeds, it has erect, triangular ears, and a heavily feathered tail that is carried over its back. Males should be distinctly more masculine than females, who are finer boned, smaller, and often have a slightly shorter coat.

Its superficial similarity to wolves was often noted by explorers during the Coppermine Expedition of 1819–1822. They noted that the ears of the Eskimo dogs they encountered were similar to those of American wolves, and their forelegs lacked the black mark above the wrist characteristic of European wolves. The most sure way to distinguish the two species was said to be through the length and posture of the tail, which was shorter and more curved in the dog.\* [9]

#### Coat and colour

The coat is very thick and dense, with a soft undercoat and stiff, coarse guard hairs. The Eskimo Dog has a mane of thick fur around its neck, which is quite impressive in the males and adds an illusion of additional size. This mane is smaller in females. Eskimo Dogs can be almost any colour, and no one colour or colour pattern should dominate. Solid white dogs are often seen, as well as white dogs with patches of another colour on the head or both body and head. Solid silver or black coloured dogs are common as well. Many of the solid coloured dogs have white mask-like markings on the face, sometimes with spots over the eyes. Others might have white socks and nose stripes with no eye spots or mask.

#### Size

The size of Canadian Eskimo dogs depends on their sex. Males weigh 30–40 kg (66–88 lb) and stand 58–70 cm (23–28 in) at the shoulder. Females weigh 18–30 kg (40–66 lb) and stand 50–60 cm (20–24 in).\*[1]



*A Canadian Eskimo Dog*

#### 14.1.2 Temperament

The Canadian Eskimo Dog's temperament reflects its original work and environment. It is loyal, tough, brave, intelligent, and alert.\*[10] It is affectionate and gentle, and develops a deep bond with its owner and is intensely loyal. When used as sled dogs, they were often required to forage and hunt for their own food. Consequently, many Canadian Eskimo Dogs have stronger prey drive than some other breeds. Owing to their original environment, they take pure delight in cold weather, often preferring to sleep outside in cold climates. Like most spitz breeds they can be very vocal.

## 14.2 Care and training

Canadian Eskimo Dogs need a very large amount of exercise. They cannot just be walked, they need higher intensity work, requiring more exercise than many dog owners can give. This need for work and stimulation makes them well-suited for dog sports, such as carting, mushing, and skijoring. They are very trainable and submissive, unlike many spitz breeds, as well as intelligent. The Canadian Eskimo Dog is best kept in a cold climate, and is prone to heatstroke. Its coat is fairly easy to care for most times of the year, needing brushing only one or two times a week. However when it sheds (which happens once a year) it will need grooming every day.



*Canadian Inuit Dog*

Historically, Inuit would put their dogs to the harness as soon as they could walk, and would acquire the habit of pulling sledges in their attempts to break free. At the age of two months, the pups would be placed with adult dogs. Sometimes, ten pups would be put under the lead of an older animal, coupled with frequent beatings from their masters, which would educate the pups.\*[9]

### 14.3 History

The Canadian Eskimo Dog is known to have been resident in the Arctic for at least 4,000 years.\*[2]\*[11] The Canadian Eskimo Dog was first bred by the **Thule** people, while research has shown that it is related to the **Greenland Dog**, with very little significant genetic differences.\*[12] It is sometimes considered the same breed by authorities, although the Greenland Dog can be criticized for lacking any proper breeding program, questioning its validity as a pure breed.\*[13] Inuit never considered the dog as part of the animal kingdom (*uumajuit*), but merely as a tool for human existence.\*[11] It was, and still is (to a very limited extent), used by the Canadian Inuit as multi-purpose dogs, often put to work hunting **seals** and other Arctic game, and hauling supplies and people. Explorers noted that the dogs were capable of tracking a seal hole from a great distance, and were occasionally used to hunt **polar bears**. The dogs were reported to be so enthusiastic in hunting bears that, sometimes, their handlers shouted "*nanuq*"\* [14] (Inuktitut name for the bear) to encourage them when pulling sledges.

The dogs however would not pursue **wolves**, and would howl fearfully at their approach.\*[15] Frozen dog urine was used by Inuit as a medicine, and their fur was more prized than that of wolves, due to its greater resistance to wear.\*[11]\*[16] In times of **famine**, the dogs would be used as an **emergency food source**.\* [11] Though once assumed to be a tamed wolf or **wolf-dog hybrid** by explorers,\*[15] including **Charles Darwin** due to similarities in appearance and vocalisations,\*[17] genetic testing has shown that the Eskimo dog has no recent wolf ancestry.\*[18]

The breed is currently threatened with extinction. In the 19th century and early 20th century, this breed was still in



An illustration of a print of “Esquimaux dogs” after John Woodhouse Audubon from The Quadrupeds of North America

demand for polar expeditions, and approximately 20,000 dogs lived in the Canadian Arctic in the 1920s. However, the breed had declined significantly by the 1960s. The breed had once been accepted for **showing** by both the **American Kennel Club** (AKC) and the **Canadian Kennel Club** (CKC), however in 1959 the AKC dropped the breed from its registry because of extremely low numbers.\* [19]

Since the 1970s, the Eskimo Dog Research Foundation (EDRF) and Brian Ladoon have worked to increase the breed's numbers. The EDRF was founded in 1972 by William Carpenter and John McGrath and was largely funded by the **Canadian Government** and the **Northwest Territories** Government, with some support from the CKC.\* [20] The EDRF purchased dogs from the small (about 200 dogs) population remaining in the Canadian Arctic from remote Inuit camps on Baffin Island, Boothia Peninsula, and Melville Peninsula.\* [20] The EDRF then began breeding dogs in order to increase numbers.

Brian Ladoon also bought dogs in the 1970s from the northern communities of Canada and started breeding after being given the mission of saving them by Bishop Omer Alfred Robidoux of the **Roman Catholic Diocese of Churchill-Baie d'Hudson**. He switched from **Malamutes** and **Huskies** to the CED, and after breeding for 30 years still has the largest genetic stock colony of Canadian Eskimo Dogs in the world. The modern breed originated from a relatively high number of founders, thus ensuring sufficient genetic variability to avoid inbreeding.

The Canadian Eskimo Dog is currently used in sled dog teams that entertain tourists and for commercial polar bear hunting. By law, polar bear hunting in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut must be conducted by dog team.\* [21]\* [22] The requirement is partly for safety reasons; the working dog can better sense when a polar bear is around, whereas the sound of a snowmobile motor masks any sign of a polar bear. On May 1, 2000, the Canadian territory of **Nunavut** officially adopted the “Canadian Inuit Dog” as the **animal symbol** of the territory,\* [2]\* [23] thus sealing the name of their traditional dog (qimmiq) in the Inuktitut language.

## 14.4 Controversies



*They are sometimes used for recreational hunting of polar bears in Canada. Use of motorized vehicles, such as snow machines, is more common. By law, a dog team must be used for commercial polar bear hunting in NT and NU.*

#### 14.4.1 RCMP dog killings

Between 1950 and 1970, The Royal Canadian Mounted Police intentionally destroyed Inuit sled dogs. Estimates of the number of dogs killed range from 1,200 to 20,000. In some communities elders have alleged that this destruction was conducted in order to intimidate the Inuit and to intentionally disrupt their way of life.<sup>\*[24]</sup> In response to these allegations, in 2005 the RCMP conducted an internal investigation on the killings. Its report concluded that dogs were indeed killed, but for public health purposes - to remove sick, dangerous, and suffering animals. However, the report also acknowledged that the RCMP rarely followed ordinances that required dogs to first be captured and owners to be notified before killings, that owners had no recourse against unreasonable killings, and that the justification for killings were not always explained to the Inuit. The report denies that any dogs were killed as part of a plot against the Inuit. The Qikiqtani Inuit Association denounced the report as “biased, flawed and incomplete.”<sup>\*[5]\*[25]\*[26]</sup>

### 14.5 See also

- Greenland Dog
- American Eskimo Dog
- Northern Breed Group

### 14.6 References

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*Canadian Eskimo Dog Puppy*



*A group of Canadian Eskimo Dogs*

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## 14.7 External links

- Canadian Eskimo Dog Club of Canada
- Canadian Eskimo Dog Club of Great Britain
- Canadian Inuit/Eskimo Dog Network
- Inuit Sled Dog International
- Canadian Inuit (Eskimo) Dog
- The Fan Hitch, Website and Journal of the Inuit Sled Dog
- The Inuit Dog: Its Provenance, Environment and History

# Chapter 15

## Cane Corso

The **Cane Corso** ['ka:ne 'kɔrso] is a large Italian breed of dog, for years valued highly in Italy as a companion, Guard dog and hunter.

### 15.1 Description

#### 15.1.1 Appearance

The Cane Corso is a large Italian Molosser, which is closely related to the Neapolitan Mastiff. In name and form the Cane Corso predates its cousin the Neapolitan Mastiff. It is well muscled\*[1] and less bulky than most other Mastiff breeds. The breed is known as a true and quite possibly the last of the coursing Mastiffs. The official *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* (FCI) standard expects ideal dogs to stand 58–70 cm (23–28 in) at the withers, with females in the lower range (58–66 cm (23–26 in)) and males in the higher (62–70 cm (24–28 in)). Weight should be in keeping with the size and stature of these dogs, ranging from 45 to 50 kg (99 to 110 lb) for males and from 40 to 45.4 kg (88 to 100 lb) for females.\*[2] The overall impression should be of power, balanced with athleticism. A Corso should be moderately tight skinned; however, some *dewlap* on the neck is normal, and the bottom of the jawline should be defined by the hanging lip.

The head of the Cane Corso is arguably its most important feature. It is large and imposing. The forehead should be flat and convergent to the muzzle. The muzzle is flat, rectangular (when viewed from above), and generally as wide as it is long; approximately 33% the total length of the skull (a ratio of 2:1). The eyes are almond in shape, set straight and when viewed from the front, set slightly above the line of the muzzle. Darker eyes are preferred, however, the color of the eyes tends to emulate the shade of brindling in the coat.\*[3] Traditionally the ears are *cropped* short in equilateral triangles that stand erect, however, as cropping is no longer legal in many jurisdictions, Cane Corso with ears are becoming more common, and should hang smoothly against the head, coming to at or slightly below the level of the eyes.

The tail of the Corso is traditionally *docked* fairly long, at the 4th *vertebra*. Again, with trends in cosmetic surgeries for dogs changing, many Corsos now have full tails, which should be carried erect, but never curled over the back.

Cane Corso appear in two basic coat colours: black and fawn. This is further modified by genetic pigment *dilution* to create “blue” (grey, from black) and frumentino or formentino (from fawn, where the mask is blue/grey) colours. *Brindling* of varying intensity is common on both basic coat colours as well, creating tigrato (black brindle), and Grigio Tigrato (blue brindle). White markings are common on the chest, tips of toes, the chin, and the bridge of the nose. Large white patches are not desirable.

The average life expectancy is 10 to 12 years.

#### 15.1.2 Temperament

The Cane Corso is not recommended for novice dog owners. As a puppy, it requires strong leadership and consistent training and it is highly encouraged to begin socialization as soon as possible. Ideally the Cane Corso should be indifferent when approached and should only react in a protective manner when a real threat is present. They will



*The head of the Cane Corso is arguably its most important feature.*

very rarely fight unless provoked and are typically very docile and sweet.\*[4]



Black Cane Corso puppy

## 15.2 History

The Cane Corso is a descendant of the *canis pugnax*,<sup>\*[3]</sup> dogs used by the Romans in warfare. Its name derives from *cane da corso*, an old term for those catch dogs used in rural activities (for cattle and swine; boar hunting, and bear fighting) as distinct from *cane da camera* which indicates the catch dog kept as a bodyguard. In the recent past, its distribution was limited to some regions of Southern Italy, especially in Basilicata, Campania, and Apulia.<sup>\*[3]</sup>

The Cane Corso is a **catch dog** used with cattle and swine, and also in wild boar hunts. Cane Corso were also used to guard property, livestock, and families, and some continue to be used for this purpose today. Historically it has also been used by night watchmen, keepers, and, in the past, by carters and drovers. In the more distant past this breed was common all over Italy, as an ample iconography and historiography testify.

As life changed in the southern Italian rural farms in the 20th century, the Corso began to become rare. A group of enthusiasts began recovery activities designed to bring the dog back from near extinction in the late 1970s. By 1994, the breed was fully accepted by the Italian Kennel Club (**ENCI**) as the 14th Italian breed of dog. The **FCI** provisionally accepted the Corso in 1997, and ten years later was fully recognised internationally. In the US, the **American Kennel Club** first recognized the Cane Corso in 2010.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The popularity of the breed continues to grow, ranking in 50th place in the United States in 2013, a jump from 60th place in 2012.<sup>\*[5]</sup>

- Cane Corso
- Cane Corso portrait, blue coat, cropped ears
- Cane Corso portrait, formentino coat, ears uncropped
- Cane Corso portrait, formentino coat, cropped ears
- Cane Corso portrait, blue coat, uncropped
- Cane Corso in profile, blue brindle coat



*Black Cane Corso*

- Cane Corso profile, black coat
- Cane Corso profile, brown brindle coat with ears and tail
- Cane Corso profile, reddish fawn coat



*Formentino Cane Corso puppy*

## 15.3 References

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## 15.4 External links

- Cane Corso at DMOZ

# Chapter 16

## Cantabrian Water Dog

The **Cantabrian Water Dog** (Spanish: *perro de agua Cantábrico*) is a breed of dog developed in the coast of Cantabria, northern Spain, as an assistant to fishermen. The breed was classified and recognized by the Breeds Committee of the Spanish Ministry of Environment on 22 March 2011.\*[1]

### 16.1 History of the breed

The Cantabrian Water Dog is an ancestral population in the north of the Iberian Peninsula, whose origins seem to be common to Barbet.\*[2] The breed is socially, culturally and historically rooted in the towns and villages of the whole coast of Cantabria and eastern Asturias. The work of this breed has been traditionally related to fishing work: collecting fishes that fell into the water, watching the ships when they were moored in port, taking the rope between ships and to the dock, or acting like a lifeguard.\*[3]

### 16.2 Features

The population of Cantabrian Water Dog shows a clear morphological and genetic differentiation that allows discrimination from other dog populations in the same group with close geographic distribution. Genetic studies place it as close to the Spanish Water Dog as to the Barbet or Caniche.\*[2]

These animals are lighter and shorter than those of the Spanish breed, where they were previously included. Thus, 75% of males and 38% of females would be excluded from the breed standard for height at the withers, while using the criterion of weight, 91% of males and 80% females would be excluded.\*[2]

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### 16.4 External links

- Cantabrian Water Dog Association (Spanish)

## Chapter 17

# Cão da Serra de Aires

The **Cão da Serra de Aires** (FCI no. 93) is a medium-sized breed of dog of the herding dog type, and is one of the indigenous regional dogs of Portugal. Called the *Portuguese Sheepdog* in English, the original name refers to the *Serra de Aires*, a mountain near Monforte in the Aentejo region, often mistaken with the “Serra d'Aire” a range of hills or mountains marking the boundary between Ribatejo and Oeste, north of the Tagus river. The breed is nicknamed the “cão macaco” (monkey dog, referring to the macaque or monkey) for its furry face and lively attitude.

### 17.1 Appearance

The Cão da Serra de Aires is a medium-sized dog, standing 45 to 55 cm (17½ to 21½ ins) at the withers for males (females slightly smaller) and 17 to 27 kg (37 to 60 lbs) in weight. The dog's body is long and has a long coat without an undercoat, of medium thickness and described as having a "goat like" texture.\*[1] The lack of an undercoat made the dog less resistant to extreme weather as a working dog, but as a pet, lack of undercoat makes for easier grooming. Typical coat colours include yellow, chestnut, grey, fawn, wolf grey (fulva e a lobeira), and black, with tan marks. White hairs may be mixed in with the coat, but there should be no large white patches.

The tail should be long, and a natural bobtail is a disqualification under the breed standard, meaning that owners are discouraged from breeding such non typical dogs, and tailless dogs cannot compete for breed championships. The tail should never be docked. The drop (hanging) ears are set high and close to the head. Detailed descriptions of all of the ideal proportions and colours are listed in the original breed standard, as well as faults which are aspects not typical for the breed or that are structural problems.\*[1]

### 17.2 History

Ancestors of today's breed were traditionally used for herding cows, sheep, goats, horses and even pigs\*[2] in the Serra de Aires and in the Alentejo.\*[3] Although there is speculation about the breed's ancestry, as with other breeds who came from undocumented, working dog origins, "... data is rare, or does not exist ... most guardian and herding breeds do not have records before 1900" .\*[4] The dog is recognisable as one of the old-fashioned types of European sheepdogs, believed to be closely related to the Pyrenean and Catalan Sheepdogs.\*[5] It is also believed to be descended from Briards imported into Portugal in the early 1900s by the Conde de Castro Guimarães from Cascais, and crossed with the Pyrenean Sheepdog.\*[6] The landscape of the Serra de Aires is barren and harsh\*[7] and it has been noted that the breed would have had a difficult time adapting to the climate there.\*[8] That it is a recent breed was validated by a DNA study done in Portugal on regional breeds.\*[9]

The Cão da Serra de Aires breed standard was written by Dr. Antonio Cabral and Dr. Felipe Morgado Romeiros and was accepted by the Portuguese Kennel Club, and the breed was recognised internationally in 1996 by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale. The breed has been exported to other countries, and has become a popular companion and pet in Europe. In the United States, the breed is recognised by the United Kennel Club in the Herding Group as of 2006, using the name *Portuguese Sheepdog*. It is also recognised and listed under its original name or various translations of the name by minor kennel clubs, specialty clubs, and internet dog registry businesses, and is promoted as a rare breed for those seeking a unique pet.



*Head of a Cão da Serra de Aires living in Poland*

## 17.3 Related Portuguese breeds

The Cão da Serra de Aires is a regional herding breed, and in other areas of the country the **Cão de Fila de São Miguel**, **Cão da Serra da Estrela**, **Cão de Castro Laboreiro** and **Rafeiro do Alentejo** traditionally did similar work herding livestock in other mountain areas of the country. Nowadays, most of them are kept as pets.

## 17.4 Health

No recurring health problems or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed. They are prone to **Ehrlichiosis** transmitted by ticks. Abdominal tumors are to be expected on senior dogs so regular echograms are advised after the 8th year of life.

### 17.4.1 Temperament

The breed standard states that the ideal Cão da Serra de Aires is “exceptionally intelligent and very lively.” \*[6]

### 17.4.2 Activities

Cão da Serra de Aires can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Portuguese Sheepdogs exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\* [10]

### 17.5 See also

- Parque Natural das Serras de Aire e Candeeiros

### 17.6 References

- [1] Original Standard in Portuguese from the Portuguese Kennel Club:Estalão Do Cão Da Serra De Aires or in English translation from the FCI>Breed Standard from the Fédération Cynologique Internationale
- [2] Annotated Breed Standard (in Portuguese, from the Portuguese breed club, Clube Português do Cão da Serra de Aires)
- [3] United Kennel Club breed standard
- [4] Cão de Castro Laboreiro History (in Portuguese) Retrieved 4 Oct 2008
- [5] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 169. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [6] FCI Breed Standard (in English)
- [7] Serra de Aire e Candeeiros Natural Park
- [8] Breed Origins from the Portuguese breed club (in Portuguese)
- [9] Mitochondrial diversity of strains of Four Dog Breeds (in Portuguese, Google translation) Biology Department, University of the Azores, retrieved 3 Oct 2008  
Original paper: MtDNA diversity among four Portuguese autochthonous dog breeds: a fine-scale characterisation BMC Genet. 2005; 6: 37. Published online 2005 June 22. doi:10.1186/1471-2156-6-37.
- [10] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.

### 17.7 External links

- Cão da Serra de Aires at DMOZ

## Chapter 18

# Cão de Castro Laboreiro

The **Cão de Castro Laboreiro**, or **Dog from Castro Laboreiro**, or **Portuguese Cattle Dog** or **Portuguese Watch Dog**, is a dog breed of the livestock guardian dog type, originating from **Castro Laboreiro** in the northern mountains of Portugal.

### 18.1 History

The name, “Dog from Castro Laboreiro”, refers to a small town, Castro Laboreiro, in the far north of Portugal, now a parish in the Melgaço urban area. It is in the same mountains as the Peneda-Gerês National Park. Although now served by modern highways, the mountainous, rocky area<sup>\*[1]</sup> was once quite remote. The modern breed is descended from a very old molosser type, which worked with livestock herders in the mountains, defending against wolves and other large predators.

The origin of the Cão de Castro Laboreiro is not known, although many legends are given. The Portuguese breed club notes that “Everything that is written about their origins is pure fiction, without any scientific or historical accuracy...data is rare, or does not exist...most guardian and herding breeds do not have records before 1900” .\*[2]

There are mentions of the Castro Laboreiro in the 19th century (1800s) but none before 1800. Camilo Castelo Branco in his novella *A Brasileira de Prazins* (1882) (The Brazilian Girl from Prazens) mentions “the dogs of Castro Laboreiro, very fierce...” \*[3]

The modern breed today is of the general type of livestock guardian dog that moved with the pastoralist nomads of the transhumance into many areas of the world, possibly arriving before 3000BC in the Iberian Peninsula. It is generally theorized that the origin was in Mesopotamia where modern sheep and goats were domesticated. Modern genetic studies have shown that the modern breed is unique from other similar breeds in Portugal;\*[4] and in the future, DNA studies may provide more evidence about the movements of the ancient types from which the modern breed developed.

With the eradication of wolves and other large predators the Cão de Castro Laboreiro lost its original use. Changes in agricultural methods over the last hundred years led to many of these dogs being abandoned, turning feral and becoming a problem for those that raise cattle and horses.

Today, most of the breed has been removed from its native range and purpose, and is kept as a companion and guard dog. It was first exhibited at a dog show in 1914, and the first written breed standard was by veterinarian Manuel Marques, in 1935, and the breed was recognised by the Clube Portugues de Canicultura, the official **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** kennel club for Portugal originally founded in 1897.\*[5] The Cão de Castro Laboreiro is recognised by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale in Group 2, Section 2.2 Mastiffs, Mountain Type, Portugal (breed number 150). Other breeds in Section 2.2 include the **Cão da Serra da Estrela** (number 173) and the **Rafeiro do Alentejo** (Alentejo Mastiff), number 96.\*[6] It is also recognized by the **United Kennel Club** in the United States, in the **Guardian Dog Group**. It may also be listed under the name Cão de Castro Laboreiro, similar sounding names, or different English versions of the name (such as *Portuguese Cattle Dog* or *Portuguese Watch Dog*) by large commercial breeders, minor kennel clubs that require little to no breed verification for registration, and internet-based dog registry businesses, where it is promoted as a **rare breed** for those seeking a fashionably novel or unique pet. Nevertheless, the number of specimens of this breed does not exceed 500 in the whole world. In Portugal, there are a half dozen of breeders, a couple of them in Europe, in United Kingdom (Cao Castro Laboreiro UK), (Germany) and one in the

USA.

## 18.2 Appearance

The desired appearance for which the Cão de Castro Laboreiro has been bred is somewhat wolflike in outline. It is a large dog, but not oversize. Height should not be above 60cms (24ins) at the **withers** and weight should not be more than 40 kg (88 lbs); females somewhat smaller. **Coat** colours are also described in wolf terms, dark wolf colour, light wolf colour. Most breeders prefer what is considered the most authentic, called *mountain colour* (*cor do monte*),\* [7] also described as similar to the coat of a wolf. The *mountain colour* is a mixed light and dark grey interspersed with individual hairs (not spots) that are brown (called pine-seed) or dark red (called mahogany), in a **brindle**.\* [8]

## 18.3 Health Issues

Health issues specific to the breed have not been documented. Dogs represented as Cão de Castro Laboreiro may be mixed with other breeds, which may have other genetic health problems. Puppy buyers should enquire of breeders about types of health testing done on the sire and dam; responsible breeders will be able to provide information. Being a “rare breed” does not guarantee immunity from inherited disease or disability.

## 18.4 See also

- Transhumance
- Cão Fila de São Miguel (*São Miguel Cattle Dog, Azores Cattle Dog*)

## 18.5 References

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- [4] Mitochondrial diversity of strains of Four Dog Breeds (in Portuguese, Google translation) Biology Department, University of the Azores, retrieved 3 Oct 2008 “We can say that almost all sampled dogs descended from the same female.” Original paper: MtDNA diversity among four Portuguese autochthonous dog breeds: a fine-scale characterisation BMC Genet. 2005; 6: 37. Published online 2005 June 22. doi:10.1186/1471-2156-6-37.
- [5] Clube Portugues de Canicultura (in Portuguese)
- [6] Fédération Cynologique Internationale Group 2, Section 2.2
- [7] “cor do monte”, que é considerada uma característica étnica
- [8] Breed Standard

## 18.6 External links

- Cão de Castro Laboreiro at DMOZ

## Chapter 19

# Cão Fila de São Miguel

The **Cão Fila de São Miguel** (frequently translated into English as the *São Miguel Cattle Dog* or *Cattle Dog of São Miguel Island*, but other names, such as *Azores Cattle Dog*, may be used) is a dog breed of molosser type originating on São Miguel Island in the Azores, an island chain which is one of the autonomous regions of Portugal. The breed was originally used for working with cattle.

### 19.1 Appearance



Male Cão Fila de São Miguel with cropped ears and tail

A large dog, but not oversize; up to a maximum of 60 cm (23.6 ins) at the withers and 35 kg (77 lbs) in weight, with females slightly smaller. The general appearance is of a normally proportioned, deep chested, muscular dog with a broad head and medium length neck, straight back, and long legs. The tail is held up and is slightly curved. Ears are

drop unless they are **cropped**. The coat is a brindle of brown (pale brown is described as fawn) or grey, with black; it is short, smooth and harsh to the touch, with a short fringe on the tail (if **undocked**) and on the backs of the rear legs.

## 19.2 History



*Female Cão Fila de São Miguel with natural tail and ears (undocked/uncropped)*

The breed is named for São Miguel Island in the **Azores**, settled by the **Portuguese**, beginning in 1439. Another of the Azores, **Terceira Island**, is known for bullfights and cattle raising; large dogs used on cattle there were brought to São Miguel Island and contributed to the development of the breed.\*[1]

According to the original breed standard, the existence of the Cão Fila de São Miguel has been documented since the early 19th century. A breed standard was developed in the breed's area of origin and first published in 1984. This standard was recognised internationally in 1995, when the standard was published by the FCI. Although described (and formerly used) as a cattle dog, the Cão Fila de São Miguel is actually a molosser, and is so recognised by the FCI in Group 2, Section 2, Molossoid breeds (number 340.) Today it is primarily used as a **companion**.

Traditionally, the tail is **docked**, although this practice is now illegal in many areas. In addition, the ears were traditionally cropped short.\*[2] The ears are cropped short and rounded off on top. The reasons for these traditions are unknown.

Today, dogs from São Miguel are exported to North America and other areas of the world where they are bred and promoted for the **rare breed** market. Minor kennel clubs and registries maintained by individual breeders write their own versions of the breed standard, which may vary from the breed standard developed on the island of São Miguel and recognised internationally by the FCI. Dogs of the breed may be sold under the original breed name, Cão Fila de São Miguel, or any of the many translations and versions of the name.

## 19.3 Temperament

A medium-sized working dog. As with all working dogs, it must be given regular training and a job to do. Temperaments of individual dogs may vary greatly. These dogs are family friendly and loving dogs, they like to cuddle and be near their owners. Suitability of an individual dog for a particular kind of work may depend on the quality of early training. This breed creates a deep bond with its owner, being very gentle, loving and receptive. When trained well, these dogs make fantastic family pets as they are highly intelligent and docile. \*[3]

### 19.3.1 Activities

Cão Fila de São Miguel can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. *Azores Cattle Dogs* exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[4]

## 19.4 Health

Cão Fila de São Miguel from Portugal have no documented health problems, but dogs bred elsewhere are often bred to be very oversize (over 60 cm/23.6 in and 35 kg/77 lb) and may suffer and other ailments particular to deep chested oversize dogs, such as bloat.\*[5]

Life expectancy of the Cão Fila de São Miguel is approximately 15-years.\*[6]

## 19.5 See also

- Herding dog
- Guard dog
- Molosser
- List of dog breeds by country
- Cão de Castro Laboreiro (*Portuguese Cattle Dog* or *Portuguese Watch Dog*)

## 19.6 References

- [1] Breed standard, history section
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- [3] <http://racas.cpc.pt/en/cur/fsm.pdf>
- [4] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.
- [5] Deep-chested dogs are susceptible to gastric torsion
- [6] “Cão de Fila de São Miguel, Azores Cattle Dog Information and Pictures” . Dog Breed Info Center. Retrieved 29 January 2014.

## 19.7 External links

- American Temperament Test Society, Cão de Fila de São Miguel results
- Portuguese Kennel Club
- Informations about the Cão Fila de São Miguel

# Chapter 20

## Carolina Dog

This article is about the wild dog. For the type of hot dog, see [Carolina style](#).

The **Carolina Dog** was originally a [landrace](#) or [naturally selected](#) type of dog which was discovered living as a [wild dog](#) or free roaming dog by Dr. I. Lehr Brisbin. Carolina Dogs are now bred and kept in captive collections or packs, and as pets. A [breed standard](#) has been developed by the [United Kennel Club](#) that now specifies the appearance of these dogs.\*[1]

Carolina Dogs were discovered during the 1970s living in isolated stretches of [longleaf pines](#) and [cypress swamps](#) in the [Southeastern United States](#).\*[2] Carolina Dogs are a medium sized dog, that comes in varying shades of red ginger, buff, fawn, black, black and tan or [piebald](#)\*[3] with or without small white markings on toes, chest, tail tip and muzzle. Frequently puppies have a [melanistic mask](#) that usually fades as the adult coat comes in.\*[4]

### 20.1 Discovery

Dr. I. Lehr Brisbin Jr., a Senior Research [Ecologist](#) at the University of Georgia's Savannah River Ecology Lab, first came across a Carolina Dog while working at the [Savannah River Site](#).

Horace, a stray white dog with brown markings, was wandering the site's boundary when he caught Brisbin's attention. Brisbin, who had seen many rural dogs chained to the back of porches and [doghouses](#), assumed this was just a normal stray. Many of these dogs roamed the woods and would turn up in humane traps, and Brisbin began to wonder how many more of these were in the wild. On a hunch, he went to the pound and was surprised by the resemblance the dog had to [dingos](#).\*[5]

### 20.2 Evidence of ancient roots

#### 20.2.1 Physical

Some ancient paintings and rock art of Native Americans depict dogs that have physical traits similar to those of Carolina Dogs. Carolina Dogs also have a ginger-colored coat that is found on other wild dogs, including Australian Dingoes and Korea's native dog, the [Jindo](#).\*[6] Also, [fossils](#) of the dogs of Native Americans exhibit similar bone structures to Carolina Dogs. Brisbin found a resemblance between 2,000-year-old skulls and those of the Carolina Dogs, but concluded that there was too large a difference to prove any connection.\*[7] Along with this, DNA testing has pointed to a link.\*[8]

Height: 17-24 inches (45–61 cm.) Weight: 30-65 pounds (15–20 kg.)

#### 20.2.2 Behavior

In the 1980s, most Carolina Dogs were moved to captivity for study.



Dixie Dingo

Female dogs had three **estrus cycles** in quick succession, which settled into seasonal reproductive cycles when there was an abundance of puppies.\*[5] Brisbin noted that this was most likely to ensure quick breeding before diseases, like **heartworm**, take their toll. Some pregnant dogs also dug **dens** in which to give birth.

After they gave birth or while pregnant, the dog would carefully push sand with her snout to cover her excrement. They were excellent at locating and catching small mammals e.g. shrews and mice, using a pouncing technique similar to a fox. The dogs also dug “snout pits”, or hundreds of tiny holes in the dirt that perfectly fit their muzzles during this time. More female dogs dug them than males.\*[9]

In the wild, Carolina Dogs lived in sparsely settled land instead of the highly populated areas stray dogs commonly occupied. When hunting, Carolina Dogs used an effective pack formation. They killed **snakes** using a **whip-like** motion, and preyed on small and medium-sized mammals such as **raccoons**.\*[10]

Carolina Dogs were first noted on the **Savannah River Site** which by design was depopulated and secured of all trespass and traffic for decades beginning in 1950. The Savannah River Site was also one of two sites secluding South Carolina's deer population at the time of the discovery of the Carolina dog.

### 20.2.3 Temperament

Carolina Dogs are natural runners. They have excellent noses that help them hunt wild animals, when in the wild. When kept as pets, the breed requires moderate exercise and sufficient space. They need to be exposed to a lot of social activity from a young age. Once they are trained enough, they are said to make excellent family dogs.\*[11]

### 20.2.4 DNA testing

The preliminary **DNA testing** may provide a link between primitive dogs and Carolina Dogs. Brisbin stated, “We grabbed them out of the woods based on what they look like, and if they were just dogs their DNA patterns should be well distributed throughout the canine family tree. But they aren't. They're all at the base of the tree, where you would find very primitive dogs.” This was not conclusive, but it did spark interest into more extensive DNA testing.\*[5]



*Carolina Dog / American Dingo*



*Carolina dog "Hunter" that participated in DNA testing\* [12] to establish ancient origin of the species*

The ancient Asian origin of the Carolina Dog was confirmed in 2012.\*[13] Carolina dogs mitochondrial DNA carried mainly **haplotypes** (37%) that were unique and closest to East Asian dogs. Others were shared with Chinese non-breed dogs or a Japanese breed dog and the rest were non-specific European but universal haplotypes.\*[14]\*[15]

As a team led by Peter Savolainen, at the Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden, reported in 2013, several dog breeds in the Americas—among them the **Peruvian hairless**, the **Chihuahua** and the **Carolina dog**—are without some genetic markers indicative of European origin, suggesting they arrived in an earlier migration from Asia.\*[16]\*[17]

## 20.3 Breed recognition and domestication

Carolina Dogs can be registered with the **American Rare Breed Association**\*[18] and the **United Kennel Club**.\*[19] ARBA includes the breed in its “**Spitz and Primitive Group**”, which includes primitives such as the **dingo** and **Canaan Dog**. The UKC has classified them as a **pariah dog**, a class which includes other primitive breeds such as the **Basenji** of Africa and the **Thai Ridgeback**.

The word **pariah** is derived from a Tamil word, first used in English in 1613, to refer to the lowest level of the traditional Indian **caste system**; in English, it is used to mean “a social outcast”.\*[20] The Indian feral dog was considered an outcast as well. The term “**pariah**” when referring to feral or wild dogs of the Indian feral dog type is sometimes replaced with **primitive**, in the sense of “relating to an earliest or original stage or state” or “being little evolved from an early ancestral type”.\*[21]

It is assumed that dogs placed in “**pariah**” or “**primitive**” groups are of an older type than other modern **dog breeds**.

- Carolina Dog
- Carolina Dog puppy with the **piebald** coloring permitted (but not encouraged) by the **breed standard**, and a longer coat that is common in winter.

## 20.4 See also

- **Dingo**
- **New Guinea Singing Dog**
- **Indian pariah dog**
- **Rare breed (dog)**
- **Nureongi**
- **Formosan Mountain Dog**
- **Subspecies of Canis lupus**

## 20.5 References

- [1] “**Carolina Dog**” . American Rare Breeds Association. Retrieved August 30, 2013.
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- [3] Appearance: The Carolina Dog Rescue and Conservation Project
- [4] Weidensaul, Scott (1999-03-01). “Tracking America’s First Dogs” . *Smithsonian Magazine*. Retrieved 2006-10-11.
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- [7] Weidensaul, Scott (1999-03-01). “Tracking America’s First Dogs” . *Smithsonian Magazine*. Retrieved 2006-10-11.

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- [21] The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 4th edition. "primitive: Definition, Synonyms, More" . *Dictionary*. Houghton Mifflin Company. Retrieved 2008-04-26. adj. Not derived from something else; primary or basic. Of or relating to an earliest or original stage or state; primeval. Being little evolved from an early ancestral type.

## 20.6 External links

# Chapter 21

## Carpathian Shepherd Dog

The **Carpathian Shepherd Dog (Ciobănesc Românesc Carpatin)** is a breed of large sheep dogs that originated in the Carpathian Mountains of Romania.\*[1]

### 21.1 History

Alfred Edmund Brehm (1829-1885) in (Animal's Life) wrote about these dogs. The first written data regarding the Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog was recorded in the *Veterinary Science Magazine*, year XV, No. 2.

In March 1998, a group of fans of the Carpathian Shepherd Dog founded the Carpathian Shepherd Dogs Club. The club was later renamed the National Club of Carpathian Shepherd Dog Breeders. The club observed that there many Carpathians in Rucăr, Argeş County that are considered ancestors of today's Carpathians.

In March 2003, at Bistrița, an important conference of the factors involved in the Romanian breeds took place. On July 6, 2005 in Buenos Aires, the approved the provisional homologation of the Carpathian Shepherd Dog.

It is theorized (although not proven) that the various Carpathian Shepherd Dog breeds, as with other livestock guardian and **Mountain dog** breeds, are descendant from dogs that were developed somewhere around 9,000 years ago in Mesopotamia following the domestication of sheep and goats in the same area.

### 21.2 Health

The breed has a life expectancy of about 12-14 years.

### 21.3 Temperament

A very devoted, well-mannered, courageous dog, it has been said to battle bears in an attempt to protect flocks of sheep or his master from harm.

### 21.4 See also

- Bucovina Shepherd Dog
- Mioritic
- Mountain dog
- Romanian Raven Shepherd Dog

## 21.5 References

[1] “Molosserworld's Ciobanesti Carpatini Page” . *Molosser World*. Retrieved 2008-08-22.

## 21.6 External links

- Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog - site in english
- Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog
- Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog (Romanian)
- The National Club of Romanian Carpathian Shepherd Dog breeders (Romanian)
- Canine Efficiency information about carpatins and other LGDs

## Chapter 22

# Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog

The **Catahoula Cur** is an American dog breed named after **Catahoula Parish**, in the state of **Louisiana**, in the United States. After becoming the state dog of Louisiana in 1979, its name was officially changed to **Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog**. The breed is sometimes referred to as the “Catahoula Hound” or “Catahoula Leopard Hound”, although it is not a true hound, but a cur. It is also called the “Catahoula Hog Dog”, reflecting its traditional use in hunting wild boar.

### 22.1 History

The history of the Catahoula dog breed extends from prehistory through modern times, in the early 21st century. Both the Catahoula lineage and the origins of the name “Catahoula” are uncertain, however there are various theories.

One theory posits that the Catahoula is the result of Native Americans having bred their own dogs with molossers and greyhounds brought to **Louisiana** by **Hernando de Soto** in the 16th century. As for the aforementioned Native American dog breeds, for a time it was believed that they were bred with or from red wolves, but this idea is not supported by modern DNA analysis. Several recent studies<sup>\*[1]</sup> have looked at the remains of prehistoric dogs from American archaeological sites and each has indicated that the genetics of prehistoric American dogs are similar to European and Asian domestic dogs rather than wild New World canids. In fact, these studies indicate that Native Americans brought several lines (breeds) of already domesticated dogs with them on their journeys from Asia to North America.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

Another theory suggests that the breed originated three centuries later, some time in the 19th century, after French settlers introduced the **Beauceron** to the North American continent. The French told of strange-looking dogs with haunting glass eyes that were used by the Indians to hunt game in the swamp.,<sup>\*[3]</sup> and the theory states that the Beauceron and the Red Wolf/war dog were interbred to produce the Catahoula.

There are two theories regarding the origin of the word 'Catahoula.' One theory is that the word is a combination of two Choctaw words 'okhata', meaning lake, and 'hullo', meaning beloved. Another possibility is that the word is a French transformation of the Choctaw Indian word for their own nation, 'Couthaougoula' pronounced 'Coot-ha-oo-goo-la'.(Don Abney)

In 1979, Governor **Edwin Edwards** signed a bill making the Catahoula the official state dog of **Louisiana** in recognition of their importance in the history of the region.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

### 22.2 Appearance

As a working dog, Catahoulas have been bred primarily for temperament and ability rather than for appearance. As a result, the physical characteristics of the Catahoula are somewhat varied.

### 22.2.1 Size

Catahoulas may range greatly in size with males averaging slightly larger than females. Typical height ranges from 20–26” and weight between 40 and 90 lbs.

### 22.2.2 Color

Catahoulas come in many different colors including blue **merle**, red **merle**, **brindle**, and solid colors. Often, solid coat Catahoulas have small splashes of other colors such as white on their face, legs or chest. The leopard-like coat of most Catahoulas is the result of the **merle** gene. The **merle** gene does not normally affect the entire coat of the dog, but dilutes the color only in areas that randomly present the characteristic of the gene. Visually, white coats seem unaffected.



*Cur Brown catahoula*

- **Red Leopard:** These are various shades of brown and tan, may also have white. Known as “red **merle**” in other breeds.
- **Blue Leopard:** These are various shades of dark greys, black and some may also have white (generally on the feet and chest). Known as “blue **merle**” in other breeds.
- **Black or Black Leopard:** These are leopards least affected by the **merle** gene but will display smaller patches of blue or gray.
- **Gray or Silver Leopard:** Blue Leopards where the black color has been diluted to gray. Known as “slate **merle**” in other breeds.
- **Tri-color:** Catahoulas with three distinct visible colors, usually white, black, and gray.
- **Quad-color:** These are Catahoulas with the varying body colorations and trim colors that help to designate the number of colors present on the dogs. Gray Catahoulas may be considered a Quad-color when White and Tan trim are included. This dog would display Black, Gray, White, usually around the neck, face, feet, and tail, and Tan, which may also appear around the face and feet. Most Five-colored dogs are misnamed Quad-colored dogs.\*[5]
- **Patchwork:** These Catahoulas are predominantly white dogs with small amounts of solid and/or **merle** patches appearing throughout the coat. The colored patches may be black or brown. Dilution may affect those colored patches and produce gray, blue, red, or liver coloration within them.\*[6]



*Blue Leopard Catahoula with brindled tan markings*



*Catahoula Leopard Dog*

### 22.2.3 Coat

The texture of a Catahoula's coat may show some variance, being slick/painted-on, coarse, or woolly/shaggy. However, while other coat types may not be penalized, several registering bodies that recognize the Catahoula specify a short or slick-coated dog. \* [6] \* [7] Others, including the Animal Research Foundation, will accept short-to-medium haired dogs, but may list long fur or feathering of the fur as uncommon or a flaw. \* [8]

- **Slick coat:** A slick coat features fur that is very short and lies close to the body. These coats dry very rapidly, and because of this, the dog can be cleaned and ready in a matter of minutes. It is often referred to as a “Wash n' Wear” coat. This coat type is most common.
- **Coarse coat:** This coat is a little longer and fuller than others. They do not require that much maintenance; however, these dogs are not quick to dry when wet. These coats will often display “feathers” seen on the rear legs, tail, and underbelly. Also they can be considered “fluffy” .
- **Woolly coat:** Woolly, shaggy, and double coats are far less common but rarely appear in some litters. At about 3 weeks of age, the coat will be longer and fuller and appear woolly. Most puppies will shed this for a coarse coat; however, some will become double-coats. Some coats will maintain a length similar to that of a stock-haired German Shepherd Dog while others will maintain their shaggy appearance.

### 22.2.4 Eyes

The breed may have “cracked glass” or “marbled glass” eyes (*heterochromia*) and occurs when both colored and glass portions are present in the same eye. Cracked or marbled eyes are blue or blue-white in color. Catahoulas with two cracked or marble glass eyes are often referred to as having double glass eyes. In some cases, a glass eye will have darker colored sections in it, and vice versa. Cracked eyes may be half of one color and half of another. They may just have a streak or spot of another color. Gray eyes are usually cracked eyes, made of blue and green, giving them their grayish appearance. The eyes may be of the same color or each of a different color. Eye color can also be ice blue, brown, green, gray, or amber. No particular eye color is typical of Catahoulas.



*Red Leopard Catahoula*

### 22.2.5 Tail

The tail of the Catahoula may be long and whip-like, reaching past the hocks of the back legs, or else bobtail, which is a tail that ranges from one vertebra shorter than full length to only one vertebra in total length. The question mark tail is a common tail trait, often with a white tip. The bobtail is a rare but natural part of the Catahoula heritage.

### 22.2.6 Feet

Though most dogs have webbing between the toes, Catahoulas' feet have more prominent webbing which extends almost to the ends of the toes. This foot gives the Catahoula the ability to work marshy areas and gives them great swimming ability.

## 22.3 Temperament

Catahoulas are highly intelligent and energetic. They are assertive but not aggressive by nature. Catahoulas in general are very even tempered. Males tend to be more obnoxious than females, but Catahoulas are very serious about their job if they are working dogs. They make a good family dog but will not tolerate being isolated, so interaction with the dog is a daily requirement. When a Catahoula is raised with children, the dog believes that it is his or her responsibility to look after and protect those children. Many owners will say that the Catahoula owns them and they can be insistent when it's time to eat or do other activities. Catahoulas are protective and a natural alarm dog. They will alert one to anything out of the ordinary.\* [9]

## 22.4 Work



*Blue Leopard Female*

### 22.4.1 Hunting

These dogs are outstanding **bay dogs**, or tracking and hunting dogs. They have been known to track animals from miles away, and have been used for hunting **feral pigs**, **squirrel**, **deer**, **raccoon**, **mountain lion**, and **black bear**. They often track silently and only begin to make their distinctive baying bark, eye to eye with the prey, once it is stopped, and hold it in position without touching the animal; using only posture, eyecontact, and lateral shifts.

Catahoulas have been introduced in the **Northern Territory of Australia** where they have been found to be a superior hunting dog for pigs by breeders.\* [10] They have been introduced in **New Zealand** as well as **Australia**, but the number of Catahoulas there is unclear.

### 22.4.2 Herding

They are used primarily for herding **cattle**, and **pigs** by a method of antagonizing and intimidation of herd animals as opposed to the method of all day boundary patrol and restricting the animals being herded from entering or leaving the designated area.\* [11] Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Catahoulas exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in cow/hog dog trials.\* [12]

The breed is recognized by the **United Kennel Club** and the **American Kennel Club** under the “herding dog” breed group.\* [13]\* [14]\* [15]

## 22.5 Health issues

### 22.5.1 Deafness

**Deafness** is one of the major genetic flaws in Catahoulas and associated with individuals that are excessively white in color and deafness attributed to a lack of **melanocytes**.\* [16] A Catahoula that is predominantly white has an 80% chance of being bi-laterally deaf or uni-laterally hearing.\* [17] Hearing in one ear is referred to as “**directional deafness**”. Breeders are often unwilling to allow deaf Catahoulas to leave their premises and will generally **euthanize** deaf pups (there are groups setting out to rescue deaf pups).



*Red Solid with litter of leopard Catahoulas; showing wide variety of coat colors*

### 22.5.2 Hip dysplasia

A concern with many breeds, hip dysplasia is dependent on the gene pool and good breeders. The Orthopedic Foundation for Animals and PennHIP can help determine whether a specific individual is prone to hip dysplasia through radiographs. Catahoulas are no more apt to have this orthopedic problem than other breeds.

## 22.6 Catahoula lines

There are three versions of the Catahoula Cur:

- **The Wright line:** The Wright Line was the largest line of Catahoulas at 90 to 110 pounds (40 to 50 kg) and was developed by Mr. Preston Wright. This line represented dogs originally produced from Hernando de Soto's dogs.
- **The Fairbanks line:** The Fairbanks line was the next in size at 65 to 75 pounds (30 to 35 kg) and were developed by Mr. Lovie Fairbanks. They were brindle to yellow in color.
- **The McMillin line:** The McMillin line was known to be Blue Catahoulas with glass eyes the smallest in size at 50 to 60 pounds (about 25 kg) and were developed by Mr. T. A. McMillin of Sandy Lake, Louisiana. These were Blue Catahoula dogs with glass eyes.\*[18]

These three lines were crossed back and forth and created the variations of Catahoulas seen today.\*[19]

## 22.7 Notable references to Catahoulas in history and pop culture

- During the early 1900s, **Teddy Roosevelt** used the Catahoula when hunting.\*[20]
- **Jim Bowie** and his brother **Rezin Bowie**, who spent much of their youth in **Catahoula Parish** are reported to have owned a pair of Catahoulas. They were said to sleep with a Catahoula at their feet.\*[21]
- Louisiana Governor **Earl K. Long** had an interest in the breed and collected them. This interest was recognized by an annual competition known as **Uncle Earl's Hog Dog Trials**.\*[21]
- In 2007, the Catahoula was voted to be the school mascot for Centenary College of Louisiana.\*[22]
- In the television series *Veronica Mars*, episode 15 titled "Ruskie Business", Veronica needs to track down a Catahoula leopard dog named "Steve" to find his owner, so she can bring the owner back together with his runaway bride.
- In *The Southern Vampire Mysteries* by Charlaine Harris, Sookie Stackhouse's friend Terry Bellefleur has had a series of Catahoulas as his prized pets.
- The **Bellamy Brothers** included the Cajun-influenced song *Catahoula* on their 1997 album *Over the Line*. The song has also been released as a music video.
- In the novel *Cry Wolf* by Tami Hoag (copyright 1993), the lead male character Jack Boudreux is purported to be the owner of a Catahoula named Huey.
- In Adam Johnson's novel, *The Orphan Master's Son* (2012), the protagonist is presented with a Catahoula puppy, which he sends to a prominent North Korean film star. The dog serves an important role in the story, and its breed's behavioral traits are featured in its interactions with the human characters.
- Actor Sylvester Stallone is the proud owner of a Catahoula named "Spooky"
- In Bones, Season 8, episode 21 "The Maiden in the Mushrooms" , the murder of a court TV show producer was over a "leopard dog" , or Catahoula.
- In the Discovery Channel TV show, *Alaska: The Last Frontier*, Eivin and Eve Kiltcher own a Catahoula.
- In the "No Looking Back" CD, Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown performs the song "Alligator Eating Dog" about a Catahoula Hound. The song was written by John Loudermilk.

## 22.8 References

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- [12] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.
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- [14] Louisiana Catahoula Leopard Dog
- [15] American Kennel Club. “Catahoula Leopard Dog - American Kennel Club” . *akc.org*.
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- [21] Cracker Catahoulas
- [22] “ASPCA Names Mascot [?]Success Story of the Week[?].” *centenary.edu*.

## 22.9 External links

Media related to Catahoula Leopard Dog at Wikimedia Commons

# Chapter 23

## Catalan Sheepdog

The **Catalan sheepdog** (Catalan: *Gos d'atura català*) is a breed of Catalan pyrenean dog used as a sheepdog. This dog is bred in Europe, especially in Spain, Finland, Germany, and Sweden.

### 23.1 Appearance

Catalan sheepdogs range in size from 17 to 19 in (45 to 55 cm) in height and 45 to 60 lb (20 to 27 kg) in weight for males, with females being smaller. Their coat is long and either flat or slightly wavy, and ranges from fawn to dark sable and light to dark grey. There is also a short-haired variety of this breed, but it is nearly extinct.

#### 23.1.1 Size and weight

Height at withers: 47–55 cm and 20–25 kg for male dogs; from 45–53 cm and 17–21 kg for bitches.

#### 23.1.2 Hair and hair color

Long and limp and a little curled. Seen from afar the dog seems to be unicolour and may have lighter shadings at the limbs. When seen close up, it is noticeable that the colour comes from a mixture of hairs of different colour shades: fawn, brown more or less reddish, grey and black. Long, flat, or very slightly wavy, rough with abundant undercoat on the whole posterior third of the body. On the head a beard, moustaches, tuft and eyebrows which do not affect sight can be noticed. Tail well covered with hair as are all four limbs. It is noticeable that during moult a typical phenomenon may be observed: it occurs in two periods. First of all it affects the coat on the front part, giving the impression of two halves with different coats; then moults the hind part of the dog and everything becomes uniform again.

#### 23.1.3 Temperament

This breed is used for herding and as a pet dog. Because of its intelligence, the Gos D'Atura, like most sheepdogs, are easy to train. This cheerful dog excels at dog-sports, such as agility and doggy-dance. In spite of its appearance, this courageous dog is also used as a watch-dog. An “all-around-dog” and great companion.

They guard **sheep** without needing instruction. Enough (outdoor) activity and distraction makes this dog a quiet and well-balanced home companion. This breed is appropriate for people with firm techniques and who can give the dog enough exercise. Early socialization is important, particularly if the dog will be around children. The dogs defend their family and become attached to it.

## 23.2 Activities

The Gos d'Atura can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Catalan sheepdogs exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[1]

## 23.3 Health

Catalan sheepdogs are prone to hip dysplasia. Their average life span is 12 to 14 years.

## 23.4 Catalan Sheepdog in Popular Culture

- Coronel from *One Hundred and One Dalmatians* and *101 Dalmatians II: Patch's London Adventure* is a Catalan Sheepdog
- Einstein from *Back to the Future* is a Catalan Sheepdog
- Cobi, the official mascot of the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona, is a Catalan Sheepdog.

## 23.5 References

[1] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.

## 23.6 External links

- Catalan Sheepdog at [DMOZ](#)



*Catalan sheepdog, sitting*



*Catalan Sheepdog*



*Catalan Sheepdog, fawn-white coat*



*Catalonian Sheepdog portrait*

# Chapter 24

## Caucasian Shepherd Dog

The **Caucasian Shepherd Dog** (Karachay-Balkar: Парий, Pariy, Armenian: Կովկասյան հովվաշուն “Kovkasyan hovvashun”, Azerbaijani: Qafqaz çoban iti, Georgian: კავკასიური ნაგაზი “Kavkasiuri nagazi”, Ossetian: Аргъонахъ Arghonaq, Russian: Кавказская овчарка *Kavkazskaya Ovcharka*) is a large breed of dog that is popular in Russia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and North Caucasus area.

### 24.1 Description

#### 24.1.1 Appearance

Also known as Caucasian Ovcharka. Caucasian shepherd dogs are strongly-boned, muscular, and even-tempered molossers. Plain dogs have a shorter coat and appear taller as they are more lightly built. Mountain dog types have a heavier coat and are more muscularly built. Caucasian shepherds are large dogs; however, there is no recorded maximum height or weight. The minimum height for females is 64 centimetres (25 in), with a desirable height between 67 and 70 centimetres (26 and 28 in). They weigh at least 45 kilograms (99 lb). The minimum height for males is 68 centimetres (27 in), with a desirable height between 72 and 75 centimetres (28 and 30 in). Males weigh between 50 kilograms (110 lb) and 60 kilograms (130 lb).<sup>\*[1]</sup> Softness and vicious temperaments are considered serious faults for the breed. Dogs of this breed are generally healthy and long lived, but hip dysplasia, obesity and occasional heart problems are known to occur. The ears of the Caucasian shepherd are traditionally cropped, although some modern dogs are unaltered as many people believe this practice to be cruel, and as it is no longer considered a necessary attribute for the dog's traditional working conditions. The preferred show-types are the long-coated grey dogs with some white markings. Black or black-and-tan dogs are often not acceptable in the show ring. The Caucasian is rather well lived averaging 10–12 years. It does have some health issues which will terminate their life early. Most bloodlines carry a gene for rear dysplasia. Cancer is also very prevalent. There is a serious issue of inbreeding in this breed creating health concerns.

The Caucasian shepherd is rather intelligent; however, they can be insolent and refuse to listen at times. They also can be fairly aggressive towards people they do not know and with incorrect handling this can be problematic. This can be overcome by proper training.

### 24.2 Breed structure

- Mountain type dogs:
  - Greater Caucasus dogs:
    - Georgian mountain dogs
    - Dagestani mountain dog
  - Lesser Caucasus dogs:
    - Karagash dogs
    - Kars dogs

- plain area dogs:
  - Armenian Gampr dog
  - Azerbaijani dogs

## 24.3 History



*Caucasian shepherd guarding poultry*

The Caucasus mountains are home to one of the oldest living Molosser breeds, the Caucasian Mountain Dog. There is a great variety of types among the Caucasian dogs depending on their home region, but a single type has come to be favored in the show rings and literature, at the expense of other breed variants.

Although its first official Show-Ring appearance outside the Caucasus was in the 1930s in Germany, the Caucasian Mountain Dog has existed since ancient times, like many Eastern Molossers.

### 24.3.1 Recent history

- Georgian dogs are tall, heavier and wide-headed as usual. Georgian dogs are divided in two types white short haired dogs(Kazbek types) and long haired dogs.
- The Armenian dogs are divided into the large, longhaired and often multicoloured type and the slightly smaller wolf-grey dogs of medium-length coat with longer muzzles.
- Daghestan dogs are tall, wide-headed and athletic, short-haired and multicoloured.
- Astrakhan type is found in the Kabardino-Balkarian region and is believed to be a cross between the Russian show type and the old Circassian and Georgian mountain dogs, but Balkarian Molossers are also rooted in the Sarmatian Mastiff.



*Caucasian shepherd puppy*

- The Turkish Caucasus dogs are divided into four types, those being the Garban, the Georgian Akhaltsikhe type, the Circassian variant and the Kars Dog.
- The large, short-muzzled, shorthaired fawn, brown, red, with or without white markings and extremely vicious Garban (Gorban) was developed from the Kars and the Kangal, as well as other Turkish dogs being crossed with the Armenian and Georgian types.
  - The Georgian Akhaltsikhe type was created from Garban crosses with the Georgian Nagazi variant and gomik turkey, resulting in longhaired, lightly built solid-coloured white, fawn and grey dogs. The Circassian variant is believed to be a result of crossing the *Kangals* with the *Cherkes* dogs introduced to Turkey after the Russian-Circassian wars.
  - The *Kars* Dog is a variety closely associated with the *Kars* Province of modern Turkey and is today seen as a separate breed. The Armenian *Gamprs* are smaller than the *Georgian* dogs and are shorter-necked and squarely built, and come in a variety of colors.
- The *Volkodav* variant also comes in two types, with the longhaired mountain and short-coated steppe dogs both being smaller than Georgian and Armenian types, always having black masks.
- A result of *matings* between the dogs of southern Kavkaz with the *Sage Mazandarani* and the *Kars* Dog of Turkey, the *Iranian Sage Ghafghazi* is a lean, powerful and richly coated *mastiff*, used as a caravan protector of the Shahsavan nomads, who have been breeding it since the 17th century. These Iranian Caucasians come in a variety of colours, both solid and bicoloured.
- There is also a rare short-haired Kavkaz mastiff, known as the *North-Caucasian Volkodav*, which is on its way to receive a separate breed recognition.

A short haired breed of this dog with a very aggressive attitude towards any one who is not the care taker of the animal exists in Iran. Normally black or black and yellow color, it is called a “sage gorgy” (Wolf dog). This dog is

used for home protection, farm animal protection, and other efforts. This dog is often kept as a solitary dog because of its aggressive temper.

As mentioned above, most working Caucasian dogs are hybrids between established types, as well as some lines of the Central Asian dogs, in effect making the Russian show type appear to be a superior-breed dog in the eyes of fanciers. There are two types, the working strain in the east and the show dogs in the west. The fighting strains of the Caucasian Ovcharka can contain blood of some European breeds, from mastiffs to **Bandogs**, but these crosses are a minority in the breed. Current bloodlines have been crossed with Newfoundlands and other like breeds to create a looser lipped, heavier headed dog for Western show rings. Historically, the Caucasian Molossers were used for centuries to protect properties, guard livestock, kill wolves, and hunt bears. Today, especially outside the Caucasus, they are employed as companion animals and watchdogs. Most prized as a property guardian, the Caucasian shepherds are good protectors. The Caucasian Mountain Dog is a low activity dog, seemingly lethargic when not working, but agile and convincing when it feels its family is threatened. Although certain strains are more vicious than others, all Caucasians are very territorial and dog-aggressive, needing early and careful broad socialization, as well as firm, but never forceful, handling. This breed can be a family dog, if well trained and socialized.

## 24.4 Caucasian shepherd dog in popular culture

- In a series of **Scot Harvath** novels by **Brad Thor**, a featured character known as “the Troll” has two Caucasian Ovcharkas which serve as his guard dogs. Harvath was also given a Caucasian Ovcharka by “the Troll”, named Bullet.
- In a series of **Dresden Files** novels by **Jim Butcher**, Harry Dresden has a “Foo Dog” named Mouse that appears very similar to the Caucasian shepherd dog, so much so that a character asks if Mouse is one.

## 24.5 See also

- South Russian Ovcharka

## 24.6 References

[1] FCI breed standards, group 2, section 2.2, *Molossian / Mountain type*

# Chapter 25

## Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

The **Cavalier King Charles Spaniel** is a small spaniel classed as a toy dog by The Kennel Club and the American Kennel Club.\*[2] It is one of the most popular breeds in the United Kingdom, where it also originated. Since 2000, it has grown in popularity in the United States and ranks as the 18th most popular pure-breed in the United States (2013 Registration Statistics).\*[2] It has a silky, smooth coat and commonly a smooth undocked tail. The breed standard recognizes four colours: Blenheim (brown, red and white), Tricolor (black/white/tan), Black and Tan, and Ruby.\*[2] The breed is generally friendly, affectionate and good with both children and other animals; however, they require a lot of human interaction. The expected average lifespan of a Cavalier King Charles Spaniel is under ten years.\*[3]

The King Charles changed drastically in the late 17th century, when it was interbred with flat-nosed breeds. Until the 1920s, the Cavalier shared the same history as the smaller King Charles Spaniel. Breeders attempted to recreate what they considered to be the original configuration of the breed, a dog resembling Charles II's King Charles Spaniel of the Restoration. Various health issues affect this particular breed.

### 25.1 History

During the early part of the 18th century, John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, kept red and white King Charles type spaniels for hunting. The duke recorded that they were able to keep up with a trotting horse. His estate was named **Blenheim** in honour of his victory at the Battle of Blenheim. Because of this influence, the red and white variety of the King Charles Spaniel and thus the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel became known as the Blenheim.\*[4]

Attempts were made to recreate the original King Charles Spaniel as early as the turn of the 20th century, using the now extinct **Toy Trawler Spaniels**. These attempts were documented by Judith Blunt-Lytton, 16th Baroness Wentworth, in the book "*Toy Dogs and Their Ancestors Including the History And Management of Toy Spaniels, Pekingese, Japanese and Pomeranians*" published under the name of the "Hon. Mrs Neville Lytton" in 1911.\*[5]

#### 25.1.1 Divergence from King Charles Spaniel

In 1926, American Roswell Eldridge offered a dog show class prize of twenty-five pounds each as a prize for the best male and females of "Blenheim Spaniels of the old type, as shown in pictures of Charles II of England's time, long face, no stop, flat skull, not inclined to be domed, with spot in centre of skull." \*[6] The breeders of the era were appalled, although several entered what they considered to be sub-par King Charles Spaniels in the competition. Eldridge died before seeing his plan come to fruition, but several breeders believed in what he said and in 1928 the first Cavalier club was formed.\*[6] The first standard was created, based on a dog named "Ann's Son" owned by Mostyn Walker,\*[7] and The Kennel Club recognised the breed as "King Charles Spaniels, Cavalier type".\*[6]

World War II caused a drastic setback to the breed, with the vast majority of breeding stock destroyed because of the hardship. For instance, in the Ttiweh Cavalier Kennel, the population of sixty dropped to three during the 1940s.\*[8] Following the war, just six dogs would be the starting block from which all Cavaliers descend.\*[6] These dogs were Ann's Son, his litter brother Wizbang Timothy, Carlo of Ttiweh, Duce of Braemore, Kobba of Kuranda and Aristide of Ttiweh.\*[9] The numbers increased gradually, and in 1945 The Kennel Club first recognised the breed in its own right as the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel.\*[6]



*Cavalier King Charles Spaniel head, lesser stop, skull not inclined to be domed, with spot in centre of skull*

The history of the breed in America is relatively recent. The first recorded Cavalier living in the United States was brought from the United Kingdom in 1956 by W. Lyon Brown, together with Elizabeth Spalding and other enthusiasts, she founded the **Cavalier King Charles Club USA** which continues to the present day. In 1994, the **American Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club** was created by a group of breeders to apply for recognition by the **American Kennel Club**. The Cavalier would go on to be recognised by the **American Kennel Club** in 1995,\*[2] and the ACKCSC became the parent club for Cavaliers.\*[10]

## 25.2 Description

The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel is one of the largest toy breeds. Historically it was a **lap dog**, and modern day adults can fill a lap easily. Nonetheless, it is small for a spaniel, with fully grown adults comparable in size to adolescents of other larger spaniel breeds. Breed standards state that height of a Cavalier should be between 12 to 13 inches (30 to 33 cm) with a proportionate weight between 10 to 18 pounds (4.5 to 8.2 kg). The tail is usually not docked,\*[11] and the Cavalier should have a silky coat of moderate length. Standards state that it should be free from curl, although a slight wave is allowed. Feathering can grow on their ears, feet, legs and tail in adulthood. Standards require this be kept long, with the feathering on the feet a particularly important aspect of the breed's features.\*[11]

The Cavalier King Charles Spaniel and the English Toy Spaniel can be often confused with each other. In the United Kingdom, the English Toy Spaniel is called the **King Charles Spaniel** while in the United States, one of the colours of the Toy Spaniel is known as King Charles. The two breeds share similar history and only diverged from each other about 100 years ago. There are several major differences between the two breeds, with the primary difference being the size. While the Cavalier weighs on average between 10 to 18 pounds (4.5 to 8.2 kg), the King Charles is smaller at 9 to 12 pounds (4.1 to 5.4 kg). In addition their facial features while similar, are different; the Cavalier's ears are set higher and its skull is flat while the King Charles's is domed. Finally the muzzle length of the Cavalier tends to be longer than that of its King Charles cousin.\*[6]



*Ruby Cavalier in the snow*

### 25.2.1 Colour

The breed has four recognized colours. Cavaliers which have rich chestnut markings on a pearly white background are known as Blenheim in honour of Blenheim Palace, where John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, raised the predecessors to the Cavalier breed in this particular colour. In some dogs there is a chestnut spot in the middle of the forehead: this is called the “blenheim” spot.\*[12] The Blenheim spot is also known as the mark of the “Duchess Thumb Print”, based on the legend that Sarah Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough while awaiting news of her husband's safe return from the Battle of Blenheim, pressed the head of an expecting dam with her thumb, resulting in five puppies bearing the lucky mark after news that the battle had been won.\*[13] Black and Tan are dogs with black bodies with tan highlights, particularly eyebrows, cheeks, legs and beneath the tail.\*[14] Black and Tan is referred to as “King Charles” in the King Charles Spaniel.\*[6] Ruby Cavaliers should be entirely chestnut all over,\*[1] although some can have some white in their coats which is considered a fault under American Kennel Club conformation show rules.\*[15] The fourth colour is known as Tricolour, which is black and white with tan markings on cheeks, inside ears, on eyebrows, inside legs, and on underside of tail.\*[14] This colour is referred to as “Prince Charles” in the King Charles Spaniel.\*[6]

- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel features
- This Blenheim's coat has rich chestnut markings on a white pearly coat.
- Black and Tan Cavalier King Charles Spaniel
- |Front and Top view of Blenheim Spot

### 25.2.2 Popularity

According to statistics released by The Kennel Club, Cavaliers were the sixth most popular dog in the United Kingdom in 2007 with 11,422 registrations in a single year. Labrador Retrievers were the most popular with 45,079 registrations



*Tricolour Cavalier King Charles Spaniels on Great South Bay, Long Island*

in that year.\*[16] Their popularity is on the rise in America; in 1998 they were the 56th most popular breed but in both 2007 and 2008 they were the 25th most popular.\*[17] They ranked higher in some individual US cities in the 2008 statistics, being eighth in both Nashville and Minneapolis-St.Paul,\*[18] seventh in Boston, Atlanta\*[19] and Washington D.C.,\*[20] and sixth in both New York City\*[18] and San Francisco.\*[20] The breed's popularity has continued to grow, ranking in 18th place in 2013.\*[21] In 2009, the Cavalier was the fourth most popular breed in Australia with 3,196 registrations behind only Labrador Retrievers, German Shepherd Dogs and Staffordshire Bull Terriers.\*[22] In addition, there are also national breed clubs in Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Spain and Sweden.\*[23]

## 25.3 Temperament

The breed is highly affectionate, playful, extremely patient and eager to please. As such, dogs of the breed are good with children and other dogs.\*[2] Cavaliers are not shy about socialising with much larger dogs.\*[24] They will adapt quickly to almost any environment, family, and location and suit city and country life.\*[2] Their ability to bond with larger and smaller dogs makes them ideal in houses with more than one breed of dog as long as the other dog is trained. The breed is great with people of all ages, from children to seniors, making them a very versatile dog. Cavaliers rank 44th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, being of average intelligence in working or obedience. Cavaliers are naturally curious and playful, but also enjoy simply cuddling up on a cushion or lap, making them excellent companion or lap dogs for medical patients and the elderly.\*[25]

Cavaliers are active and sporting. Cavaliers are successful in conformation shows, obedience and agility and they also make wonderful therapy dogs due to their sweet, gentle natures.\*[2] The breed is adaptable in their need for exercise, happy with either sleeping on the couch or taking long walks.\*[2]

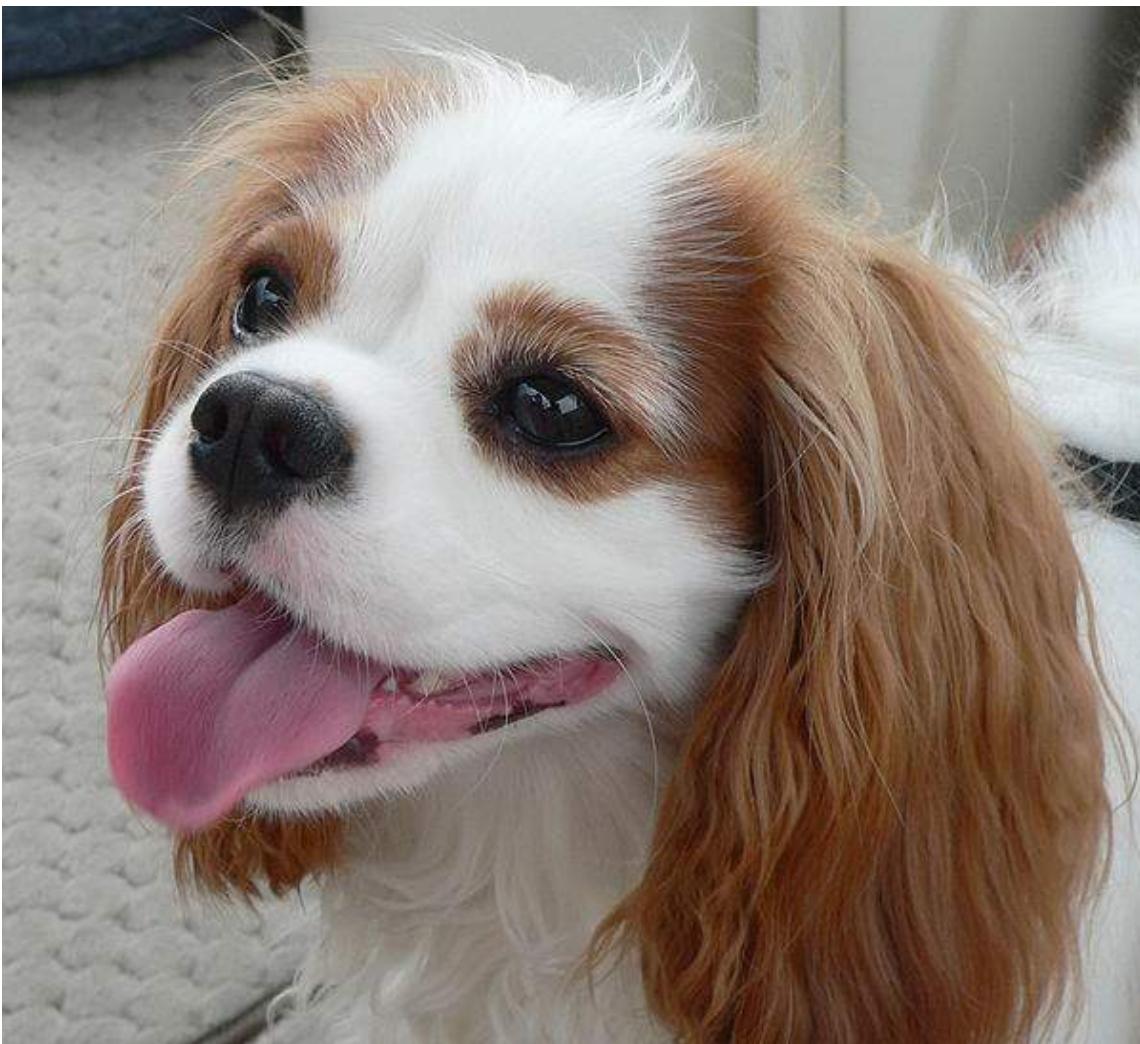
They have an instinct to chase most things that move including vehicles on busy streets, and so most Cavaliers will never become "street-wise".\*[26] As they tend to regard all strangers as friends, members of the breed will usually not make good guard dogs. Spaniels have a strong hunting instinct and may endanger birds and small animals. However,



*Cavalier King Charles Spaniel with chestnut brown markings on a white background on its back, patches over eyes and all brown ears*

owners have reported that through training their Cavaliers live happily with a variety of small animals including hamsters and gerbils.\* [25]

The Cavaliers coat requires weekly brushing, but no trimming.\* [2]



*Closeup of Blenheim markings*

## 25.4 Health

Cavaliers can often suffer from, most notably mitral valve disease, which leads to heart failure. This appears in most Cavaliers at some point in their lives and is the most common cause of death. Some serious genetic health problems, including early-onset mitral valve disease (MVD), the potentially severely painful syringomyelia (SM), hip dysplasia, luxating patellas, and certain vision and hearing disorders are health problems for this breed. As today's Cavaliers all descend from only six dogs, any inheritable disease present in at least one of the original founding dogs can be passed on to a significant proportion of future generations. This is known as the founder effect and is the likely cause of the prevalence of MVD in the breed.\*[27] The health problems shared with this breed include mitral valve disease, luxating patella, and hereditary eye issues such as cataracts and retinal dysplasia.\*[28] Cavaliers are also affected by ear problems, a common health problem among spaniels of various types, and they can suffer from such other general maladies as hip dysplasia, which are common across many types of dog breeds.

### 25.4.1 Mitral valve disease

For more details on this topic, see [Mitral valve disease](#).

Nearly all Cavaliers eventually suffer from disease of the mitral valve, with heart murmurs which may progressively worsen, leading to heart failure. This condition is polygenic (affected by multiple genes), and therefore all lines of Cavaliers worldwide are susceptible. It is the leading cause of death in the breed. A survey by The Kennel Club



*Two brother Cavalier King Charles Spaniels; the breed is well known for its loving temperament*

of the United Kingdom showed that 42.8% of Cavalier deaths are cardiac related. The next most common causes are cancer (12.3%) and old age (12.2%).\*[29] The condition can begin to emerge at an early age and statistically may be expected to be present in more than half of all Cavalier King Charles Spaniels by age 5. It is rare for a 10-year-old Cavalier not to have a heart murmur. While heart disease is common in dogs generally – one in 10 of all dogs will eventually have heart problems – mitral valve disease is generally (as in humans) a disease of old age. The “hinge” on the heart’s mitral valve loosens and can gradually deteriorate, along with the valve’s flaps, causing a heart murmur (as blood seeps through the valve between heartbeats) then congestive heart failure. The Cavalier is particularly susceptible to early-onset heart disease, which may be evident in dogs as young as one or two years of age.\*[30] Veterinary geneticists and cardiologists have developed breeding guidelines to eliminate early-onset mitral valve disease in the breed, but it is unclear if a statistically significant number of breeders follow these guidelines.\*[31] The chairperson of the UK CKCS Club has said that “There are many members who are still not prepared to health check their breeding stock, and of those who do, it would appear that many would not hesitate to breed from affected animals.”\*[32] The MVD breeding protocol recommends that parents should be at least 2.5 years old and heart clear, and their parents (i.e., the puppy’s grandparents) should be heart clear until age 5.\*[33]

### 25.4.2 Syringomyelia

For more details on this topic, see [Syringomyelia](#).

Syringomyelia (SM) is a condition affecting the brain and spine, causing symptoms ranging from mild discomfort to severe pain and partial paralysis. It is caused by a malformation in the lower back of the skull which reduces the space available to the brain, compressing it and often forcing it out (herniating it) through the opening into the spinal cord. This blocks the flow of [cerebral spinal fluid](#) (CSF) around the brain and spine and increases the fluid's pressure, creating turbulence which in turn is believed to create fluid pockets, or syrinxes (hence the term syringomyelia), in the spinal cord. Syringomyelia is rare in most breeds but has become widespread in the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel, with international research samples in the past few years consistently showing over 90% of cavaliers have the malformation, and that between 30–70% have syrinxes.\*[34] However, most dogs with syrinxes are not symptomatic. Although symptoms of syringomyelia can present at any age, they typically appear between six months and four years of age in 85% of symptomatic dogs, according to Clare Rusbridge, a research scientist. Symptoms include sensitivity



A Black and Tan Cavalier King Charles Spaniel

around the head, neck, or shoulders, often indicated by a dog whimpering or frequently scratching at the area of his neck or shoulder. Scratching is often unilateral – restricted to one side of the body. Scratching motions are frequently performed without actually making physical contact with the body (“air scratching”). The scratching behavior appears involuntary and the dog frequently scratches while walking – without stopping – in a way that is very atypical of normal scratching (“bunny hopping”). Scratching typical of SM is usually worse when the dog is wearing a collar, is being walked on leash, or is excited, and first thing in the morning or at night.\*[35]

Not all dogs with SM show scratching behavior. Not all dogs who show scratching behavior appear to suffer pain, though several leading researchers, including Dr Clare Rusbridge in the UK and Drs Curtis Dewey and Dominic Marino in the US, believe scratching in SM cavaliers is a sign of pain and discomfort and of existing neurological damage to the **dorsal horn** region of the spine. If onset is at an early age, a first sign may be scratching and/or rapidly appearing scoliosis. If the problem is severe, there is likely to be poor proprioception (awareness of body position), especially with regard to the forelimbs. Clumsiness and falling results from this problem. Progression is variable



*Cavalier King Charles Spaniels traditionally come in four colours. Blenheim, Tricolour and Ruby are shown here, respectively. See above for Black and Tan.*

though the majority of dogs showing symptoms by age four tend to see progression of the condition.\*[35]

A veterinarian will rule out basic causes of scratching or discomfort such as ear mites, fleas, and allergies, and then, primary secretory otitis media (PSOM – glue ear), as well as spinal or limb injuries, before assuming that a Cavalier has SM. PSOM can present similar symptoms but is much easier and cheaper to treat.\*[36] Episodic Falling Syndrome can also present similar symptoms. An **MRI** scan is normally done to confirm diagnosis of SM (and also will reveal PSOM). If a veterinarian suspects SM he or she will recommend an MRI scan. Neurologists give scanned dogs a signed certificate noting its grade.\*[35]

### 25.4.3 Episodic Falling (EF)

Episodic Falling causes “exercise-induced paroxysmal hypertonicity” meaning that there is increased muscle tone in the dog and the muscles cannot relax. Previously thought to be a muscular disorder, it is now known to be neurological; recently it has been discovered to be caused by a single recessive gene and a genetic test is available. Except for severe cases, episodes will be in response to exercise, excitement or similar exertions. Although EF is often misdiagnosed as epilepsy, which typically results in loss of consciousness, the dog remains conscious throughout the episode.\*[37] Severity of symptoms can range from mild, occasional falling to freezing to seizure-like episodes lasting hours. Episodes can become more or less severe as the dog gets older and there is no standard pattern to the attacks. The onset of symptoms usually occurs before five months but can appear at any age.\*[38] It is similar to Scotty Cramp, a genetic disorder in Scottish Terriers.\*[39] About 1% of Cavaliers are affected by the condition, with 19% being carriers. Dogs with whole coloured coats were more likely to be affected than dogs with parti-coloured coats.\*[40]



A ruby Cavalier King Charles Spaniel puppy.

#### 25.4.4 Thrombocytopenia and macrothrombocytopenia

As many as half of all Cavalier King Charles Spaniels may have a congenital blood disorder called idiopathic asymptomatic thrombocytopenia, an abnormally low number of platelets in the blood, according to recent studies in Denmark and the United States. Platelets, or thrombocytes, are disk-shaped blood elements which aid in blood clotting. Excessively low numbers are the most common cause of bleeding disorders in dogs. The platelets in the blood of many Cavalier King Charles Spaniels are a combination of those of normal size for dogs and others that are abnormally oversized, or macrothrombocytes. Macrothrombocytosis also is a congenital abnormality found in at least a third of CKCSs. These large platelets function normally, and the typical Cavalier does not appear to experience any health problems due to either the size or fewer numbers of its platelets.\*[41]

#### 25.4.5 Hip and knee disorders

Hip dysplasia (HD) is a common genetic disease that affects Cavalier King Charles Spaniels. It is never present at birth and develops with age. Hip dysplasia is diagnosed by X-rays, but it is not usually evident in X-rays of Cavaliers until they mature. Even in adult spaniels with severe HD, X-rays may not always indicate the disease.\*[42] In a series of evaluations by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals, the Cavalier was ranked 78th worst out of 157 breeds. The worst affected breeds were the Bulldog, Pug and Dogue de Bordeaux.\*[43]

Cavaliers can be subject to a genetic defect of the femur and knee called luxating patella. This condition is most often observed when a puppy is 4 to 6 months old. In the most serious cases, surgery may be indicated. The grading system for the patella runs from 1 (a tight knee), to 4 (a knee so loose that its cap is easily displaced). If a cavalier has a grade 1–2, physical rehabilitation therapy and exercise may reduce the grading and potentially avoid surgery. The grades 3–4 are most severe where surgery will most likely be needed to correct the problem to avoid the development of arthritis and lameness in the limb.\*[44]

#### 25.4.6 Eye problems

A disorder commonly found in Cavaliers is keratoconjunctivitis sicca, colloquially known as “dry eye”. The usual cause of this condition is an autoimmune reaction against the dog's lacrimal gland (tear gland), reducing the production



*A Cavalier King Charles Spaniel*

of tears. According to the Canine Inherited Disorders Database, the condition requires continual treatment and if untreated may result in partial or total blindness.\*[45] This disorder can decrease or heal over time.\*[46]

A 1999 study of Cavaliers conducted by the Canine Eye Registration Foundation showed that an average of 30% of all Cavalier King Charles Spaniels evaluated had eye problems.\*[47] They include hereditary cataracts, corneal dystrophy, distichiasis, entropion, microphthalmia, progressive retinal atrophy, and retinal dysplasia.\*[48]

#### **25.4.7 Ear disorders**

Primary Secretory Otitis Media (PSOM), also known as glue ear, consists of a highly viscous mucus plug which fills the dog's middle ear and may cause the tympanic membrane to bulge. PSOM has been reported almost exclusively in Cavaliers, and it may affect over half of them. Because the pain and other sensations in the head and neck areas, resulting from PSOM, are similar to some symptoms caused by syringomyelia (SM), some examining veterinarians have mis-diagnosed SM in Cavaliers which actually have PSOM and not SM.\*[49]

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels may be predisposed to a form of congenital deafness, which is present at birth, due to a lack of formation or early degeneration of receptors in the inner ear, although this is relatively rare. In addition, more recent studies have found Cavaliers that develop a progressive hearing loss, which usually begins during puppyhood and progresses until the dog is completely deaf, usually between the ages of three and five years. The progressive nature of this form of deafness in Cavaliers is believed to be caused by degeneration of the hearing nerve rather than the lack of formation or early degeneration of the inner ear receptors.\*[50]

### **25.5 See also**

- Companion dog
- Companion Dog Group



*Cavalier King Charles Spaniel in the window*

- Toy Group

## 25.6 Notes

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## 25.8 External links

- Cavalier King Charles Spaniel at DMOZ

## Chapter 26

# Central Asian Shepherd Dog

The **Central Asian Ovcharka** (/ɒv'tʃɑrkə/; Russian: среднеазиатская овчарка [sr̩idn̩jəz̩j'atskəjə ə'ftcarkə]) is a large breed of dog recognized by FCI, as a Molossoïd type dog breed of Soviet origin under Russian Patronage.\*[1]\*[2] Numerous breed representatives reside in Russia, and local kennel club officials refer to Central Asians as one of the most popular dog breeds in the country, rating them as the #1 breed in country around 2000.\*[3]

### 26.1 History

Central Asians most likely originated in a geographical area between the Ural, Caspian Sea, Asia Minor, and the Northwest border of China.\*[4] Aboriginal Central Asians as well as mixes still can be found in its countries of origin, such as Kyrgyzstan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan, Uzbekistan and surrounding countries.\*[5] Some serve as livestock guardians, some protect their owners, and some are used for dog fighting, which is a national tradition in many countries of that region. This breed bears a strong genetic similarity to other aboriginal breeds of Livestock Guardian dogs from that region such as Caucasian Shepherd (Nagazi), Kangal dog, and Akbash.\*[6]

Russian biologists and scientists have studied the local dog population\*[7] since the 18th century. After the Communist revolution, the Soviet government focused on working dog breeds for the Red Army, and imported the best breed representatives to Russia as per military dogs' and guard dogs' requirements. Over the decades, this practice harmed the local population. The introduction of new breeds to the region led to crossbreeding. Eventually, purebred dogs only remained with herders, breed enthusiasts and farms, with a surfeit of crosses elsewhere.\*[8] However, the Central Asian Shepherd Dog population is still stable in general, reproducing some true quality dogs praised for working abilities, regardless of country of origin. Trading bloodlines and purchasing unrelated breeding stock between Russia, other “former USSR republics” (such as Ukraine, Belarus etc. ) and countries where CAO still at aboriginal stage is a common practice nowadays.

This breed comprises numerous breed types. They differ in size, color, head types, and hair types. Central Asians tend to form a social group, consisting of different members bearing different duties; thus puppies with different working qualities are normally born in the same litter. These breed features, as well as different traditional names for the breed, give grounds for complications with breed standard. Most important, purebred Central Asians have unique breed characteristics.\*[9] Breed-specific dog anatomy includes exclusive features, such as very noticeable extremely flexible joints, false ribs, specific head set, and very strong neck with massive dewlap. Expressive, almost human eyes, revealing inimitable intelligence, finish the portrait.

For working qualities, modern Central Asians have been bred into different directions, depending on the demand for specific abilities. Traditional dog fights had always been a national tradition in places of original habitat, but they had never been cruel and destructive as pitbull-type fights. All herders from the same area annually met together, and fought their strongest sheep guardian male dogs to pick the winner. It was about dominance rather than destroying their own kind. Most dogs evaluated each other when met at the field and the weaker or more submissive dog left, taking the loss. Dogs seldom injured each other, inflicting mostly minor scratches within a short period of time. Only true leaders actually had to determine the strongest dog via a real fight; but this was minor, compared to their everyday duties, facing predators and venomous snakes.\*[10]

They are the most powerful dogs of livestock guardian type dogs, not too much, but slightly more powerful than



*Central Asian Shepherd Dog. Young male*



*Central Asian Shepherd puppies*

Caucasian Shepherd, Kangal, Akbash etc. Modern commercial dog fights often differ from traditional as much as livestock guardian dogs differ from fighting dogs. There are different rules, and different breeds involved. Most

Central Asians used for modern commercial fights come from fighting lines. The majority of breeders are aware of their dogs' backgrounds, and will tell whether the dog comes from lines used for fighting. One can always expect a high level of aggression toward other dogs from CAOs with a dog fighting background. It is always important to distinguish whether a dog will display aggression only toward strange, unfriendly dogs entering their territory, while establishing and maintaining the usual social relationships with other animals on the premises; or will attack regardless of whether the other dog is a member of the same social group. Promiscuity in aggression toward strangers and friends is highly atypical for the breed.



*Central Asian puppy and young goat*

Central Asians are still in demand as livestock guardians, though not nearly as much as they used to be. These dogs, to differing degrees, are protective against human intruders; they are very territorial, safe with children; they love and respect elderly people, protect all small animals from predators, and are very gentle with family members.\* [11]

Dogs for personal protection or working dogs originated from **livestock guardian dogs**, selectively bred by Russian breed experts for working abilities. As a result, they excel in obedience, territory protection, and personal protection, and are very intelligent. As such, they make perfect house dogs.\* [12] They do not need any complicated training to learn basic house rules, and treat the owner with the same great respect with which their ancestors treated the herder. These dogs were introduced to the worldwide sheep breeding community with great success. Guard dogs must be able to work as a team to protect sheep against predators; thus excessively aggressive CAOs, as with any other dogs, cannot be members of the pack, and will not pass this simple test for compliance with the breed origination purpose.

Central Asian Shepherd dogs can come from working lines, fighting lines, and livestock guardian lines, and behave accordingly, regardless of the country they come from. Simple pedigree research and conversation with the breeder will reveal what basic instincts one can expect from the dog. Central Asians from pure show lines are very rare, because most registries require working tests prior to breeding.\* [13]

Selected for centuries for their abilities to destroy predators, and praised for their power and stamina, Central Asians sometimes are called “Volkodav”, “The Wolf Crusher” in Russian. It is very important to select only stable dogs for breeding purposes, and avoid starting protection training of dogs of this breed at early age.

## 26.2 General appearance

The breed presents a robust dog of greater than average size with great strength and power. They are independent, curious and alert, yet imperturbable. The dog is as long as it is tall at the withers, or slightly longer than its height. The hair is short or moderately long with a heavy undercoat. Its ears are, in practice, cropped very short, and the tail is docked moderately long (except for dogs from countries where cosmetic surgeries for dogs are illegal). Most common colors are black/white; fawn of different shades, from almost white to deep red; brindle. Some have a black mask. The head is very solid, without pronounced stop or sculls. The neck is low set, short, with dewlap. The body is fairly broad, proportionate, muscles rather flat. The ribcage appears very long because of developed false ribs. The legs are straight, with heavy boning and moderate yet defined angulation. Leg bones must be in proportion, and shall never give the impression that any bone is short. The rump is broad. The typical gait is a gallop; however CAO can trot for hours without wearing themselves out.\*[14]

## 26.3 Temperament

The Central Asian Shepherd Dog is a protective dog who bonds first to its human caretaker and next with its perceived possessions. Bred to solve problems, it is independent minded, strong, brave and responsible. It is a large but agile dog, sometimes described as a cat in dog's clothing. With its strong guarding and territorial instincts, it is not a breed for the novice owner.

Sensitive and smart, the Central Asian Shepherd responds best to someone who can inspire loyalty while also providing strong leadership. Heavy-handed training will backfire with this breed; but respectful, thoughtful training will yield an undyingly devoted companion.

## 26.4 Exercise

The large Central Asian Shepherd Dog may spend a considerable amount of time moving around in its native lands, and this kind of slow but steady exercise is what it likes best. With a job to do and a piece of property to protect, it will find the highest spot and keep an eye on all that happens.

## 26.5 Grooming

Neither the longhaired nor shorthaired coat require a lot of grooming, but the thick undercoat results in heavy seasonal shedding twice a year.

## 26.6 Working requirements and tests

The Central Asian is a working breed of dog, and different breed fanciers organizations issue sets or rules and recommendations important to preserve dogs' abilities to perform certain duties. This includes special tests to determine a dog's inborn qualities, and training degrees or titles aimed to show what the dog can learn to do.

The National Breed Club in Russia developed a temperament test to reveal a dog's willingness and ability to protect the premises, as well as titles in Obedience (such as OKD), and in Protection (such as ZKS or KS) for dogs in most pedigrees from Russia and other countries of that region. There are several other types of tests and training titles, from simple to extremely complicated.

Breed Clubs in European countries seldom have requirements, while common dog sports such as Schutzhund or IPO are not perfectly suitable for a Livestock Guardian dog. Some European Union Countries developed special tests for large breeds of dogs aiming to reveal a dog's overall stability, such as The Mentality Assessment test in Sweden.

Fight tests are common in countries where the breed is still in aboriginal stage, or in the process of formation. Despite adverse reputation of commercial dog fights, fight tests are aimed to reveal a dog's willingness and ability to fight predators. In countries with highly developed open field sheepherding, major livestock herd losses may be caused by

predation from feral dogs and **wolf-dog hybrids**, and the livestock guardian dogs must be able to protect the sheep from those. The fight tests were established to maintain this important breed trait.

And, finally, the real life test for the Central Asian is simply to be a farm dog, or herd protection dog, in any country. Information on Livestock Guardian dogs behavior and specifics can be found at **Livestock Guardian Dog Association**.

## 26.7 Classification

Aziat is a versatile, universal breed, and fits under different descriptions at a time, what is a reason for different Kennel Clubs to classify Central Asians under different dog breed groups. RKF, **FCI** recognized Russian Kennel Club, classified Central Asians as a **working dog** breed, reflecting tremendous results in obedience, protection and military-related training. Modern breeding requirements by leading Kennel Club in Russia include mandatory temperament test and training title, besides show rating. **UKC** fit them together with other Flock Guardians of similar breeds, matching breed' natural sheep guarding abilities, proven by breeders and farmers in USA. **FCI** classified them as Molossoid dogs, sometimes described in different languages as Moloss or **Molosser** type dogs, likewise, reflecting the match by confirmation and common ancestry between CAO and related breeds.

## 26.8 References

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- [13] T. Ivanova \*About Central Asian Ovtcharka (after visiting European Championship 2005) 2005
- [14] Svetlana Ermakova \* “Sredneaziatskaya Ovtcharka”

## 26.9 External links

- Pictures and video
- Protection work in Moscow, Russia.
- Aboriginal Tajik Shepherd Dogs
- Central Asians in their natural environment in country of origin

## Chapter 27

### Cesky Fousek

The **Český Fousek** is a Czech breed of versatile gun dog. They are wirehaired, and have the beard and moustache ( “facial furnishings” ) common to the wirehaired breeds. There is a dramatic difference in size between the bitches and dogs of this breed.



*Český Fousek have almond-shaped, amber-coloured eyes*

The **Český Fousek** is thought to be an ancient breed, although written standards were first established in the nineteenth century. The breed nearly went extinct in the 1920s, and was saved by breeding with **Stichelhaars**.

The **Český Fousek** was used in the creation of the foundation stock of the **Slovakian Rough Haired Pointer**.

## 27.1 Size

Mid-sized dog. Males height 60–66 centimetres (24–26 in), females 58–62 centimetres (23–24 in). Weight for males 28–34 kilograms (62–75 lb), females 22–28 kilograms (49–62 lb).

### 27.1.1 Temperament

Hunting dog able to adapt to any sort of terrain and type of hunting. Can be used for upland and waterfowl hunting, as well as tracking large game. Fantastic family dog as well as excellent hunting dog.

## 27.2 External links

- Website of Klub Chovatelů Českých Fousků, the main breeding organization of the breed

# Chapter 28

## Cesky Terrier

The **Cesky Terrier** (*'tʃeski/ CHESS-kee; Czech: Český teriér*, literally *Bohemian Terrier* or *Czech Terrier*) is a small terrier type dog originating in *Czechoslovakia*.

### 28.1 History

The Cesky Terrier was created by a **Czech breeder**, František Horák, in 1948, as a cross between a Sealyham Terrier and a **Scottish Terrier**, to create a terrier suitable for hunting in the forests of **Bohemia**. Although not a trained scientist, Horák worked for many years as a research assistant at the **Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences** and used knowledge gained there in his dog breeding. Czechoslovakia was ruled by a **communist regime** at the time; when Horák's dogs became more popular around the world, he began to receive a large volume of mail from outside the country, which earned him the attention of the secret police.\*[1] Horák died in 1997.

The Cesky Terrier was recognized for international competition by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** in 1963 as breed number 246 in Group 3, Terriers.\*[1] The breed is now recognized by all of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world. The Cesky Terrier is one of the six most rare dog breeds worldwide.

The breed was first imported into the USA in the 1980s by a group of enthusiasts. They formed the Cesky Terrier Club of America in January 1988.\*[2] As interest grew, the breed became eligible to join the **American Kennel Club (AKC) Foundation Stock Service Program** from January 1, 2004 allowing it to compete in AKC Earthdog tests.\*[3] At this stage the American Cesky Terrier Fanciers Association was formed and recognised by the AKC.\*[4] It is the club accepted as the parent club by the AKC.\*[5] However, the Cesky Terrier Club of America remains active in promoting the breed in the USA. From mid-2011, the Cesky Terrier was able to compete in the terrier group in America as it was accepted for entry in the AKC Stud Book.\*[3]

The breed first arrived in the UK in 1989 and had to compete from the imported register until January 1, 2000 when it gained rare breed status from the **Kennel Club**. It has since competed successfully in show competition in the UK.\*[6]

### 28.2 Description

#### 28.2.1 Appearance

The Cesky Terrier is a well-muscled, short legged, well-pigmented, hunting terrier of a rectangular format. The Cesky has natural drop ears, a natural tail, and sports a long, silky with slight texture coat in shades of gray from charcoal to platinum (black pigmented) or rarely brown (liver pigmented). The Cesky is longer than it is tall and has a topline that rises slightly to the rear.

#### 28.3 Size, Proportion Substance

The FCI Breed Standard gives the ideal measurements for the Cesky Terrier as:

- Height – Height at withers Ideally 11.5 inches (290 mm) for a male and 10.5 inches (270 mm) for a female; no less than 9.5 inches (240 mm) and no more than 12.5 inches (320 mm).
- Weight – Weight is ideally between 13 and 22 pounds (5.9 and 10.0 kg).<sup>\*[7]</sup>
- No Cesky in good muscular condition and otherwise well balanced shall be penalized for being only Slightly outside the Ideal height or weight.
- Length – The length of body, measured from sternum to buttocks ideally between 16 and 17 inches (410 and 430 mm). To be in a ratio of approximately 1 1/2 (Length) to 1 (Height). The overall balance is more important than any single specification.
- Girth of thorax (behind elbows) – The girth of the body measured at the thorax, behind the elbows ideally is 17 to 18 inches (430 to 460 mm).

#### Head



*Cesky Terrier female head in show trim*

- Expression—Calm and kind.
- Eyes - Slightly deep set with a friendly expression, of medium size. The color is brown or dark brown in all shades of grey dogs, liver in Brown dogs. Entropion or Ectropion is a disqualifying fault.
- Ears - Medium size, dropping in such a way to well cover the orifice. Ears are set rather high with forward edge lying close to the cheek. Shaped like a triangle, with the shorter side of the triangle at the fold of the ear.
- Head – Head is ideally 8 inches long, 3.5 to 4 inches wide and is shaped like a long, blunt wedge. The plane of the forehead forms a slight but definite stop with the bridge of the nose. The breadth between the ears is slightly larger for a dog than a bitch.

- Skull – Skull is shaped like a blunt wedge with the broadest part between the ears which tapers moderately towards the supraorbital ridges. Occipital protuberance easy to palpate, cheek bones moderately prominent. Frontal furrow only slightly marked.
- Muzzle - Nasal Bridge straight. Narrow foreface undesirable.
- Stop – Not accentuated but apparent.
- Nose – Dark and well developed. The color is black in all shades of grey and liver in brown dogs.
- Lips—Relatively thick, fitting neatly.
- Bite—Scissors or level bite, complete dentition preferred. Absence of 2 premolars in lower jaw not to be penalized. Absence of more than 4 teeth or any incisors is a disqualifying fault.
- Teeth – Set square to the jaw, strong and regularly aligned.

#### Neck, Topline and Body

- Neck – Well muscled and strong. Medium-long, carried on a slant.
- Topline – Not straight but with a slight rise.
- Body – Fully muscled, oblong. Withers not very pronounced with the neck set rather high. Croup is strongly developed, muscular; pelvis moderately slanting. Hip bones often slightly higher than the withers.
- Chest – More cylindrical than deep.
- Ribs – Well sprung.
- Underline – Ample belly and slightly tucked up. Flanks well filled.
- Loins – Relatively long, muscular, broad and slightly rounded.
- Tail – Ideal length is 7 to 8 inches (180 to 200 mm) inches, relatively strong and low set. Tail may be carried downward or with a slight bend at tip; or carried saber shaped horizontally or higher. All of these tail carriages are considered correct with none having preference over the other. Curled tail or carried over the back to be penalized.

#### Forequarters

- Angulation—Moderately well angulated.
- Shoulder – Muscular, well laid back and powerful.
- Elbows – Somewhat loose, yet not turned in or out.
- Legs – Short, straight, well boned and parallel. Dewclaws may be present.
- Feet – Large, well-arched toes with strong nails and well-developed thick pads.

#### Hindquarters

- Angulation—Well angulated.
- Legs – Strong, parallel and well muscled.
- Upper Thigh - Well Muscled.
- Stifle—Well bent.
- Second Thigh—relatively short
- Hock Joint - Strong and well developed. Set relatively high.

- Feet – Smaller than forefeet, well arched toes, strong nails and thick well developed pads.

#### Coat

Long, fine, firm with slight texture, slightly wavy with a silky gloss. Not overdone with too much furnishings. Faults: Curly, Coarse or cotton-wool like texture. The Cesky Terrier is groomed by clipping and scissoring into a saddle pattern on the body, with the longer hair ending in a V on the tail. A “U” shape is cut out of the top lateral portion of the front legs and Areas of the neck, head, chest, shoulder, tail and rear thigh from the top of the V on the tail to the top of the hock and round the vent are clipped shorter to achieve this appearance and to highlight the well developed muscles of the Cesky Terrier. The Hair on the foreface from mid eye to the rear edge of the lip line is not to be clipped thus forming brows and a beard. The transition between clipped and unclipped areas should be pleasing to the eye and never abrupt.

#### Color

The Cesky Terrier has two varieties of color: In mature dogs, 3 years or older: 1. Any shade of gray from charcoal to platinum gray with Black pigment. 2. Coffee Brown with Liver pigment. Black may appear on the head, beard, cheeks, ears, feet and tail. White, grey, brown and yellow markings are permitted on the head, beard, cheeks, neck, chest, limbs and around the vent. A white collar or white tip is permitted on the tail. The base color must always be predominant. Faults: Long brindled coat on dogs older than 2 years, white covering more than 20%, and a white blaze are disqualifying faults.\*[7]

#### Gait

The action should be free, driven and enduring. Gallop rather slow but lasting. The forelegs extend in a straight line forward.

### 28.3.1 Temperament

The breed standard calls for a calm dog, and aggression is a disqualifying fault. Cesky Terriers are reputed to be less active and quieter than other terriers.\*[8] This may or may not make them suitable **pets** for families with children.

## 28.4 Care

The **coat** of the Cesky Terrier is not *stripped* (dead hair pulled out with the fingers or a special knife) as in other terriers, but rather is clippred. The body and tail are clipped, and the *furnishings* (hair that hangs down under the body) are left long, as is the hair on the lower legs and on the face (eyebrows, beard, and moustache.) The longer hair should be brushed daily.\*[9]

## 28.5 Health

This breed occasionally suffers from the **Scotty Cramp**, a minor problem causing awkward movement, but that is not painful or life-threatening.

Breeding Stock should be Checked for **Hip dysplasia**, **Patella Luxation**, **Cardiac Problems**, **PLL (Primary Lens Luxation)**, **Thyroid issues**, and other **Eye Disorders**, all of which have been documented issues in the breed.

## 28.6 See also

- Terrier
- Terrier Group
- Working terrier

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## 28.8 External links

- Canada's Guide to Cesky Terrier

# Chapter 29

## Chesapeake Bay Retriever

The **Chesapeake Bay Retriever** is a breed of dog belonging to the Retriever, Gundog, and Sporting breed groups.<sup>\*[1]\*[2]\*[3]</sup> Members of the breed may also be referred to as a **Chessie**, **CBR**, or **Chesapeake**. The breed was developed in the United States Chesapeake Bay area during the 19th century. Historically used by area market hunters to retrieve waterfowl, it is primarily a family pet and hunting companion. They are often known for their love of water and their ability to hunt. It is a medium to large sized dog similar in appearance to the **Labrador Retriever**. The Chesapeake have a wavy coat, rather than the Labrador's smooth coat. They are described as having a bright and happy disposition, courage, willingness to work, alertness, intelligence, and love of water as some of their characteristics.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

### 29.1 Description

#### 29.1.1 Appearance

Distinctive features include eyes that are very clear, of yellowish or amber hue, hindquarters as high or a trifle higher than the shoulders, and a double-coat that tends to wave on shoulders, neck, back, and loins. The waterproof coat feels slightly oily and is often associated with a slight musky odor. Three basic colors are generally seen in the breed: brown, which includes all shades from a light to a deep dark brown; sedge, which varies from a reddish yellow through a bright red to chestnut shades; and deadgrass in all its shades, varying from a faded tan to a dull straw color. The breed standard states that white may also appear but it must be limited to the breast, belly, toes, or back of the feet. The head is round and broad with a medium stop and muzzle. The lips are thin, and the ears are small and of medium leather. The forelegs should be straight with good bone. The hindquarters are especially strong and the toes webbed since excellent swimming ability is important for the Chesapeake. This breed is also known for its large and powerful chest, used to break apart ice when diving into cold water while duck hunting.

#### Coat

The coat of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever is given the most consideration of any trait listed on the Positive Scale of Points in the Breed Standard. However the AKC Standard also reads "*The question of coat and general type of balance takes precedence over any scoring table which could be drawn up. The Chesapeake should be well proportioned, an animal with a good coat and well balanced in other points being preferable to one excelling in some but weak in others.*" The hair on the face and legs should be very short and straight with a tendency to wave, never curl, on the shoulders, neck, back, and loins only and nowhere over 1.5 inches long. Moderate feathering on the rear of the hindquarters and tail is permissible although not longer than 1.75 inches long.<sup>\*[5]</sup> The texture of the thick double-coat is important in protecting the dog from cold water and icy conditions. The oil in the harsh outer coat and woolly undercoat resists water, keeping the dog dry and warm. Maintenance of the coat is minimal and mainly consists of brushing with a short-tooth brush once a week. It is difficult to get a Chesapeake Bay Retriever thoroughly wet, but they should be bathed every 3–4 months using a suitably mild shampoo, then dried thoroughly. Brushing or bathing more often can ruin the texture since it strips the protective oil from the coat and may even remove the undercoat.<sup>\*[6]\*[7]\*[8]</sup> The color of the coat must be similar to the working surroundings. Any color of brown, sedge or deadgrass is acceptable and one color is not preferred over another. The American Chesapeake Club includes a discussion on color:

Three basic colors are generally seen in the breed: Brown which includes all shades from a light cocoa (a silvered brown) to a deep bittersweet chocolate color; sedge which varies from a reddish yellow through a bright red to chestnut shades; deadgrass which takes in all shades of deadgrass, varying from a faded tan to a dull straw color. Historic records show that some of the deadgrass shades can be very light, almost white in appearance, while darker deadgrass colors can include diluted shades of brown called ash, that appear as either gray or taupe. The almost white and ash/taupe/gray shades are not commonly seen, but are acceptable.

The difference between a sedge and a deadgrass is that the deadgrass shades contain no significant amount of red, while the sedge shades do have red. Coat and texture also play a factor in the perception of color. The self-color pattern is preferred by the standard (One color with or without lighter and darker shadings of the same color). You will see dogs with varying degrees of other markings such as: masking on top of the skull, striping effect of light & dark through the body and on legs, distinct & indistinct saddle markings, agouti coloring and tan points. All are acceptable, they are just not preferred.\*[9]

A white spot on the breast (not extending above the sternum), belly, toes or back of the feet is permissible, but the smaller the spot the better. White beyond these areas and black anywhere on the body is not allowed in the breed standard.\*[5]

### 29.1.2 Temperament

The quintessential Chesapeake Bay Retriever has a bright and happy disposition, intelligence, quiet good sense, and an affectionate protective nature. Some can be quite vocal when happy, and some will 'smile' by baring their front teeth in a peculiar grin - this is not a threat but a sign of joy or submissiveness.

Chesapeake Bay Retrievers can make excellent family dogs when socialized properly. Some Chesapeakes are assertive and willful and may be reserved with strangers, but others are passive and outgoing with people.

### Training



*A Chesapeake Bay Retriever returning with a Mallard duck*



A Chesapeake Bay Retriever competing in agility

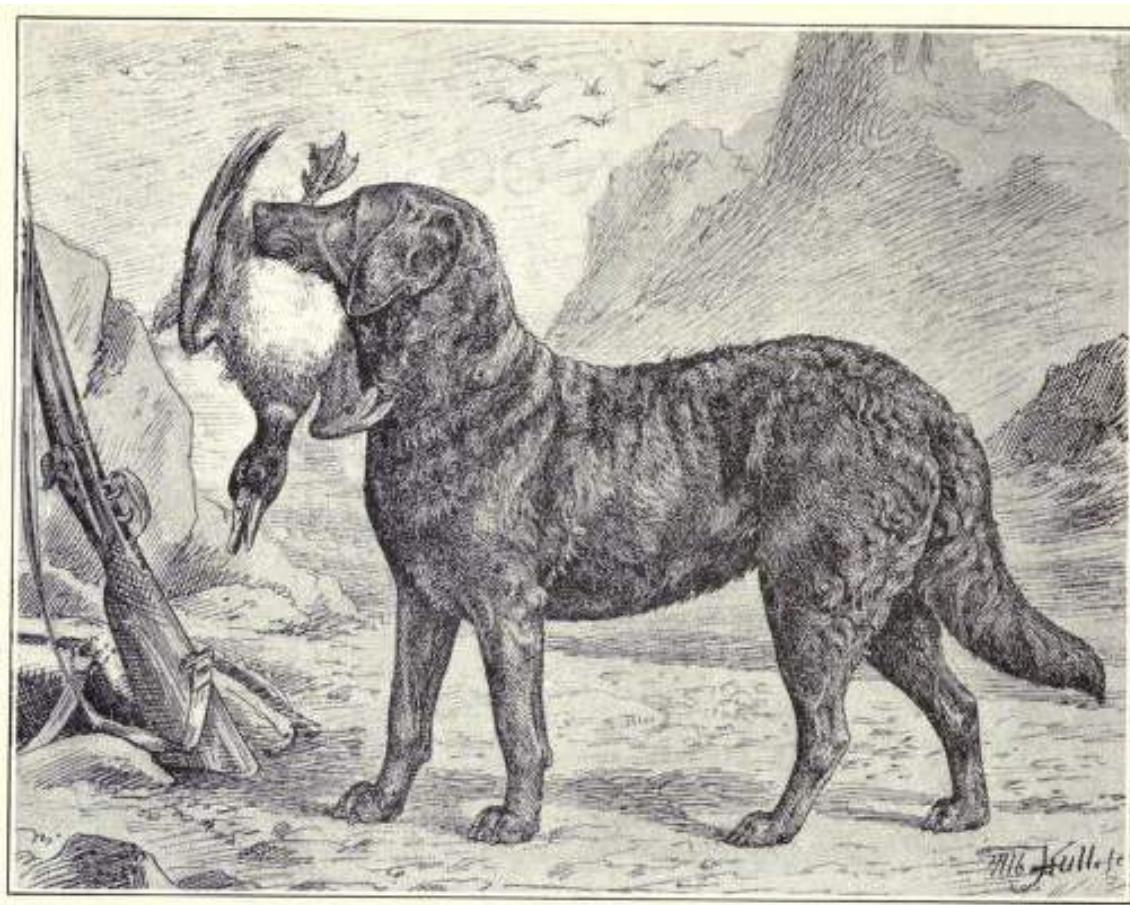
The Chesapeake Bay Retriever is a versatile breed competing in field trials, hunt tests, conformation, obedience, agility and tracking, yet remains true to its roots as a hunting dog of great stamina and ability. The Chesapeake Bay Retriever is an intelligent breed and learns at a high speed. Historically considered stubborn and difficult to train, many trainers thought this breed required more physical discipline than other retriever breeds.<sup>\*</sup>[10] Some trainers now recommend that the Chesapeake Bay Retriever owner use consistent, daily obedience training with play time before and after to keep the dog wanting to work with little or no physical discipline required.<sup>\*</sup>[11]

## 29.2 Health

The breed is subject to a number of hereditary diseases. These include, but are not limited to:

- Hip dysplasia<sup>\*</sup>[12]
- Progressive retinal atrophy<sup>\*</sup>[13]
- Type 3 von Willebrand disease<sup>\*</sup>[14]
- Cataract<sup>\*</sup>[15]
- Regional Alopecia in both sexes<sup>\*</sup>[16]

A UK Kennel Club survey puts the median lifespan of the breed at 10.75 years (average 9.85).<sup>\*</sup>[17] A US breed club survey puts the average lifespan at 9.4 years. 1 in 4 lived to 13 years or more while 1 in 5 don't live past 5 years.<sup>\*</sup>[18]



A Chesapeake Bay Retriever circa 1915

### 29.3 History

Chesapeake Bay Retrievers trace their history to two pups who were rescued from a foundering ship in Maryland in 1807. The male "Sailor" and female "Canton" were described as Newfoundland dogs, but were more accurately Lesser Newfoundland or St. John's water dogs. These two lived in different parts of the bay area and there is no record of a litter being produced together. They were bred with area dogs, with more consideration given to ability than to breed, to create the beginnings of the Chesapeake Bay Retriever breed. There are few records of the breeds of these early dogs, but spaniels and hounds were included. Dogs from both Chesapeake Bay shores were recognized as one of three types of Chesapeake Bay Ducking Dog in 1877. In 1918 a single type, called the Chesapeake Bay Retriever, was recognized by the American Kennel Club, and there have been few changes to the breed standard since then.

George Law, who rescued the pups, wrote this account in 1845 which appears on the website of the American Chesapeake Bay Retriever Club:

In the fall of 1807 I was on board of the ship *Canton*, belonging to my uncle, the late Hugh Thompson, of Baltimore, when we fell in, at sea, near the termination of a very heavy equinoctial gale, with an English brig in a sinking condition, and took off the crew. The brig was loaded with codfish, and was bound to Pole, in England, from Newfoundland. I boarded her, in command of a boat from the *Canton*, which was sent to take off the English crew, the brig's own boats having been all swept away, and her crew in a state of intoxication. I found onboard of her two Newfoundland pups, male and female, which I saved, and subsequently, on our landing the English crew at Norfolk, our own destination being Baltimore, I purchased these two pups of the English captain for a guinea apiece. Being bound again to sea, I gave the dog pup, which was called Sailor, to Mr. John Mercer, of West River; and the slut pup, which was called Canton, to Doctor James Stewart, of Sparrow's Point. The history which the English captain gave me of these pups was, that the owner of his brig was extensively engaged in the Newfoundland trade, and had

directed his correspondent to select and send him a pair of pups of the most approved Newfoundland breed, but of different families, and that the pair I purchased of him were selected under this order. The dog was of a dingy red colour; and the slut black. They were not large; their hair was short, but very thick-coated; they had dew claws. Both attained great reputation as water-dogs. They were most sagacious in every thing, particularly so in all duties connected with duck-shooting. Governor Lloyd exchanged a Merino ram for the dog, at the time of the Merino fever, when such rams were selling for many hundred dollars, and took him over to his estate on the eastern shore of Maryland, where his progeny were well known for many years after; and may still be known there, and on the western shore, as the Sailor breed. The slut remained at Sparrows Point till her death, and her progeny were and are still well known, through Patapsco Neck, on the Gunpowder, and up the bay, amongst the duck-shooters, as unsurpassed for their purposes. I have heard both Doctor Stewart and Mr. Mercer relate most extraordinary instances of the sagacity and performance of both dog and slut, and would refer you to their friends for such particulars as I am unable, at this distance of time, to recollect with sufficient accuracy to repeat.\*[19]

Mercer is said to have described Sailor:

... he was of fine size and figure-lofty in his carriage, and built for strength and activity; remarkably muscular and broad across the hips and breast; head large, but not out of proportion; muzzle rather longer than is common with that race of dogs; his colour a dingy red, with some white on the face and breast; his coat short and smooth, but uncommonly thick, and more like a coarse fur than hair; tail full, with long hair, and always carried very high. His eyes were very peculiar: they were so light as to have almost an unnatural appearance, something resembling what is termed a wail eye, in a horse; and it is remarkable, that in a visit which I made to the Eastern Shore, nearly twenty years after he was sent there, in a sloop which had been sent expressly for him, to West River, by Governor Lloyd, I saw many of his descendants who were marked with this peculiarity.

In 1964, it was declared the official dog of Maryland.\*[20]

It is the mascot of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County.

Members of the breed were owned by General George Armstrong Custer, President Theodore Roosevelt, and actors Paul Walker and Tom Felton.\*[21]

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## 29.5 External links

- Chesapeake Bay Retriever at DMOZ
- Pedigree Databases
  - The Chesapeake Bay Retriever Pedigree Database
  - ChessieInfo Network - Health, Titling and Pedigree database

# Chapter 30

## **Chien Français Blanc et Noir**

The **Chien français blanc et noir** (FCI No.220) translated into English as the **French White and Black Hound**, is a breed of dog of the **scenthound type**, originating in **France**. The breed is used for hunting in packs and descends from the old Hound of Saintonge type of large hunting dog.

### **30.1 Appearance**

The breed is a typical hunting pack hound, with a lean and muscular body, long legs, slightly domed head, long drop ears, and slightly square flews that just overlap the lower lip. Size is 65 to 72 cm (25.6 to 28.3 ins) at the withers, females slightly smaller.

The colour of the **coat** is white and black, with a black mantle, sometimes speckled or **ticked** with black or blue. Pale tan dots are above each eye as well as tan on the cheeks, below the eyes and ears, and below the tail. Sometimes a tan marking is found on the base of the upper thigh, which is called the 'roe buck mark'. **Faults** are listed as deviations in appearance that have an effect on the health and working ability of the dog, as well as indication of crossing with Foxhounds or being off-colour, indicating that a dog with such faults should not be bred.\*[1]

The breed is noted for its perseverance on the hunt as well as a good nose and voice. Unusual for pack dogs, it is friendly and easy for humans to manage.\*[1]

### **30.2 History**

The breed's ancestry was in the old Hound of Saintonge, which almost disappeared during the French Revolution, through the **Gascon-saintongeois** breed created by Count Joseph de Carayon-Latour in the mid-19th century.\*[2] The Gascon-saintongeois hounds were crossbred with the **Poitevin** in the late 19th century to produce the Chien français blanc et noir. The dogs were officially recognised as a breed in 1957. In 2009, there were approximately 2000 of the breed registered through the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale**.\*[1]

The Chien français blanc et noir are pack hunting dogs, which means that groups hunt together in packs, always directed by a human, not running about hunting by themselves.\*[3] The Chien français blanc et noir packs are especially valued in the hunting of deer.

### **30.3 See also**

- Anglo French Hounds
- Dog terminology

## 30.4 References

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- [3] Club du chien d'ordre (in French)

## 30.5 External links

- Search The Open Directory Project (DMOZ) links for clubs and information about the Chien français blanc et noir
- Video Chein Francais Blanc et Noir

# Chapter 31

## **Chien Français Blanc et Orange**

The ***Chien Français Blanc et Orange*** (FCI No.316) is a breed of dog of the scenthound type, originating in France. The breed is used for hunting in packs and descends from the old Hound of Saintonge type of large hunting dog.

### **31.1 Appearance**

The breed is a typical large French hunting pack hound, with a lean and muscular body, long legs, slightly domed head, long drop ears, and slightly square flews. Size is 62 to a maximum of 70 cm (23.6 to 27.6 ins) at the withers, making it slightly smaller than the ***Chien français blanc et noir***.

The colour of the **coat** is white and orange, but the orange should never appear to be a red colour. The dog's skin is the same colour as the fur, orange under the orange fur and white under the white fur. **Faults** are listed as physical or behavioural abnormalities, and a dog with such faults should not be bred.\*[1]

The breed is noted for its perseverance on the hunt as well as a good nose and voice. Unusual for pack dogs, it is friendly and easy for humans to manage.\*[1]

### **31.2 History and use**

The Chien français blanc et orange are pack hunting dogs, which means that groups of dogs are hunted together, always directed by a human, not running about hunting by themselves.\*[2]

### **31.3 See also**

- Anglo French Hounds
- Dog terminology

### **31.4 References**

[1] Breed Standard

[2] Club du chien d' ordre (in French)

### **31.5 External links**

- Search The Open Directory Project (DMOZ) links for clubs and information about the **Français blanc et orange**

## Chapter 32

# Chien Français Tricolore

The **Chien français tricolore** (FCI No.219) translated into English as the **French Tricolour Hound**, is a breed of dog of the **scenthound type**, originating in **France**. The breed is used for hunting in packs.

### 32.1 Appearance

The breed is a typical large French hunting pack hound, with a lean and muscular body, long legs, elongated head with a noticeable occipital protuberance, long drop ears, and slightly square flews. Their size is 62 to 72 centimetres (24 to 28 in) at the **withers**; females are slightly smaller.

The coat is tricolour, with a wide black mantle, and tan parts are of a bright colour. A grizzled colour called “louvard” (“wolf-like”) is also seen in the breed. **Faults** are listed as physical or behavioural abnormalities, and a dog with such faults should not be bred. Faults include fat feet, aggression, or any trace of crossing with English hounds.\*[1]

### 32.2 History and use

The Chien français tricolore are pack hunting dogs, which means that groups of dogs are hunted together, always directed by a human, not running about hunting by themselves.\*[2] Dogs bred to be pack hunting dogs do not usually make good **pets**.

### 32.3 See also

- Anglo French Hounds
- Dog terminology

### 32.4 References

[1] Breed Standard

[2] Club du chien d' ordre (in French)

### 32.5 External links

- Search The Open Directory Project (DMOZ) links for clubs and information about the Français tricolore
- Video of Chien Francais Tricolore

# Chapter 33

## Chien-gris

The **Chien-gris** aka **Gris de Saint-Louis** (*Grey St. Louis Hound*) was a breed of dog, now extinct, which originated in Medieval times. Like the **Chien de Saint-Hubert** it was a **scenthound**, and formed part of the royal packs of France, which were composed, from about 1250 till 1470, exclusively of hounds of this type.\*[1] According to King **Charles IX**,\*[2] (1550–1574) they supposedly were introduced to France through **Saint Louis** (i.e. King Louis IX, 1226–1270), who had encountered these hounds while a prisoner during the **Crusades**, and subsequently received some as a gift. Old writers on hunting liked to ascribe an ancient and remote origin to their hounds, and these were claimed to be originally from **Tartary**. They were large, and, even though they did not have such good noses, were preferred by the Kings to the St Huberts, which were said to be only of medium size.

Jaques du Fouilloux,\*[3] in the 16th century, says they were common, and describes them as ‘gris’ (grey) on the back with forequarters and legs tan or red, some having near black hair on the back. They were rough haired, and were ancestors of the modern French rough-coated Griffon breeds.\*[4] However the rough coats were not mentioned by Charles IX or du Fouilloux, and it has been suggested they were acquired later through interbreeding with indigenous French hounds.\*[1] They were headstrong, wide casting hounds, inclined to change or overshoot, but determined in their pursuit of a quarry to the death. However, by the nineteenth century, like the St Hubert, they had become virtually impossible to find, because of mixed breeding and the effect of the Revolution on French hunting.\*[5]

George Turberville\*[6] translated du Fouilloux’ book on hunting into English, and used the term ‘Dun hound’ to translate ‘Chien-gris’. We may presume he did not translate it literally as ‘grey-hound’ to avoid confusion. One finds the term ‘dun-hound’ in some subsequent writing in English, suggesting that the kind also existed in Britain, and it has been supposed that these ‘dun-hounds’ went into the make up of the **Bloodhound**, accounting for the ‘badgering’ of the hair in the saddles of some bloodhounds.\*[7] However, Turberville did not make it very clear that his book was a translation, and it is highly possible that people mistakenly believed his work was about English hunting. Early references to the dun-hound may simply come from people relying, like Nicolas Cox, on Turberville,\*[8] and it is quite possible that the dun hound was never a significant animal in British hunting.

### 33.1 References

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# Chapter 34

## Chihuahua (dog)

“Chihuahuas” redirects here. For the baseball team, see El Paso Chihuahuas.

The **Chihuahua**  <sup>i/tʃi'wa:wə:/</sup> (Spanish: *chihuahueño*) <sup>\*[1]</sup> is the smallest breed of **dog** and is named for the state of Chihuahua in Mexico. Chihuahuas come in a wide variety of sizes, head shapes, colors, and coat lengths.

### 34.1 History



A Techichi, likely the ancestor of Chihuahuas.

The Chihuahua’s history is puzzling and there are many theories surrounding the origin of the breed. Both folklore and archaeological finds show that the breed originated in Mexico. The most common and most likely theory is that Chihuahuas are descended from the *Techichi*, a companion dog favored by the Toltec civilization in Mexico. <sup>\*[2]</sup> No records of the Techichi are available prior to the 9th century, although dog pots from Colima, Mexico, buried as part of the western Mexico shaft tomb tradition which date back to 300 BC are thought to depict Techichis. <sup>\*[3]</sup> It is probable that earlier ancestors were present prior to the Mayans as dogs approximating the Chihuahua are found in materials from the Great Pyramid of Cholula, predating 1530 and in the ruins of Chichen Itza on the Yucatán



*A spotted white short haired Chihuahua*

Peninsula.\*[2]

In fact, wheeled dog toys representing both the “deer head” and “apple head” varieties of Chihuahua have been unearthed across Mesoamerica from Mexico to El Salvador. The earliest of these were found at Tres Zapotes in Veracruz, Mexico, which date to 100 AD.\*[4] Dog effigy pots dating to around 1325 AD discovered in Georgia and Tennessee also appear to represent the Chihuahua.\*[5] It has been argued that these pots arrived with survivors from the Casas Grandes site in Chihuahua, Mexico, after it was attacked and destroyed around 1340 AD. Pots unearthed at Casas Grandes include representations of the “deer head” variety of Chihuahua.\*[4] Hernan Cortés wrote, in a 1520 letter, that the Aztecs raised and sold the little dogs as food.\*[6] Colonial records refer to small, nearly hairless dogs at the beginning of the 19th century, one of which claims 16th-century Conquistadores found them plentiful in the region later known as Chihuahua.\*[7]

A progenitor of the breed was reputedly found in 1850 in old ruins near Casas Grandes in the Mexican state of Chihuahua from which the breed gets its name,\*[8] although most artifacts relating to its existence are found around Mexico City. A pot featuring the “deer head” variety of Chihuahua has been unearthed at Casas Grandes which dates from 1100–1300 AD showing the long history of the breed at this site.\*[4] A wheeled dog toy which has been dated to 100 AD from Tres Zapotes in Veracruz, Mexico, depicts a dog identical in appearance and size to the modern Chihuahua, indirect evidence that the breed was in Mexico over 1400 years before the first Europeans arrived.\*[4] The Chihuahua has remained consistently popular as a breed, particularly in America when the breed was first recognized by the American Kennel Club in 1904.\*[2]



*A tan Chihuahua portrait. Kennel clubs specifically state that the head of a Chihuahua must be apple-shaped.*

## 34.2 Description

Chihuahuas are very small dogs, and are the smallest breed recognized by some kennel clubs.\*[9] There are two main varieties recognized by kennel clubs, the short-haired and the long-haired.\*[9] There is a second varietal split as well, having to do with the shape and size of the dog's head. These two descriptive classifications are “apple head” and “deer head”, but only the apple head is conformationally correct.\*[10]

### 34.2.1 Appearance

Breed standards for this dog do not generally specify a height; only a weight and a description of their overall proportions. Generally, the height ranges between 15 and 23 cm (6 and 9 in);\*[9] however, some dogs grow as tall as 30 to 38 cm (12 to 15 in).\*[11] Both British and American breed standards state that a Chihuahua must not weigh more than 2.7 kg (6 lb) for conformation.\*[9] However, the British standard also states that a weight of 1.8–2.7 kg (4–6 lb) is preferred. A clause stating that 'if two dogs are equally good in type, the more diminutive one is preferred' was removed in 2009.\*[12] The Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) standard calls for dogs ideally between 1.5 and 3.0 kg (3.3 and 6.6 lbs.), although smaller ones are acceptable in the show ring.\*[13]

Pet-quality Chihuahuas (that is, those bred or purchased as companions rather than show dogs) often range above these weights, even above ten pounds if they have large bone structures or are allowed to become overweight.\*[9] This does not mean that they are not purebred Chihuahuas; they do not meet the requirements to enter a conformation show. Oversized Chihuahuas are seen in some of the best, and worst, bloodlines. Chihuahuas do not breed true for size, and puppies from the same litter can mature drastically different sizes from one another. As well, larger breeding females are less likely to experience dystocia. Typically, the breed standard for both the long and short coat chihuahua will be identical except for the description of the coat.\*[14] Chihuahuas have large, round eyes and large, erect ears, set in a high, dramatically rounded skull.\*[9]

- A light brown short-haired Chihuahua portrait showing the characteristic traits of the breed



*A white longhaired Chihuahua portrait*

- A sable long-coated Chihuahua portrait
- A dark brown long-coated Chihuahua portrait

The Kennel Club in the United Kingdom and the American Kennel Club in the United States recognize only two varieties of Chihuahua: the long-coat, and the smooth-coat, also referred to as short-haired.<sup>\*[15]</sup> They are genetically the same breed. The term smooth-coat does not mean that the hair is necessarily smooth, as the hair can range from having a velvet touch to a whiskery feeling. Long-haired Chihuahuas are actually smoother to the touch, having soft, fine guard hairs and a downy undercoat, which gives them their fluffy appearance. Unlike many long-haired breeds, long-haired Chihuahuas require no trimming and minimal grooming. Contrary to popular belief, the long-haired breed also typically sheds less than its short-haired counterparts. It may take up to three or more years before a full long-haired coat develops.

Chihuahuas come in virtually any color combination, from solid to marked or splashed,<sup>\*[15]</sup> allowing for colors from solid black to solid white, spotted, sabled, or a variety of other colors and patterns. Colors and patterns can combine and affect each other, resulting in a very high degree of variation. Common colors are fawn, red, cream, chocolate, brown, mixed, white, and black. No color or pattern is considered more valuable than another.

The merle coat pattern, which appears mottled, is not traditionally considered part of the breed standard. In May 2007, The Kennel Club decided not to register puppies with this coloration due to the health risks associated with the responsible gene, and in December of that year formally amended the Breed Standard to disqualify merle dogs.<sup>\*[16]</sup>



A black and white Chihuahua

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale, which represents the major kennel clubs of 84 countries, also disqualified merle.\*[17] Other countries' kennel clubs, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Germany, have also disqualified merle. However, in May 2008, the Chihuahua Club of America voted that merles would not be disqualified in the United States, and would be fully registrable and able to compete in American Kennel Club (AKC) events. Opponents of merle recognition suspect the coloration came about by modern cross-breeding with other dogs, and not via natural genetic drift.

### 34.2.2 Temperament

The temperament of its human guardian can make a difference in the temperament of the pup. Tempered Chihuahuas can be easily provoked to attack, and are therefore generally unsuitable for homes with small children.\*[18] The breed tends to be fiercely loyal to one particular guardian and in some cases may become over protective of the person, especially around other people or animals. If properly managed by older children, 13 and up, they can adapt to this kind of living with a dedicated guardian. They do not always get along with other breeds,\*[18] and tend to have a “clannish” nature, often preferring the companionship of other Chihuahuas or Chihuahua mixes over other dogs.\*[19] These traits generally make them unsuitable for households with children who are not patient and calm.\*[15] Chihuahuas love their dens and will often burrow themselves in pillows, clothes hampers, and blankets. They are often found under the covers or at the bottom of the bed, deep in the dark and safety of what they perceive as their den.

## 34.3 Health



*Chihuahua puppy*

This breed requires expert veterinary attention in areas such as birthing and dental care. Chihuahuas are also prone to some genetic anomalies, often neurological ones, such as epilepsy and seizure disorders.

Chihuahuas, and other toy breeds, are prone to the sometimes painful disease hydrocephalus.\*[20] It is often diagnosed by the puppy having an abnormally large head during the first several months of life, but other symptoms are more noticeable since “a large head” is such a broad description.\*[20] Chihuahua puppies exhibiting hydrocephalus usually have patchy skull plates rather than a solid bone and are typically lethargic and do not grow at the same pace as their siblings. A true case of hydrocephalus can be diagnosed by a veterinarian, though the prognosis is grim.

Many Chihuahuas have moleras, or a soft spot in their skulls, and they are the only breed of dog to be born with an incomplete skull. This is not a defect; it is a normal adaptation facilitating the passage through the birth canal and growth and development of the domed type of forehead. The molera is predominant in the rounder heads often and is present in nearly all Chihuahua puppies. The molera fills in with age, but great care needs to be taken during the



*Overfeeding a Chihuahua can be a great danger to the dog's health, shortening its life and leading to diabetes.\*[21]*

first six months until the skull is fully formed. Some moleras do not close completely and if particularly large will require extra care to prevent injury. Many veterinarians are not familiar with Chihuahuas as a breed and mistakenly confuse a molera with hydrocephalus.\*[22]

Chihuahuas can also be at risk for hypoglycemia, or low blood sugar, which is especially dangerous for puppies. Left unattended, hypoglycemia can lead to coma and death but can be avoided with frequent feedings, especially for chihuahuas who are younger, smaller or leaner. Chihuahua guardians should have a simple sugar supplement on hand to use in emergencies, such as Nutri-Cal, Karo syrup and honey. These supplements can be rubbed on the gums and roof of the mouth to rapidly raise the blood sugar level. Signs of hypoglycemia include lethargy, sleepiness, low energy, uncoordinated walking, unfocused eyes and spasms of the neck muscles or head pulling back or to the side, fainting and seizures.

As in other breeds with large protruding eyes, Chihuahuas are prone to eye infections or eye injury. The eyes may water frequently in response to dry air, dust or air-borne allergens. Daily wiping will keep the eyes clean and minimize tear staining.

**Collapsed trachea** is a health concern that is characteristic of the chihuahua breed.\*[23]

Chihuahuas have a tendency to tremble or shiver when stressed, excited or cold. Chihuahuas, especially the short-coat variety, are less tolerant of cold than larger breeds, and may require a sweater or boots in cold weather. They will seek warmth in sunshine, under blankets, or on furniture, human laps or the back of a larger dog.

Although figures often vary, as with any breed, the average lifespan range for a healthy Chihuahua is between 12 and 20 years.\* [24]

Chihuahuas are sometimes picky eaters and care must be taken to provide them with adequate nutrition. Sometimes wet or fresh food can have the most appealing smell to these constant eaters. Chihuahuas are prone to hypoglycemia and could be at a critical state if allowed to go too long without a meal. At the same time, care must be exercised not to overfeed them.

Chihuahuas have a notorious problem with dental issues. Dental care is a must for these little creatures. Over-feeding and insufficient exercise can result in an overweight Chihuahua. Overweight Chihuahuas are susceptible to increased rates of joint injuries, tracheal collapse, chronic bronchitis, and shortened life span.

Chihuahuas are also known for a genetic condition called 'luxating patella', a genetic condition that can occur in all dogs. In some dogs, the ridges forming the patellar groove are not shaped correctly and a shallow groove is created. In a dog with shallow grooves, the patella will luxate or slip out of place, sideways. It causes the leg to 'lock up' and will force the chihuahua to hold its foot off the ground. When the patella luxates from the groove of the femur, it usually cannot return to its normal position until the quadriceps muscle relaxes and increases in length, explaining why the affected dog may be forced to hold his leg up for a few minutes or so after the initial displacement. While the muscles are contracted and the patella is luxated from its correct position, the joint is held in the flexed or bent position. The knee cap sliding across the femur can cause some pain due to the bony ridges of the femur. Once out of position, the animal feels no discomfort and continues with activity.

Chihuahuas are also prone to some heart-related disorders, such as heart murmurs and pulmonic stenosis, a condition in which the blood outflow from the heart's right ventricle is obstructed at the pulmonic valve.

Chihuahuas, along with other miniature dogs such as Chinese Cresteds, are prone to physical deformities, especially in old age; several chihuahuas and cross-bred chihuahua/Chinese crested mixes have rated highly in the World's Ugliest Dog Contest, including a purebred chihuahua named Princess Abby (winner of the 2010 contest) and a crossbreed named Yoda (the 2011 winner).

## 34.4 Gallery

- A short-haired tricolor Chihuahua
- A long-haired white Chihuahua with brown patches
- A short-haired Chihuahua
- A short-haired tan Chihuahua with white collar
- A Chihuahua resting
- A long-haired tan and cream Chihuahua
- Chihuahua puppies
- Longcoated brown Chihuahua with dark saddle

## 34.5 See also

- Companion dog
- Companion Dog Group
- Dogs in Mesoamerica
- Toy Group

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## 34.7 External links

- Chihuahua at DMOZ

# Chapter 35

## Chilean Terrier

The **Chilean Terrier** is the first Chilean breed dog from Chile, followed for the Magallánico sheepdog<sup>\*[1]</sup> is a breed that dates back to the late nineteenth century, developed from the Fox Terrier mix with dogs that existed at the arrival of the Spaniards.

The Association of Breeders and Exhibitors of Dogs Chile (ACEPE, A.G.)<sup>\*[2]</sup> has been developing the project that seeks to be the first race of dogs Chile officially recognized, specialized samples organizing, implementing a system for identifying and forming a team student of these dogs.

For some time it has been included in the group 11 by the Kennel Club of Chile (KCC), but has not yet been officially recognized by the FCI. Since 2011, the race belongs to the group 3 Alianz Canine Worldwide (ACW).<sup>\*[3]</sup>

### 35.1 History

Talking terrier involves traversing the Chilean Chilean history since the eighteenth century and that there is a history of their presence in the country since colonial times, when European immigrants settled in the territory of South America, bringing copies of breed fox smooth haired terrier (English race), fox hunters, but also eminent exterminators rats and small rodents.

In Chile, crossed with native dogs these **terriers** Europeans take life, the current **Chilean Terrier**, tenacious hunter of mice, small size, short hair and clean.

Of their English ancestors inherited the restless temperament and barking, while local dogs he traced the balance, courage, loyalty and spirit of duty.

Tireless companion during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the breed was developed in the estates of south-central Chile, easily acclimating to a rustic life, often in stable. Thus, both peasants and landlords were able to share with this great little dog, so never during that period of our history is identified with a particular social class or caste.

In the late nineteenth century and the Industrial Revolution many farmers migrate to the cities, bringing their families and their Chilean terriers. Quickly able to adapt to urban life, being used in new industries and new human settlements (CITES) for the extermination of rats. Because of this last factor is that Chileans terrier were identified for most of the last century with the working-class proletarian country element that played against those who were beginning to take the first steps to establish the activity in Chile, mostly immigrants and members of the bourgeoisie of the time, those more interested in the entry and development of foreign breeds in achieving recognition of the Chilean Terrier.

Despite the near-zero interest local breeders of the time he appeared in the Chilean terrier continued to be present in the homes of the middle class of the country, further through the comic and his ever faithful Condorito Washington, Chilean terrier which demonstrates «the Chilean» of this little dog.

Today the Chilean terrier is present throughout the country, it has the virtue of adapting to a variety of climates of Chile, still being used in rural areas as a hunter of mice and in the city, including an excellent dog company, attentive and lively.

## 35.2 Description

Its main color is white, which is accompanied by black and brown markings. It is a short-haired undercoat that sometimes hints at some dark spots visible through the white mantle. The ears are set high with a forward-leaning as a "V" tip. It has a well-developed teeth and bite. Males have a height of between 32 and 38 cm tall at the withers, the ideal height being 35 cm. Females have a height of between 28 and 35 cm tall at the withers, being the ideal height of 32 cm males weigh between 5 and 8 kg, ideal weight is 6.5 kilos. females weigh between 4 and 7 kg, and the ideal weight is 5.5 kg.

## 35.3 Temperament



*This dog is named Chilean Rat Terrier*

The Chilean Fox Terrier is easy to train, active, affective, and one of the healthiest and cleanest dog breeds.

## 35.4 Famous Chilean Fox Terriers

A famous Chilean Fox Terrier is Washington (from the comic "Condorito"), Condorito's dog. Even though it was only recognised internationally in 2011 by the ACW (Alianz Canine Worldwide), there have been several Chilean Terrier exhibitions in Chile for many years, and now the breed is selling through internet pages all along Chile, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, and other South American countries.

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- The official Chilean Fox Terrier National Club (Spanish)
- Official Chilean Fox Terrier Standard

## 35.6 External links

- Club Nacional del Terrier Chileno at CNTC
- Chilean Fox Terrier Pics
- Chilean Fox Terrier at Mascotas Online (Spanish)
- Chilean Foxterrier at ACEPE

# **Chapter 36**

## **Chinese Chongqing Dog**

**The Chinese Chongqing Dog** is a rare breed of dog native to the Chongqing city of China, somewhat like a bulldog-Thai ridgeback mix (not, however, descended from either of these) but with a distinct tail, color, and coat. In its early years, it was used for hunting wild boar and rabbits, but it's now used in China to protect families and belongings. They are an ancient, natural breed said to have existed for 2,000 years since the time of the Han Dynasty in Ancient China. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the breed's numbers were greatly reduced, and only people in rural communities still kept it; the breed is still rare, even in China.

### **36.1 Temperament**

The Chongqing dog may be protective of its family and owners, but if a stranger to the dog is kind and the owner is present, the dog will grow to respect it. They are usually a good family companion. However, these dogs are said to be wary of unknown strangers, and if it senses fear, it will prepare for action and attack if any false moves or suspicious actions are made.\*[1]

### **36.2 Height and Weight**

Males are usually 16-19 and a half inches (40-50 cm) tall and females are from 14 to 16 inches (35-40 cm). Males weigh from 44-54 pounds (20-25 kilograms) and females are 33-44 pounds (15-20 kilograms).

### **36.3 Health**

No known major health problems occur in this breed, because there has been no inbreeding. However, because of the thin coat, some individual dogs develop skin problems. The life expectancy is 18 years for both males and females. No specific grooming is required, as this is a short-haired breed not shown.

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## Chapter 37

# Chinese Crested Dog

The **Chinese crested dog** is a hairless breed of dog. Like most hairless dog breeds, the Chinese crested comes in two varieties, with and without fur, which are born in the same litter: the **Powder Puff** and the **Hairless**.

### 37.1 Description

This breed is considered small; 10–13 lb (4.5–5.9 kg).

At first look, the Hairless and Powderpuff varieties of Chinese crested Dogs appear to be two different breeds, but hairlessness is an incomplete dominant trait within a single breed.\*[1] The Hairless has soft, humanlike skin, as well as tufts of fur on its paws ("socks") and tail ("plume") and long, flowing hair on its head ("crest"). In addition to being an incomplete dominant gene, the "hairless" gene has a prenatal lethal effect when homozygous.\*[2] Zygotes affected with double hairless genes (1 in 4) never develop into puppies, and are reabsorbed in the womb. All hairless Cresteds are therefore heterozygous.

The Hairless variety can vary in amount of body hair. Fur on the muzzle, known as a beard, is not uncommon. A true Hairless often does not have as much furnishings (hair on the head, tail, and paws). The difference between a very hairy Hairless and a Powderpuff is that the Hairless has a single coat with hairless parts on the body, while the Powderpuff has a thick double coat. The skin of the Hairless comes in a variety of colors, ranging from a pale flesh to black. Hairless cresteds often lack a full set of premolar teeth, but this is not considered a fault.\*[3]

A Powderpuff has a long, soft coat. Both Hairless and Powderpuff varieties can appear in the same litter. The look of the Powderpuff varies according to how it is groomed. When its fur is completely grown out on its face, it strongly resembles a terrier; however, the Powderpuff is usually shaved around the snout as a standard cut. The Powderpuff Chinese Crested is an elegant and graceful dog who makes a loving companion, playful and entertaining. The Puff's coat is long and silky soft. Ears are large and erect.

It is a family friendly breed, not aggressive toward children or other animals. They do not make good kennel dogs, since they love the companionship of their family. This breed tends to be on the timid side with strangers if not properly socialized at an early age. Odorless, non-shedding, and hypo-allergenic, these are great dogs for allergy sufferers. They have been described as having "a supermodel look, with a saint personality." Powderpuffs are very affectionate, lively, playful, and love to be cuddled. This breed is exceptionally loving and likes to hug & smile. Many are known to be wonderful "singers." They are great with children, very forgiving, therefore should not be taken advantage of with rough handling. They are an entertaining companion, intelligent, and very willing to learn. The Powderpuff Chinese Crested have been known to perform well in agility, obedience, and other dog related activities. They can easily be taught to fetch & retrieve.

The amount of body hair on the hairless variety varies quite extensively, from the true hairless which has very little or no body hair and furnishings, to what is called a 'hairy hairless', which if left ungroomed often grows a near-full coat of hair. These hairy hairless are not a mix between powderpuffs and hairless Chinese cresteds, but are merely a result of a weaker expression of the variable Hairless gene. The mutation responsible for the hairless trait was identified in 2008.\*[4]



The Chinese Crested coated variety is called “Powder Puff,” and is a recognized type.

## 37.2 Care

Both varieties require certain amounts of grooming. The Powderpuff is entirely covered with a double, very soft, straight coat. Although a Puff's coat does not continuously grow, it can grow to be quite long at full length. A weekly bath & frequent brushing will help prevent matting. For an optimal coat, never brush when dry or dirty. A light spray of water, or grooming spray to their coat is recommended before brushing. Many choose to shave their Puff in a “Pony Cut” leaving long hair on bottom of legs, tail, head and crest for an easy care coat. Puff's are very clean and have no odor. This breed has “little to no shedding” .\*[5] (see Moult).

Maintenance of the Hairless variety's skin is similar to maintaining human skin and as such it can be susceptible to acne, dryness, and sunburn. Hypoallergenic or oil-free moisturizing cream can keep the skin from becoming too dry when applied every other day or after bathing. Burning can occur in regions that are subject to strong UV radiation, especially in lighter-skinned dogs. Many owners apply baby sunscreen to their pets before spending time in strong sun. Some Cresteds have skin allergies to Lanolin, so be cautious when using any products that contain it.

Unless the dog is a “True” Hairless (one with virtually no hair growth on non-extremities), trimming and/or shaving is often performed to remove excess hair growth.

The Chinese crested is further distinguished by its *hare foot*, (having more elongated toes) as opposed to the *cat foot* common to most other dogs. Because of this the quicks of Cresteds run deeper into their nails, so care must be taken



*Chinese Crested, light skin*



*Powderpuff*

not to trim the nails too short to avoid pain and bleeding.

Powderpuffs enjoy getting outdoors for daily exercise, although they are not a high energy breed. They are great for apartment or city living, but being very versatile, also love country living and long hikes.



*Chinese Crested, hairless, dark skin*

Being a very intelligent breed, this dog does well in obedience type sports. Consistency is a must, however this breed can be relatively sensitive and should have a gentle trainer. The Powderpuff is great at learning and performing tricks..

### 37.3 Health

The Powderpuff is not affected by many of the congenital diseases found in other **toy breeds**. They are, however, prone to some of these conditions listed. Eye problems such as lens luxation, glaucoma, and PRA (Progressive Retinal Atrophy), luxating patellas, and Legg-Pethes disease. The Powderpuff should have full dentition, not missing or crooked teeth, as is accepted in their sibling the Hairless variety.

Cresteds have what is called a “primitive mouth.” This means that most of their teeth are pointy, like their canines. Hairless varieties of the Cresteds can be prone to poor dentition. Poor dentition may include missing or crowded teeth and teeth prone to decay when not properly cared for. Most dogs of the Puff variety have few, if any, dental defects.

Eyes are a concern within the breed, with many suffering from a painful and blinding inherited eye disease called Primary Lens Luxation. (PLL) The Chinese Crested can also have at least two forms of progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) which can eventually lead to blindness as well. For PLL and also one of the forms of PRA, there exists a genetic test, to determine if a dog is a “carrier, clear, or affected.” prcd-PRA. Since the test for prcd-PRA can only reveal the existence of affected or carrier status of this one form of PRA, breeders and owners of the breed should still have regular eye exams by veterinary ophthalmologists.\*[6] The breed also suffers from another eye disease called Keratoconjunctivitis sicca or dry eye syndrome (DES).\*[7]

Along with Kerry Blue Terriers, Cresteds can develop canine multiple system degeneration (CMSD) also called progressive neuronal abiotrophy (PNA) in Kerry Blue Terriers. This is a progressive movement disorder that begins with cerebellar ataxia between 10 and 14 weeks of age. After 6 months of age, affected dogs develop difficulty initiating movements and fall frequently. The gene responsible has been mapped to canine chromosome 1.\*[8]

As with all other toy breeds, the Cresteds can be prone to **patellar luxation**. This inheritable condition is caused by shallow knee joints (stifles) and results in kneecaps that pop out of place. Its onset is often at a young age, and can cause temporary to permanent lameness based on the severity. Breeders should have their stock certified free of patellar luxation. Many countries' kennel clubs maintain a centralised registry for health results.\*[9]\*[10]



A Chinese crested participating in an agility competition

Allergy and autoimmune diseases have been observed in the breed. The severity of these ailments, which can lead to the premature death of the dog, means this is something breeders need to take seriously in order to avoid it becoming a problem for the breed.

Lifespan 12– 14 years - although many have been known to live much longer Weight 7-12 lbs. Height 10-13 inches Color Any color or combination of colors .

## 37.4 History

Although hairless dogs have been found in many places in the world, it is unlikely that the origins of the modern Chinese crested are in China.\*[11] The breed was believed by some to have originated in Africa and was called the African Hairless Terrier in several 19th Century texts, however, there is genetic evidence that shows a shared origin with the Mexican Hairless (Xōlōitzcuintli).\*[12] In the 1950s, Debora Wood created the “Crest Haven” kennel and began to purposefully breed and record the lineages of her Chinese crested dogs. The famous burlesque dancer Gypsy Rose Lee also bred Chinese cresteds, and upon her death her dogs were incorporated into Crest Haven. These two lines are the true foundation of every Chinese crested alive today. Ms. Wood also founded the American Hairless Dog Club in 1959, which was eventually incorporated into the American Chinese Crested Club (ACCC) in 1978. The ACCC became the US parent club for the breed when the Chinese crested was recognized by the American Kennel Club thirteen years later, in 1991.

The Chinese crested was officially recognised by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale\*[13] in 1987, by The Kennel Club (UK) in 1981, by the American Kennel Club in 1991,\*[14] and by the Australian National Kennel Council in 1995.

## 37.5 Breeding

The Hairless allele (the wild type) is a dominant (and homozygous prenatal lethal) trait, while the Powderpuff allele acts as a simple recessive trait in its presence. Zygotes that receive two copies of the Hairless allele will never develop into puppies. Thus all Chinese cresteds carry at least one copy of the Powderpuff allele.



*A Chinese Crested powderpuff at Dog Show 2011*

The Powderpuff trait cannot be bred out because it is carried by all Chinese cresteds (even the hairless ones). All Hairless Chinese crested have the ability to produce Powderpuff puppies, even when they are bred to another Hairless. On the other hand, Powderpuffs bred to another Powderpuff can never produce hairless puppies, since they do not carry the Hairless gene.

## 37.6 In popular culture

One famous Chinese crested dog was the hairless purebred named **Sam**. He was the winner of the **World's Ugliest Dog Contest** from 2003 to 2005; he died before he could compete in 2006. Other Chinese cresteds, either purebreds or mixes, have finished high in the event as well.\*[15] Some Chinese crested dog have also appeared as a characters in movies and TV shows such as,

- Peek from *Cats & Dogs* and *Cats & Dogs: The Revenge of Kitty Galore*
- Fluffy from *102 Dalmatians*
- Romeo from *Hotel for Dogs*
- Giuseppe from *Marmaduke*
- Halston from *Ugly Betty*
- Reinaldo from *New York Minute*
- Krull (the warrior king) from *How to Lose a Guy in 10 Days*
- Lackey from *Good Boy!*
- Bobby from *The Young and the Restless*

## 37.7 See also

- Companion dog
- Companion Dog Group
- Toy Group
- Lap dog
- Xoloitzcuintli

## 37.8 References

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## 37.9 External links

- Chinese Crested Dog at DMOZ

## Chapter 38

# Chinese Imperial Dog

The **Chinese Imperial Dog** is a small breed of dog with a wrinkly, short-muzzled face, and curled tail. Kennel clubs originally classified the breed under the shih-tzu, before recognizing the Imperial as a separate breed.

### 38.1 Character

The purpose of the **Chinese Imperial Dog** is that of personal and family pet and companion. They are sturdy, happy, playful little dogs with an affectionate and loving temperament that is ideal for their role in life. They are intelligent, out-going, trusting and energetic little dogs that will also be content to sit quietly on a lap for as long as it is allowed. They are vivacious and cooperative with a streak of independence. Their facial expression is sweet, wide-eyed and innocent. They are compact, well boned and muscled dogs with substance appropriate to their size.

### 38.2 History

The **Chinese Imperial Dog** was first bred in China in the Imperial Palace where the smaller ones were carried by the nobility in the sleeves of their robes. After coming to the USA there were always breeders that bred the smaller dogs but the Chinese Imperial Dog did not receive recognition until March 2005.

### 38.3 Traits

**Country of Origin:** China

**Date of Origin:** 700 A.D.

**Original Function:** Foot Warmer to the Emperor

**Today's Function:** Companion

**Height:** 9 inches or less

**Weight:** Less than 9 pounds

**Coat:** Although most commonly trimmed to a puppy cut, owners today often keep the fur long, although this requires much more brushing. The Chinese Imperial's coat colors can come in virtually any color ranging from black to cream to white, and can be solid, tri-colored or bi-colored, with bi-colored black and white being the most common.

**Character:** The Chinese Imperial has a temperament and is outgoing, friendly, affectionate, happy and trusting towards all.

**Temperament:** This dog is a playful, energetic little dog that also loves to lay quietly on a lap for as long as it is allowed.

**Exercise requirements:** Because of their size, most owners often leave exercise out of their lives. However, all dogs, no matter the size, benefit from exercise - both physically and mentally. Although

walks are not as important to small dogs as they are to big dogs, they should be walked at least every two or three days.

**Care:** If the coat is kept according to the standard: occasional bathing, ear care and regular clipping.

**Training:** Although not the most intelligent of breeds, they are willing to please, so training is not usually a problem.

**Activity:** Enjoys lounging on the couch, or on somebody's lap, but can be playful at times.

## 38.4 References

## 38.5 External links

- Chinese Imperial Dog Club ([CidClub.com](http://CidClub.com))
- ([imperialshihtzu.com](http://imperialshihtzu.com)) Debbie Jensen Top Breeder and co founder of the Chinese Imperial Dog Club ([Cid-Club.com](http://CidClub.com))

# Chapter 39

## Chinook (dog)

The **Chinook** is a rare breed of sled dog, developed in the state of New Hampshire during the early 20th century. The Chinook is New Hampshire's official state dog.

### 39.1 Description

#### 39.1.1 Appearance

Standing 21 to 27 inches (53 to 69 cm) in height at the **withers** and weighing 55 to 90 pounds (25 to 41 kg), the Chinook is balanced and muscular. The United Kennel Club (UKC) breed standard<sup>\*[1]</sup> states, “The ideal coloration runs from light honey color to reddish-gold. Black markings on the inside corners of the eyes are preferred. Dark tawny to black markings on the ears and muzzle are preferred. Guard hairs on the tail may be black. No white markings are allowed. Buff markings on the cheeks, muzzle, throat, chest, breeches, toes and underside are acceptable.” The UKC standard faults any color other than tawny and disqualifies albinism. Other proposed standards state that the medium-length **double coat** is “tawny” in color, with darker shadings on muzzle and ears; white dogs are not allowed, nor are other colors. Eyes are brown to amber in color. Ear carriage is variable, but dropped is preferred and the head more strongly rectangular than other sleddog breeds. The tail is a well-furred saber and not the usual brush or plume of **Arctic** breeds. Overall, the Chinook seems to owe more to **molosser** than to **spitz** ancestry.

#### 39.1.2 Temperament

The Chinook is an affectionate and playful family companion with a special devotion toward children. It is a willing worker who is eager to please and enthusiastic to learn. The Chinook is highly trainable, adaptable, and versatile in his abilities. Gregarious with other dogs, the Chinook works well in teams and within family packs. The Chinook is a dignified dog; some may be reserved with strangers but should never appear shy or aggressive.

### 39.2 Health

Health issues include normal hereditary problems such as epilepsy, hip dysplasia, and atopy.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Also common is cryptorchidism, which occurs in about 10% of all male dogs.

### 39.3 History

The Chinook owes its existence to one man: Arthur Treadwell Walden of Wonalancet, New Hampshire. The breed derives principally from one male ancestor born in 1917, named “Chinook”, who was Walden’s lead dog and stud. “Chinook” derived from a crossbreeding of **husky** stock from the Peary North Pole expedition with a large, tawny Mastiff-like male. Photos of “Chinook” show a drop-eared dog with a broad Mastiff head and muzzle. Walden’s leader was bred to Belgian Sheepdogs, German Shepherd Dogs, Canadian Eskimo Dogs and perhaps other breeds;

the progeny were bred back to him to set the desired type and was apparently a strong reproducer of his own traits. Arthur Walden was an experienced dog driver with years of experience in the Yukon; he was the lead driver and trainer on Byrd's 1929 Antarctic expedition. He is credited with bringing sled dog sports to New England and with founding the New England Sled Dog Club in 1924. The 12-year-old "Chinook" was lost on the Byrd expedition.

Control of the core breeding stock passed from Walden to Julia Lombard and from her to Perry Greene in the late 1940s. Greene, a noted outdoorsman, bred Chinooks in Waldoboro, Maine, for many years until his death in 1963. Rare and closely held by Greene who was for many years the only breeder of Chinooks, the population dwindled rapidly after his death. By 1981 only eleven breedable Chinooks survived.\*[2] Breeders in Maine, Ohio and California divided the remaining stock and managed to save the type from extinction.

The Chinook obtained registered status with the UKC in 1991;\*[1] current numbers of registered animals are around 800. Only about 100 puppies are born annually worldwide. The registry has a cross-breeding program under which Chinooks are bred to individuals of other breeds thought to have contributed to Chinook development; fourth-generation backcross descendants of such crosses may be accepted as UKC purebred Chinooks if they meet the Chinook Owner Association's Cross Breeding Program requirements.\*[2]

Chinooks joined the American Kennel Club (AKC) Foundation Stock Service\*[3]\*[4]\*[5] in 2001 and were later added to the AKC's Miscellaneous Class in 2010.\*[6] Finally, in January 2013 the Chinook became the AKC's 176th breed and joined the working group.\*[7] Chinooks are still working for recognition from other major kennel clubs.

### 39.3.1 Working life

Although still used for recreational dog sledding by some owners, Chinooks today appear to be used largely as family pets. Individuals are also used for dog-packing, search and rescue, skijoring, and obedience and dog agility trials.

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## 39.5 External links

- Chinook (dog) at DMOZ
- <http://www.chinookclubofamerica.org> AKC Parent Club for the Chinook
- The Chinook Owners Association

# **Chapter 40**

## **Chippiparai**

The **Chippiparai** is a sight hound breed of dog from the south of India. Thought to be a descendant of the Saluki, today it is found in the area around Periyar Lake. It is used primarily for hunting wild boar, deer and hare. It is also used for guarding the home. Bred by royal families in Chippiparai near Madurai district Tamil Nadu, it was kept as a symbol of royalty and dignity in tirunelveli and madurai rulers.

### **40.1 Description**

#### **40.1.1 Appearance**

The typical color is a fawn, reddish brown, slight black tinged coat, silver-grey, with very limited or no white markings and long curved tail. Other colors, particularly variations of grey and fawn, also occur. This is a medium dog, around 25 inches at the withers.<sup>\*[1]</sup> It has a short coat that is very close; on the whole the coat if kept groomed has a shine on it. A shining, shell-like appearance is greatly desired. This kind of coat makes it ideal for hot climates. This hound is also less prone to ticks and fleas, with their short coat providing easy detection. The overall appearance is very similar to that of the Sloughi, or the Rampur Greyhound.

#### **40.1.2 Temperament**

The Chippiparai is a robust animal needing little or no veterinary care. It is so active during young stages. It does need lots of exercise, as it was and is a breed meant to hunt. Chippiparai is an intelligent breed and a wonderful watch dog. Contrary to the belief that it is a one -man dog, Chippiparai gets along well with people if it is properly socialized. Chippiparai loves human companionship and it hates to be in isolation. It is capable of great speed and can overtake a hare with ease.

The Chippiparai is a treat to watch and, when seen running, it is a breathtaking spectacle, almost floating through air. It is not a fussy eater, and eats to live and not vice versa. It is easy to groom and does not shed much due to its short coat length.

#### **40.1.3 Health**

Generally the breed is healthy. Though sturdy enough to cope within limited means and harsh weather conditions, the breed does suffer from cold weather. They have certain general health issues such as <sup>\*[2]</sup> are: sensitivity to anesthesia and food allergies.

### **40.2 Future of the breed**

The breed is rare in dog show circles and the blood line may be lost soon if steps are not taken to ensure its survival. It does not cost much in its native regions and with some attention and breeding programs the breed can be revived.



*Head Study*

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*Male Puppy*

## 40.4 External links

- Chippiparai
- – magazine article

# Chapter 41

## Chow Chow

This article is about the breed of dog. For the pickled relish, see [Chow-chow \(food\)](#).

The **Chow Chow** (sometimes simply **Chow**\*[\[2\]](#)) is a dog breed originally from northern China,\*[\[3\]](#) where it is referred to as *Songshi Quan* (Pinyin: sōngshī quán 鬯獅犬), which means "puffy-lion dog".\*[\[4\]](#)

The breed has also been called the *Tang Quan*, “Dog of the Tang Empire”. It is believed that the Chow Chow is one of the native dogs used as the model for the Foo dog, the traditional stone guardians found in front of Buddhist temples and palaces.\*[\[5\]](#)\*[\[6\]](#) It is one of the few ancient dog breeds still in existence in the world today.\*[\[7\]](#)

### 41.1 History

The Chow is a unique breed of dog thought to be one of the oldest recognizable breeds. Research indicates it is one of the first primitive breeds to evolve from the [wolf](#). DNA analysis confirms that this is one of the [oldest breeds of dog](#) that probably originated in the high steppe regions of [Siberia](#) or [Mongolia](#), and much later used as temple guards in [China](#), [Mongolia](#) and [Tibet](#).\*[\[8\]](#) A [bas-relief](#) from 150 BC (during the [Han Dynasty](#)) includes a hunting dog similar in appearance to the Chow. Later Chow Chows were bred as a general-purpose [working dog](#) for herding, hunting, pulling, and guarding. From what records survive, some historians believe that the Chow was the dog described as accompanying the [Mongolian](#) armies as they invaded southward into [China](#) as well as west into [Europe](#) and southwest into the Middle East in the 13th century AD.

Research indicates it is one of the first primitive breeds to evolve from the [gray wolf](#), and is thought by many to have originated in the arid steppes of [northern China](#) and [Mongolia](#),\*[\[1\]](#) although other theorists conjecture that its origin is in [Siberian](#) regions of [Asia](#).\*[\[4\]](#)

The black tongued Chow Chow was also bred for human consumption.\*[\[9\]](#) Some scholars claim the Chow Chow was the original ancestor of the Samoyed, Norwegian Elkhound, Pomeranian, and Keeshond.\*[\[10\]](#)

Chinese legends mention large war dogs from central Asia that resembled black-tongued lions. One Chinese ruler was said to own 5,000 Chows. The Chinese also used Chows to pull dog sleds, and this was remarked upon by [Marco Polo](#).\*[\[4\]](#)

A legend says that the original [teddy bears](#) were modeled after Queen Victoria's Chow Chow puppy. It is said that she carried the dog everywhere she went. Her friends disapproved, claiming that it did not befit a queen to be seen everywhere with a dog, so they paid a dressmaker to make a stuffed version of the animal for her.\*[\[2\]](#)

Today, the AKC registers approximately 10,000 Chow Chows a year. The Canadian Kennel Club registers approximately 350.\*[\[1\]](#)

### 41.2 Appearance

The Chow Chow is a sturdily built dog, square in profile, with a broad skull and small, triangular, erect ears with rounded tips. The breed is known for a very dense [double coat](#) that is either smooth or rough.\*[\[1\]](#) The fur is par-

*Thos. Fall, photo.***CHOW CHOW, CHAMPION RED CRAZE.**

Born June 8th, 1901. Winner of 61 Firsts and Specials and 14 Championships. The property of Mrs. Scaramanga, 8, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, W.

[face p. 150.]

*A Chow Chow in 1901*

ticularly thick in the neck area, giving it a distinctive ruff or mane appearance. The coat may be red, black, blue, cinnamon/fawn, or cream.\* [1]\* [11] Not all these color varieties are recognized as valid in all countries. Individuals with patchy or multicolored coats are considered to be outside the breed standard. Chow Chow eyes are typically deep set and almond shaped. The breed is distinguished by its unusual blue-black/purple tongue and very straight hind legs, resulting in a rather stilted gait.\* [1] The bluish color extends to the Chow Chow's lips; this is the only dog breed with this distinctive bluish color in its lips and oral cavity (other dogs have black or a piebald pattern skin in their mouths).\* [1] One other distinctive feature is the curly tail.\* [1] It has thick hair and lies curled on its back. The nose should be black, but blue-coated Chow Chow can have a solid blue or slate-colored nose. According to the American Kennel Club breed standards, any other tone is not acceptable for contests.\* [12] FCI countries, however, do allow a self-colored nose in the cream.\* [13]

The blue-black/purple tongue gene appears to be dominant, as most mixed breed dogs that come from a Chow Chow retain that tongue colour. However, the blue-black/purple tongue can also be found on the Shar Pei. This is not to say that every mixed breed dog with spots of purple on the tongue is descended from Chow Chow, as purple spots on the tongue can be found on other purebred dogs.\* [14]

- The distinctive Chow Chow features
- A Chow Chow showing the very straight hind legs.
- The Chow Chow has a very dense double coat. Red coat.
- A Chow Chow showing the purple-black tongue.
- A Chow Chow with dark brown coat.
- A Chow Chow cream coat, the only dog breed with this distinctive bluish color in its lips and oral cavity.



A Chow Chow in 1915.

- A Chow Chow puppy.
- The Chow Chow is a sturdily built dog, square in profile.

### 41.3 Temperament

Most commonly kept as pets, Chow Chows tend to display discernment of strangers and can become fiercely protective of their owners and property. The American Kennel Club standards, however, consider an all-too aggressive or all-too timid Chow Chow to be unacceptable.\* [12] For that reason, some owners have attributed a cat-like personality to the Chow Chow.\* [15]\* [16]

Chow Chows are not excessively active, meaning that they can be housed in an apartment. However, a Chow Chow living in an apartment will need daily exercise to prevent restlessness and boredom. Upon realizing that exercise is a daily occurrence, Chow Chow will tend to be more assertive with owners in anticipation of such activities.

This breed of dog has many strong loyal bonds with friends and family, but not infrequently becomes overly protective of one or two main family member(s).\* [17]

Owning a Chow Chow can raise the cost of homeowners insurance because some companies consider them high-risk dogs.\* [18] In a study in the *Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association*, Chow Chow were responsible for 8 out of 238 fatalities related to dog bites from 1979 to 1998.\* [19]

- The different Chow Chow colours
- Cream.
- Fawn.



*A close-up of the Chow Chow's characteristic blue-black tongue*



*Chow Chows of different coat colors.*

- Red.
- Blue.
- Black.

## 41.4 Health

The Chow Chow can suffer from entropion,<sup>\*</sup>[20]<sup>\*</sup>[21] glaucoma,<sup>\*</sup>[22]<sup>\*</sup>[23] juvenile cataracts,<sup>\*</sup>[24] lymphoma,<sup>\*</sup>[25] hip dysplasia,<sup>\*</sup>[26] diabetes mellitus,<sup>\*</sup>[27] canine pemphigus,<sup>\*</sup>[28] and gastric cancer.<sup>\*</sup>[29] Chow Chows are a high risk breed for autoimmune disease<sup>\*</sup>[30] and are at a predisposition for skin melanoma.<sup>\*</sup>[31]

Due to the Chow Chow's thick coat, fleas can be a problem.<sup>\*</sup>[32]

## 41.5 Famous owners



*A Chow Chow competing in Dog Agility*

Sigmund Freud had a Chow Chow named Jo-Fi who attended all of his therapy sessions because he felt that dogs had a special sense that allows them to judge a person's character accurately, and admitted he depended on Jo-Fi for an assessment of a patient's mental state.<sup>\*</sup>[33]

Martha Stewart owns several Chows, which are frequently seen on Stewart's shows,<sup>\*</sup>[34] one of them named Genghis Khan.<sup>\*</sup>[35]

President Calvin Coolidge and his wife owned a black Chow named Timmy.<sup>\*</sup>[36] Chow Chows were also popular in the 1930s and 1980s.

Janet Jackson had a Chow Chow named Buckwheat.<sup>\*</sup>[37]

Italian footballer Mario Balotelli bought his girlfriend two Chow Chow puppies in the UK.<sup>\*</sup>[38]

Walt Disney famously gave his wife Lillian a Chow Chow puppy named Sunnee in a hatbox as a Christmas gift, later inspiring a similar scene in the Disney animated film *Lady and the Tramp*.<sup>\*</sup>[39]

## 41.6 Feeding

Chow Chow dogs must eat twice a day.<sup>\*</sup>[40] Due to the Chow Chow's heavy build, it is important that this dog never be overweight which can lead to injuries of the hip.



A *Chow Chow* with reddish coat.

## 41.7 Grooming

Chow breed will heavily shed their fur in the seasons of spring and fall, which requires more grooming attention than other seasons. It is important that owners use the correct tool in order to avoid harming the skin and facilitate grooming. Three kinds of brushes that owners can use on their Chow Chow are a medium-coarse brush for the larger parts of the body, a slick brush for smaller areas, and a pin brush to maintain the longer strands of hair.\* [41] Chow Chows are known to have either short and smooth coat, or a rougher and longer coat. Both create a thick woolly layer, as it gets closer to the skin. They should be brushed four times a week; however shedding seasons may require daily grooming. Also, a spray conditioner can help avoiding breakage and tearing to the thick coat of hair. Lastly, a monthly bath is required to avoid fleas and keep a clean coat of fur.\*[40]

## 41.8 See also

- **Eurasier**, a dog breed created crossing Chow Chow and the Keeshond
- **Foo Dog**

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*A Chow Chow puppy playing*

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## 41.10 External links

- Chow Chow at DMOZ

# **Chapter 42**

## **Cierny Sery**

The **Cierny Sery** has a thin, double, coat that was designed to not inhibit the dog's working ability in any way. The texture is hard and dense. The undercoat is thick and profuse.

Cierny Series appear in 3 types. Short Cierny Series have double coats. Long Cierny Series have double coats, with longer coats on ears, legs, and tails. Rough Cierny Series have a rough double coat, with a moustache and barb on his chops.

The colour is usually black.

### **42.1 History**

The primary ancestor of the Cierny Sery is said to be the **Altdeutsche Hütehund** (Old German Sheepdog), but this Slovak (not German) dog breed was actually developed by crossing Belgian Sheepdogs with Altdeutsche Hütehund, starting in 1981. Internationally was accepted short type in 2001 and less 2 type of this breed was in 2009 by **UCI e.V.**

### **42.2 External links**

- [http://www.chovatel-online.sk/index.php?Itemid=27&id=81&option=com\\_content&task=view](http://www.chovatel-online.sk/index.php?Itemid=27&id=81&option=com_content&task=view)
- <http://www.slovenskafederaciakynologov.websnadno.cz/>

# Chapter 43

## Cirneco dell'Etna

The **Cirneco dell'Etna** (Italian pronunciation: [tʃir'neko del'etna]; plural *Cirnechi* [tʃir'neki]) is a small breed of dog originally from Sicily. This hound was historically used to hunt rabbits and can work for hours without food or water. The breed also has a keen sense of smell and is primarily built for endurance over harsh terrain such as that of Mount Etna. It is the smallest of the Mediterranean island hunting hounds, the others being the Pharaoh Hounds and Ibizan Hounds.

Today they are increasingly kept for conformation showing and as pets, due to their low coat maintenance and friendly nature, although as active hounds they do need regular exercise. A Cirneco should measure from 43-51 cm (17-20in) and weigh between 10–12 kg (22-26lb). As with other breeds, those from hunting stock can lie outside these ranges.

### 43.1 External links

Media related to Cirneco dell'Etna at Wikimedia Commons

- The Cirneco dell'Etna Club of America
-

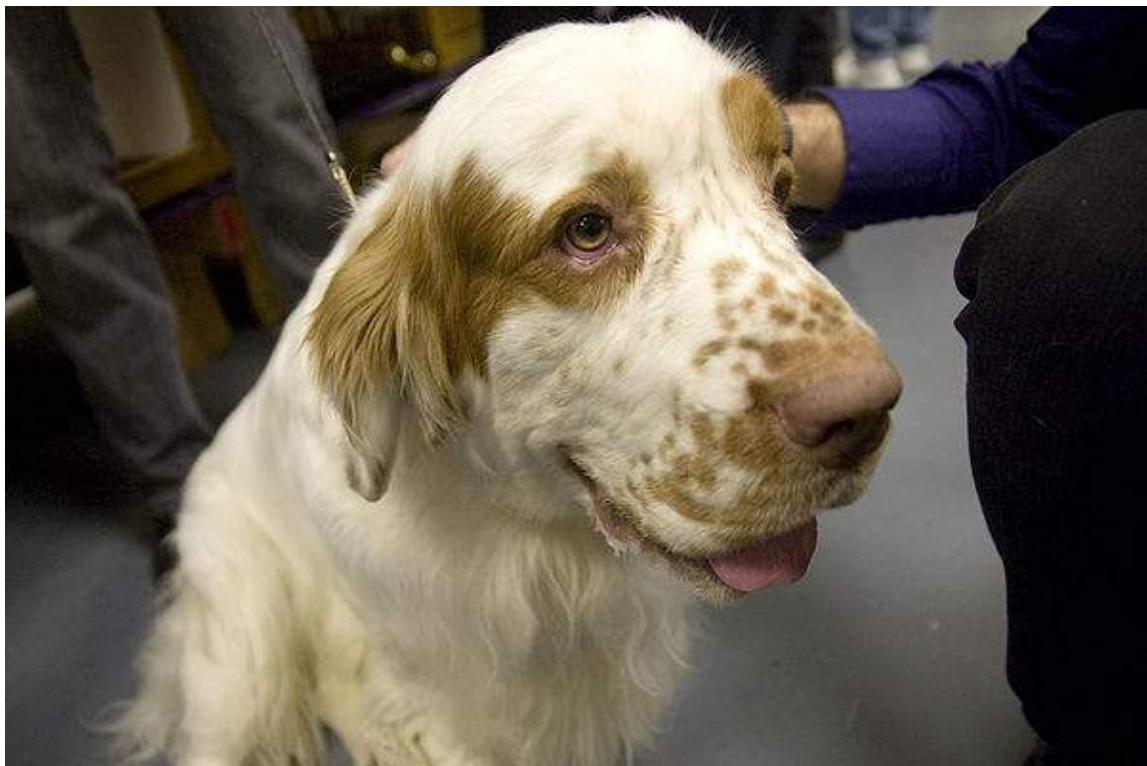
## Chapter 44

# Clumber Spaniel

The **Clumber Spaniel** is a breed of dog of the spaniel type, developed in the United Kingdom. It is the largest of the spaniels, and comes in predominantly white with either lemon or orange markings. The name of the breed is taken from **Clumber Park** in **Nottinghamshire** where the breed was first developed. It is a gundog that specialises in hunting in heavy cover. They are gentle and loyal, and can act aloof with strangers. They have several habits which could be considered disadvantages, including a constant shedding of its coat, snoring and the production of excessive drool.

The history of the breed is uncertain prior to the mid-19th century with two theories being prevalent. Clumber Spaniels have been kept and bred by various British Monarchs, including **Prince Albert**, **King Edward VII** and **King George V**. They were introduced into Canada in 1844, and in 1884 became one of the first ten breeds recognised by the **American Kennel Club**. The breed can suffer from a variety of breed-specific ailments varying in severity from temporary lameness due to bone growth whilst young to hip dysplasia or spinal disc herniation.

### 44.1 Description



*A head-shot of a Clumber Spaniel showing the colored markings around the eyes and muzzle.*

#### 44.1.1 Appearance

The Clumber Spaniel is the largest of the spaniels,<sup>\*[1]</sup> and is long and heavy-bodied, standing only 17 to 20 inches (43 to 51 cm) in height but weighing from 55 to 85 pounds (25 to 39 kg).<sup>\*[2]</sup> It is similar in shape to the smaller Sussex Spaniel.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The Clumber has a heavy bone structure,<sup>\*[4]</sup> has a massive 'melting' head<sup>\*[5]</sup> with a mournful and sleepy expression, a square nose and muzzle, and large vine-leaf shaped ears.<sup>\*[6]</sup> Freckles on the muzzle and front legs are common.<sup>\*[7]</sup> Its coat is dense, weather-resistant, straight, and flat with feathering around the ears, belly and legs.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Clumbers are predominantly white in colour with lemon, brown, or orange markings around the eyes, and at the base of the tail.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

#### 44.1.2 Temperament



*The powerful nose of the Clumber Spaniel.*

Their temperament is described as gentle, loyal and affectionate, but dignified and aloof with strangers.<sup>\*[2]</sup> They can appear to be a sedate breed and enjoy curling up on the couch, eating and sleeping.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

Clumber Spaniels shed at a medium pace. Clumbers tend to drool because of their very droopy flews.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Clumbers have minds of their own. Puppies are especially curious and playful. The breed has a trophy mentality and the dog

has an incessant need to carry something most of the time; unfortunately this can lead to health issues as they may ingest the items.\*[8]

The breed has been used to hunt pheasant and partridge, in both small packs and alone. It is well-suited for work in upland hunting in dense cover,\*[2] and although the Clumber is rather slow in the field compared to other spaniels, it is a quiet worker with a fine nose and good stamina.\*[4] The broad muzzle of the breed allows it to retrieve a variety of game.\*[9]

## 44.2 Health



*Clumber Spaniels can suffer from heat sensitivity.*

Because Clumber Spaniels are large boned and fast growing, they can suffer from temporary lameness from between six to twelve months of age, with this lameness subsiding when bone growth is complete. Another common condition that the breed suffers from are impacted anal sacs and the dog may require them to be emptied by a veterinarian. The final common condition that the breed has is heat sensitivity: if Clumber Spaniels are left without shade, they can become uncomfortably hot and dehydrated.\*[10]

In addition, Clumbers often have difficulties conceiving and giving birth, and may require caesarian sections. Some dogs may suffer from sensitivity to anaesthesia. The most common severe health conditions in the Clumber Spaniel are entropion/ectropion eye conditions, spinal disc herniation and hip dysplasia.\*[11] They have a median lifespan of around 10 years.\*[12]

### 44.2.1 Entropion/Ectropion

Entropion is the inward rolling of the eyelid, commonly the lower lid. This in turn irritates the cornea of the eye and can cause visual impairment. It is a hereditary disorder seen in both English and American Cocker Spaniels, King

Charles Spaniels, English Springer Spaniels plus a variety of non spaniel breeds.\*[13]

Ectropion is the outward rolling of the eyelid, which abnormally exposes the eye, resulting in irritation. Because of the increased exposure, the dog can develop allergic or bacterial conjunctivitis or keratoconjunctivitis sicca also known as dry-eye syndrome. It is most commonly found in breeds with exaggerated facial features such as the Boxer, Bloodhound, Gordon Setter as well as the English and American Cocker Spaniels, and the English Springer Spaniel.\*[14]

The treatment for ectropion varies depending on the severity of the condition.\*[14] The only treatment for entropion is surgical, and may be delayed until the dog reaches adulthood as whilst a puppy the facial structures of the animal are still growing and changing. Dogs who have surgical correction for defects such as entropion or ectropion may not be exhibited in the show ring.\*[13]\*[14]

#### 44.2.2 Spinal disc herniation



"*The Return From Shooting*" (1788) by Sir Francis Wheatley depicting The Duke of Newcastle, his friend Colonel Litchfield and the Duke's gamekeeper, Mansell along with four Clumber Spaniels.

Spinal disc herniation occurs when the intervertebral disc bulges or ruptures into the vertebral canal where the spinal cord resides. Once the cord is compressed, the dog experiences symptoms ranging from mild back/neck pain to leg paralysis, loss of sensation, and urinary and fecal incontinence. The most common location seen is the mid-back area, but it may occur anywhere along the spine. Cases that do not result in paralysis can be treated medically by confining the animal to restrict movement to a minimum for several weeks, and this can be accompanied by medication for the pain. Surgery can restore sensation to a dog's legs following paralysis but the success rate depends on how severe the herniation was.\*[15]

#### 44.2.3 Hip dysplasia

Hip dysplasia is a hereditary condition which occurs in most dog breeds to some extent, according to scores from a 2001 UK Kennel Club scheme, the Clumber Spaniel has the second worst breed mean scores. Furthermore, a survey

conducted by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals found that 45.7% of Clumber Spaniels tested were affected by the condition.\* [16] Initial signs are usually first noted when the dog is between five to twelve months old, and may include a swaying hindleg gait, hindleg lameness, muscle wastage around the hindquarters, reluctance to and fatigue during exercise, inability to climb stairs or jump up. The dog can appear hunched up with an arched back, and in the very worst cases may wince with pain when moving its hindlegs. Medical treatment can vary from the administration of painkillers to surgical correction depending on the severity of the condition.\* [17]

### 44.3 History



**"Brass" and "Judy," Clumber Spaniels, the property of G. Vernon, Esq.,  
of Hanbury Hall**

A drawing of two Clumber Spaniels from 1858.

The breed's history is uncertain before the middle of the 19th century. One theory is that it originated in France, stating that the Duc de Noailles at the time of the French Revolution gave his kennel of prized spaniels to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber Park in Nottinghamshire.\* [18] The theory goes, that the now extinct Alpine Spaniel was breed with Basset Hounds, and the Pyrenean Mountain Dog also known as the Great Pyrenees. A second theory is that it is descended from the old type of Bleinheim Spaniel, which was later to be incorporated into the King Charles breed of Spaniel. Originally these dogs were large gundogs, colored lemon and white whereas the modern breed of them is a much smaller lap/toy breed of dog.\* [19]

What is certain is that the breed took its name from Clumber Park\* [18] and that the Duke of Newcastle's gamekeeper, William Mansell, is credited with their development and improvement. Prince Albert, the Prince consort of Queen Victoria, was a fancier and promoter of the breed, as was his son King Edward VII, who bred them at the Sandringham estate in Norfolk.\* [5] The breed was shown in England from 1859 onward.\* [5] They are referred to in Queen Victoria's diary: on October 16, 1840, she wrote, "Walked out directly after breakfast before Albert went to shoot. He



*A Clumber Spaniel from 1915.*

had his 7 fine Clumber Spaniels with us and we went into the Slopes, with such a funny old Gamekeeper, Walters, in order that I should see how the dogs found out their game. They are such dear, nice dogs.” \*[5]

Until the mid 19th century the breeding of the Clumber Spaniel was mostly restricted to the nobility. During World War I breeding was stopped entirely causing their numbers to decrease to a record low. In 1925, King George V re-developed a line of Clumbers in the Royal Kennel and were used in the fields in the Sandringham Estate.\*[20]

Sh. Ch. Raycroft Socialite, bred by Rae Furness and owned by Ralph Dunne of County Cavan, Ireland, won the coveted honor of Best In Show at the 1991 Crufts Centenary Show.\*[21]

The Clumber Spaniel is currently recognised as a **Vulnerable Native Breed** by the UK Kennel Club, which means it is a breed which fewer than 300 new registrations each year. Other spaniels recognised as such are the **Field Spaniel**, **Irish Water Spaniel** and **Sussex Spaniel**.\*[22]

#### 44.3.1 Clumber Spaniels in North America

While the breed was not shown widely in the United States prior to the late 1960s, in 1844, Lieutenant Venables, an officer of the British regiment stationed in **Halifax, Nova Scotia**, introduced the Clumber Spaniel to North America.\*[23] The first Clumber Spaniel listed in the AKC registry, recorded for the date of 1878 was Bustler, an orange and white dog owned by Benjamin Smith of Nova Scotia. The Clumber Spaniel became one of the first ten breeds recognised by the **American Kennel Club** in 1884.\*[23]

The first Clumber Spaniel was entered in the **Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show** in 1878.\*[24] Champion Clussexx Country Sunrise (“Brady”), bred by Doug Johnson and owned by Richard and Judith Zaleski of Florida, became the only Clumber to win Best in Show there in 1996.\*[25]

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## 44.6 External links

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- Clumber Spaniel at DMOZ
- Clumber Spaniel Club of America
- Clumber Spaniel Club of Canada
- The Clumber Spaniel Club

# Chapter 45

## Rough Collie

The **Rough Collie** (also known as the 'Long-Haired Collie') is a long coated breed of medium to large size dog that in its original form was a type of **collie** used and bred for herding in Scotland. Originating in the 1800s,<sup>\*[1]</sup> it is now well known through the works of author **Albert Payson Terhune**, and through the *Lassie* novel, movies, and television shows. There is also a smooth-coated variety; some breed organisations, including both the **American** and the **Canadian Kennel Clubs**, consider the smooth-coat and rough-coat dogs to be variations of the same breed. Rough Collies generally come in shades of sable, merles, and tri-coloured. This breed is very similar to the smaller **Shetland Sheepdog** which is partly descended from the Rough Collie.

### 45.1 History

Main article: **Scotch collie**

Both Rough and Smooth collies are descended from a localised variety of herding dog originating in Scotland and Wales.<sup>\*[2]</sup> The Scottish variety was a large, strong, aggressive dog, bred to herd highland sheep. The Welsh variety was small and nimble, domesticated and friendly, and also herded goats. When the English saw these dogs at the Birmingham market, they interbred them with their own variety of sheepdogs producing a mixture of short and long haired varieties. After the industrial revolution, dog ownership became fashionable, and these early collies were believed to have been crossed with the Borzoi (Russian Wolfhound) to get a more "noble" head, which is today one of the true characteristics of the Rough Collie.<sup>\*[3]</sup> It is not known conclusively if the Borzoi cross made it into the mainstream of the breed.

When Queen Victoria acquired a Rough Collie, after seeing one at Balmoral Castle, they were transformed into something of a fashion item.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Continued breeding for show purposes drastically changed the appearance of the dogs; in the 1960s, it was a much taller dog than it is today (in the UK; in the US, the size standard has not been revised downward and dogs have remained between 24-26"). Earlier dogs were also more sturdy in build and reportedly capable of covering up to 100 miles in one day. In the UK the Rough Collie is no longer used for serious herding, having been replaced by the **Border Collie**. Though in the United States and a number of European countries, there has been a resurgence in the use of the Collie as a working and performance dog.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

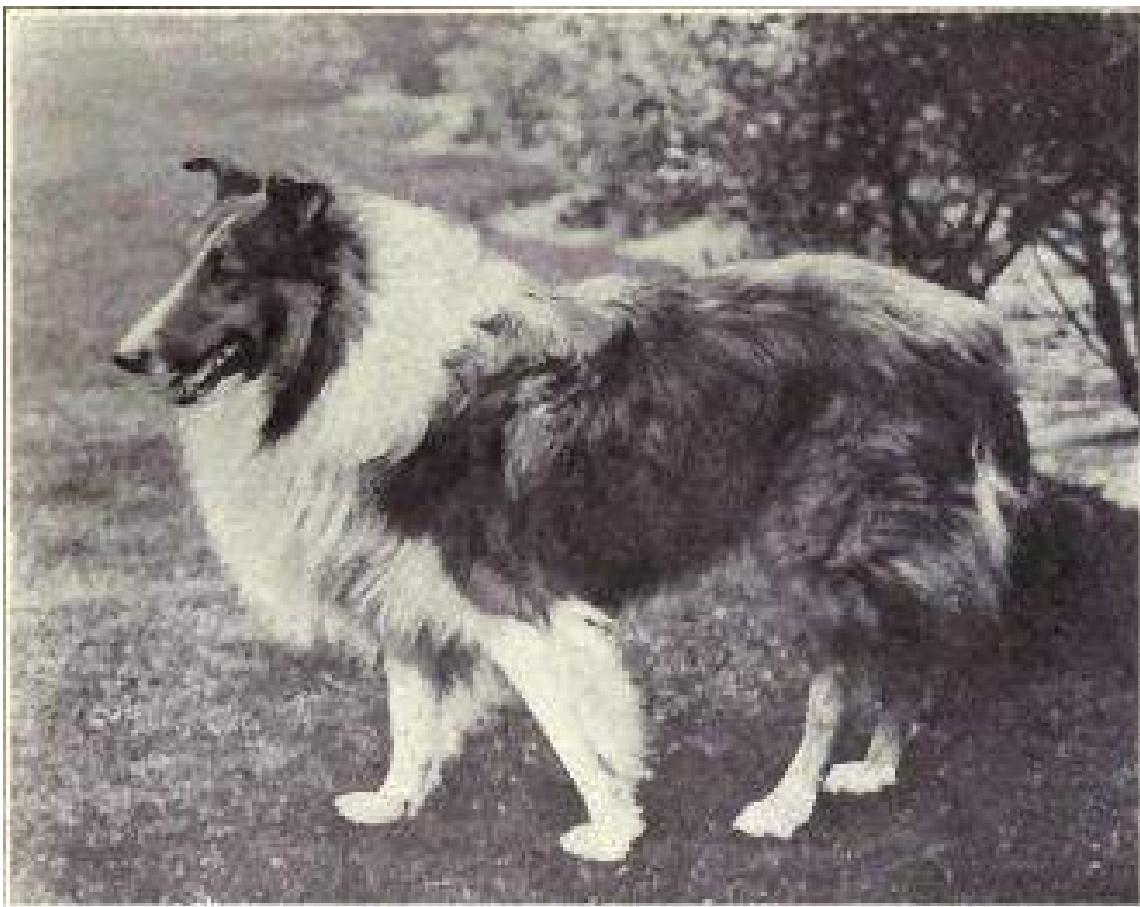
The Collie Club of America is one of the oldest breed-specific clubs in existence in the United States (founded in 1886). The Collie Club in England dates from 1881.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

Quoted from Collie Club of America:

Unfortunately, the Collie's exact origins are shrouded in obscurity. It has been the subject of much research and speculation. The word "Collie" is as obscure as the breed itself. The name has been spelled many different ways: Coll, Colley, Coally and Coaly. Generally, the most accepted origin of the word is "Coll" - the Anglo-Saxon word for "black".

In the 18th century, the Rough Collie's natural home was in the **highlands of Scotland**, where he had been used for centuries as a sheepdog. The dogs were bred with great care in order to assist their masters in the herding and guarding of their flock.

Without a doubt, it is to the English fancy of the late 1800s that the breed owes its development as a popular show dog. Rough Collies were first exhibited in 1860 at the Birmingham, England dog show,



*Rough Collie circa 1915*

in the generic class “Scotch Sheep-Dogs” .

In 1879 the first English Rough Collie was imported to this country. It is from England that we find the famous pillars of the breed, from which the American fanciers sought not only their next big winner, but also their foundation stock.

By the turn of the century, the American Rough Collie was in a state of continued development. The breed continued to flourish in England. American show prizes were dominated by the British imports. As a result of the imports, the breed made rapid progress between 1900 to 1920. These dogs built the foundations upon which the present day Rough Collie is based and paved the way for the emergence of the great American kennels of the 1920s and 1930s

The word may trace to **Gaelic** or/and **Irish** - in which the words for “doggie” are, respectively, *càilean* and *cóilean*. This would be more consistent with the breed's origin in the Gaelic-speaking Scottish Highlands than an Anglo-Saxon term.

## 45.2 Description

### 45.2.1 Appearance

Three coat colours are recognised for Rough Collies: sable and white, where the “sable” ranges from pale tan to a mahogany; tricolour, which is primarily black edged in tan; blue merle, which is mottled gray. All have white coat areas, in the collar, parts of the leg, and usually the tail tip. Some may have white blazes on their faces. In addition, the American Kennel Club accepts white, where the dog is predominantly white with coloured markings of sable, tricolour, or blue merle on the head and sometimes body patches.\*[5]

Rough Collies have a blunter face than the smaller, but otherwise very similar Shetland Sheepdog, which is partly



*Sable Rough Collie*

descended from the Rough Collie. The planes of the muzzle and the top of the skull should be parallel in collies, with a slight but distinct stop. (In shelties, the planes are not parallel.) The downy undercoat is covered by a long, dense, coarse outer coat with a notable ruff around the neck, feathers about the legs, a petticoat on the abdomen, and a frill on the hindquarters.\*[6]\*[7]

The size and weight varies among breed standards; male collies can stand 55.8 to 66 cm (22 to 26 in) at the shoulder;



*Rough Collie portrait*

the female averages 5 cm (2 in) shorter. The males are usually in the weight range (55 - 105 lbs) and the females are usually 5 to 10 lbs less. Collies in the US are sometimes reported to be over a hundred pounds. - a large collie typically weighs no more than 85 pounds. USA and UK standards may differ. The UK standard calls for dogs to be significantly smaller than those under the American Kennel Club.\*[6]\*[7]

One of the characteristic features of the Rough Collie is its head.\*[2]\*[7] This is light in relation to the rest of the body, and resembles a blunted wedge tapering smoothly from ears to black nose, with a distinct stop and parallel head planes. The muzzle is well rounded, and never square. There is considerable variation in the colour of the head, however. The eyes are medium-sized and almond shaped. The ears are supposed to be semi-prick, with the upper third folded over. Ears which do not 'tip' properly are fairly common, and many collies have their ears taped as puppies (using medical adhesive or paper tape) to encourage them to lay properly- no cutting or surgery is involved. They are similar to a Shetland Sheepdog's, but larger.

Once seen, the contrast between the Rough Collie head and that of a **Border Collie** is immediately apparent, the latter having a considerably shorter muzzle and a more distinct stop between muzzle and forehead. The ruff is also distinctive in distinguishing the two breeds.



*Blue Merle Rough Collie*

### 45.3 Temperament

Rough collies should show no nervousness or aggression, and are generally good with children and other animals.\* [6]\* [7] However, they must be well socialised to prevent shyness. They are medium to large sized dogs, but can be well suited to live in small apartments because of their calm disposition. Like many herding dogs, collies can be fairly vocal, and some are difficult to train not to bark. The amount of herding instinct varies, with some dogs being quite drivey and others calmer.

Rough Collies are very loyal and may be one-family dogs (although most make exceptions for children), but are very rarely aggressive or protective beyond barking and providing a visual deterrent. They are typically excellent with children as long as they have been well-socialised and trained. They are eager to learn and respond best to a gentle hand.

The rough collie's long coat has made the breed successful on northern Midwest farms as an able herder and guardian of the farm during the winter. The dog needs to be gradually acclimated to the cold and a suitable insulated outdoor shelter must be provided for the dog along with ample quality food and a source of unfrozen water. The rough collie also relishes playing in the snow with children during the winter months. They guard the farm while the owner is away and are naturally protective of small children.

### 45.4 Health

While Rough Collies are generally resilient and healthy, there are some health problems that can affect the breed.



A mostly white Rough Collie

Collie eye anomaly (CEA), a genetic disease which causes improper development of the eye and possible blindness, is a common ailment in the breed.<sup>\*</sup>[8] More rarely, Rough Collies can be affected by progressive retinal atrophy (PRA), another genetic disease in which bilateral degeneration of the retina results in progressive vision loss culminating in blindness.<sup>\*</sup>[9] Through genetic testing and careful screening program it would be theoretically possible to eradicate both of these problems in purebred lines, however, certainly in the UK, the Kennel Club does not require these tests to be done either for registration or showing. CEA is so prevalent that elimination of affected dogs except through very slow and careful breeding decisions to avoid shrinking the gene pool more than absolutely necessary. Rough Collie puppies should be screened at an early age (6–8 weeks) by a certified veterinary ophthalmologist to check for CEA. PRA has a later onset and can be detected by DNA test, but is much less widespread (in the US) than CEA. (In the UK, PRA is more common.)<sup>\*</sup>[10] Note, the UK Kennel Club “Accredited Breeder Scheme” requires eye tests and *recommends* the genetic test for this class of members, .<sup>\*</sup>[11]

Canine cyclic neutropenia is a cyclic blood disorder that is usually fatal to affected puppies. The disease is also referred to as “gray collie syndrome”, due to affected puppies having a pale gray, pinkish/gray or beige colouring, none of which are normal Rough Collie colours. Puppies that survive through adulthood are plagued with immune disorders throughout their lives and rarely live more than three years. DNA testing can help detect carriers of the recessive gene that causes the disease.<sup>\*</sup>[12]

Hip dysplasia: As with most of the larger breeds, hip dysplasia is a potential concern for Rough Collies. Although

this disease appears to be “multigene”, careful selection by many breeders is reducing this problem. The UK Kennel Club “Accredited Breeder Scheme” requires hip-scores from this class of members,\*[11] however, a very small proportion of UK registered puppies are bred under this scheme. Hip dysplasia is rare in collies compared to their closest relatives and other breeds of the same size.

Rough Collies may carry a mutant **Mdr1** gene that results in a sensitivity to **Ivermectin** and related drugs. A screening test is used to determine if alternative medications are required. Overdoses from the proscribed medications can result in neurological impairment or even death. This faulty gene is present in several breeds, but is well known among collies.\*[13]

In addition to these problems, all of which can be tested for, there are a number of problems which are thought to be genetic but for which no screening test exists. These include epilepsy, bloat, a tendency towards allergies, and thyroid disorders (primarily hypothyroidism.). Because no DNA tests exist for these disorders (and all can have causes other than genetic origins), breeders can only do their best to avoid producing them by removing affected dogs from the gene pool.

#### 45.4.1 Grooming



*Mahogany Sable Rough Collie*

The double layered coat needs to be brushed frequently and thoroughly to keep it in a show condition. Pet dogs need

less maintenance but still a significant amount. The profuse coat picks up grass seeds and burrs, and many dogs tend to mat to some degree, particularly behind the ears, around the collar (if a collar is left on the dog), and in the pants. Shaving collies is very bad for their skin and some do not regrow any significant amount of hair after being shaved. Spaying and neutering can alter coat texture, making it softer and more prone to matting.

## 45.5 Working life

### 45.5.1 Herding

In the 18th century, the Collie's natural home was in the highlands of Scotland, where he had been used for centuries as a sheepdog. The dogs were bred with great care in order to assist their masters in the herding and guarding of their flock.

Collies are capable of being keen herders while remaining sensible, flexible family companions, whether as working dogs on a ranch or farm or helping out a suburban owner who keeps a few sheep, goats, or ducks as a hobby. Participation in herding helps preserve the special heritage of the Collie and opens up new opportunities for owner and dog. The qualities that make a good herding dog—trainability, adaptability, loyalty, soundness of body and character, agility, grace—are important in many areas, and contribute so much toward making the dog an outstanding companion as well.

Throughout the country there are local herding clubs that provide clinics, work days, trials and tests. Several organizations provide herding title programs in which Collies regularly participate. A Herding Instinct Test introduces Collies and their handlers to herding at the basic level. It is designed to show whether or not a Collie, who may have never had any exposure to livestock, still has the natural instinct to perform the function for which the breed was initially created. It is a non-competitive introduction to carefully selected and easily handled livestock under favorably controlled conditions.\*[14]

### 45.5.2 Activities

Rough Collies can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Rough Collies exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[15] The breed has also been known to work as search and rescue dogs, therapy dogs and guide dogs for the blind.\*[16]

## 45.6 Notable Rough Collies

- **Lassie**, a line of Rough Collies originally owned by Rudd Weatherwax that have starred in numerous films, multiple television series, and a radio program, and has been the subject of various novels and non-fiction works. One of the few animal actors to have a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.
- **Reveille** is the name of the current mascot of Texas A&M University. Since Reveille III became mascot in 1966, each dog to bear that name has been a Rough Collie; the current mascot is Reveille VIII. When she assumed her duties in 2008, she was a two-year-old female Rough Collie, formerly named Kelly. She was donated by the Rough Collie breeders Julie Hinrichsen and Russell Dyke, owners of Juell Collies in Topeka, Kansas.\*[17]\*[18]\*[19]
- **DR Dakota**, was the collie that performed the action shots in the latest Lassie film.
- **Lad**, the main hero of Albert Payson Terhune's early 20th century novels about his Sunnybank Rough Collies.
- **Pal**, the first Rough Collie to portray Lassie and from whom the Lassie line is descended.
- **Ch. Laund Loyalty of Bellhaven**, a nine-month-old Rough Collie who is the youngest dog to ever win the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show.\*[20]\*[21]
- **Colleen**, a Rough Collie from London (voiced by Tress MacNeille) on Road Rovers.
- **Jezebel**, is a Rough Collie (voiced by Fergie) in the 2010 movie, Marmaduke.



Lassie TV series, filming on location in Florida (1965)

- **Chester McDoogle**, is a Rough Collie that appeared in the promos for *Chadwick Stokes* album *Simmerkane II* of *State Radio* and *Dispatch* fame.
- **Wilson**, a Rough Collie who appears in the Japanese manga series *Ginga: Nagareboshi Gin*.
- The helpful Rough Collie (voiced by Tom Conway), from *101 Dalmatians*. He leads Pongo, Perdita and the puppies into the safety of a dairy farm somewhere in Hertfordshire.
- **Flo**, Charlie B. Barkin's girlfriend (voiced by Loni Anderson) in the 1989 Don Bluth film, *All Dogs Go to Heaven*.

- **Rob Roy and Prudence Prim**, famous snow white Rough Collies owned by President Calvin and First Lady Gracie Coolidge.
- **Laddie**, a parody of Lassie on *The Simpsons*, in the episode entitled *The Canine Mutiny*.
- **Zeb**, dog from Olney, Maryland popular in the mid-Atlantic states as a “spokesdog” for Collie Rescue.
- **Mason**, who portrayed the last “Lassie” in the latest *Lassie* film.
- **Trigger**, who portrayed in two parts of *Goosebumps* episodes, *Monster Blood*.

## 45.7 See also

- Collie
- Farm collie
- Shetland Sheepdog
- Smooth Collie
- Border Collie

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## 45.9 External links

- Rough Collie at DMOZ

# Chapter 46

## Smooth Collie

The **Smooth Collie** is a breed of dog developed originally for herding. It is a short-coated version of the **Rough Collie** of *Lassie* fame. Some breed organisations consider the smooth-coat and rough-coat dogs to be variations of the same breed.

### 46.1 History

Main article: Scottish Collie

The early history of the Smooth Collie, like that of many dog breeds, is largely a matter of speculation. The most common view of the breed is that they are descended from a population of shepherds' dogs brought to Scotland by the Romans around the 5th century. Even the origin of the breed's name is unclear, variously claimed to describe the early shepherd dog's dark colour ("coaly"), or derived from the name of a breed of sheep with black faces once commonly kept in Scotland ("Colley"), or derived from an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "useful." The word could also trace to **Gaelic** or/and **Irish** - in which the words for "doggie" are, respectively, *càilean* and *cóilean*. This would be more consistent with the breed's origin in the Gaelic-speaking Scottish Highlands than an Anglo-Saxon term.

The modern history of both the Smooth and Rough Collie began in the reign of **Queen Victoria**, who became interested in the shepherds' dogs while at **Balmoral Castle** in **Scotland**. In 1860, she purchased some of the dogs for her own kennel. With the Queen's interest, it became fashionable to own Smooth Collies. Thus began the breed's transformation from working farm dog, similar to the modern **Border collie**, to the dog bred as a pet and for the sport of conformation showing that we know today.

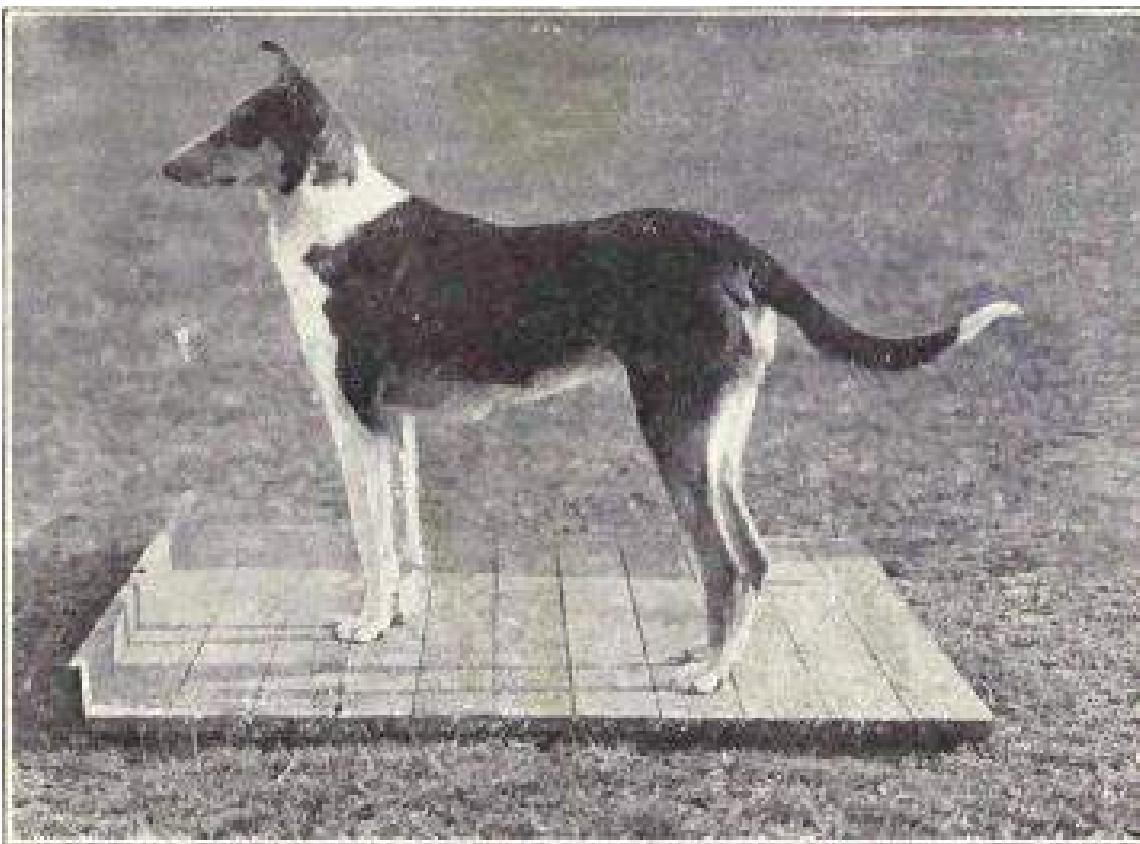
The Smooth Collie today is considered a variety of the same breed as the **Rough Collie** in the United States, meaning that they can interbreed and some statistics are kept only for "Collie" rather than for both varieties individually. The smooth and rough are classified as separate breeds in other countries, such as the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia. The latter is a fairly recent development, however, with the **Kennel Club (UK)** allowing the interbreeding of the two varieties until 1993.

### 46.2 Description

#### 46.2.1 Appearance

The Smooth Collie is a large dog, ranging in size from 20 to 22 inches (51 to 56 cm) for females and 22 to 24 inches (56 to 61 cm) for males at the shoulder; weights vary from 40 lb (18 kg) for females up to 66 lb (30 kg) for males. Standard size for the breed is in the United States and Canada 22 to 24 inches (56 to 61 cm) for females and 24 to 26 inches (61 to 66 cm) for males at the shoulder; for example, for the AKC, the range is 22 to 26 inches (56 to 66 cm) and 50 to 75 lb (23 to 34 kg).

The Smooth Collie is slightly longer than it is tall, with a level back and a deep chest. The features of the head, particularly the "sweet" expression, are considered very important in the show ring. The breed has a long muzzle,



*Smooth Collie circa 1915*

flat skull, and semi-erect ears (although, in practice, the ears typically must be folded over and taped in puppyhood, or they will usually be fully upright in the adult dog).

#### 46.2.2 Coat

The coat consists of a soft, extremely dense undercoat and straight, harsh outer guard hairs. The guard hairs are one to two inches long, with the longer hair mainly in a ruff around the neck and on the backs of the thighs. The coat requires a thorough weekly brushing. Shedding is moderate most of the year, heavy during the twice-yearly shedding season.

#### 46.2.3 Colour

Smooth Collies come in four colours: sable (Lassie's colour; can be light gold to deep mahogany); tricolour (black, with tan and white markings); and blue merle (silvery gray marbled with black, and tan markings), all marked with white areas on the chest, neck, feet/legs, and tail tip. An additional colour is white (these Collies are predominantly white, with heads and usually a body spot of sable, tri, or blue colour). The fourth colour is sable merle, which is a light stippled version of sable, sometimes (as with blue merle) accompanied by blue or merled (parti-coloured) eyes. Blue eyes or merled eyes in a non-blue merle collie are not disqualifications in the AKC standard although they are heavily penalised. There are, however, plenty of blue-eyed or merled-eyed sable merle collies who are AKC breed champions.

### 46.3 Temperament

The Smooth Collie is generally a sociable, easily trained family dog. Although not an aggressive breed, they are alert and vocal, making them both good watchdogs if well trained and potential nuisances if allowed to bark indiscrimi-



*Blue merle Smooth Collie*

nately. Collies are agile and active dogs and need regular exercise in some way. This breed is easy to train, due to its high intelligence and eagerness to please its owners. Training this breed requires a light touch, as they are sensitive to correction and shy away from harsh treatment. They get along well with children and other animals, usually getting along with other dogs. Smooth Collies are used both as family pets and in **obedience competition, agility, herding trials, and other dog sports**. Some are still used as working sheepdogs. They are also very useful as assistance dogs for the disabled.

## 46.4 Health

The Smooth Collie is a long-lived breed for its size, usually living 12 to 14 years. Like all dog breeds, they are susceptible to certain inherited or partially inherited health problems. Those problems currently include:

- **Collie eye anomaly (CEA):** A collection of eye problems ranging from minor blood vessel abnormalities to blind spots to severely deformed or detached retinas. This problem is so widespread in collies that completely unaffected dogs (called “normal eyed”) are uncommon, although conscientious breeders have been able to gradually increase the normal population. The problem and its extent can be determined through an eye exam conducted before six weeks of age, and does not get worse over time. Mildly affected dogs suffer no impairments, and are fine pets or working dogs.
- **Progressive retinal atrophy:** Gradual degeneration of the retinas of the eyes, eventually leading to blindness. This disease is less common than CEA in Collies, but more difficult to breed away from, as symptoms are not usually detectable until the affected dog is middle-aged or older.
- **Multidrug sensitivity:** Sometimes fatal reactions to a class of common drugs, particularly **ivermectin**, used as a **heartworm preventative and treatment for mites**. The **gene** that causes this sensitivity has recently been identified, and a dog's susceptibility can now be determined through a simple blood test.

- Gastric torsion ("Bloat"): A painful and often fatal twisting of the stomach occurring in large or deep-chested breeds. Bloat can usually be prevented by feeding small meals and not allowing vigorous exercise immediately before or after eating.
- Epilepsy: Seizures of unknown origin. Frequency of the seizures can often be significantly reduced through medication, but there is no cure for this disease.

#### 46.4.1 Activities

Smooth Collies can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Collies exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[1]

#### 46.5 See also

- Collie

#### 46.6 References

[1] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.

#### 46.7 Additional reading

- Clark, Stella. *Rough and Smooth Collies*. Letchworth (UK): Ringpress Books, Ltd., 1993.
- Collie Club of America. *The New Collie*. New York: Howell Book House, 1983.
- Welton, Michelle. *Your Purebred Puppy: a buyer's guide*. New York: Henry Holt & Company, 2000.

#### 46.8 External links

- Collie Dog Owners Smooth Collie Education
- Colliesonline Online
- American Working Collie Association
- Collie Club of America
- Washington State University College of Veterinary Medicine, Veterinary Clinical Pharmacology Laboratory
- The Smooth Collie - A photographic book

# Chapter 47

## Combai

The **Combai** is a bear hound found in the south of India.

### 47.1 Description

#### 47.1.1 Appearance



*Kombai dog*

The Combai is usually tan or red brown with a **black mask**, and with a dark line along the back. The chief differences between the **Rajapalayam** and the Combai breeds are that the Combai has more powerful jaws, often with a black mouth, much more pendent ears, a more savage temper, and a tendency to be much more active than the rajapalayam. It is also slightly shorter than the Rajapalayam, but appears heavier because of its powerful build. Their coats are easily

maintainable, and are less prone to skin disorders, fungal and yeast infections, and parasite infestation. The breed, having evolved naturally many centuries ago, is more immune to most diseases compared to the human-designed breeds.

### 47.1.2 Temperament

As a guard dog, the Combai is superior to the Rajapalayam. The Combai were used for hunting and keeping watch. Nowadays, these are mostly used as guard dogs in farm houses. Years ago they were used to guard people's cattle from tigers and leopards. A Combai is as intelligent and sensible a family dog as a German Shepherd, and as ferocious as a Rottweiler to intruders. It is an athletic and intelligent breed. Contrary to the popular belief of its savage temper, the Combai is very alert, a good family dog, loves to play with children and enjoys human companionship. It clearly senses who is welcome and not. As an intelligent dog, the Combai strives to please its master and generally responds to the mood and command of its master from its infancy. It is difficult to find a purebred Combai now-a-days, as the importance of this dog has diminished.

In demanding circumstances, they can fight intruders (whether humans or animals) until death.

## 47.2 History

The Combai is a very ancient breed of dog, used in hunting. The Combai was used for hunting boar, bison and deer. Once available in large numbers throughout Southern India, the Combai is now restricted to certain parts of Tamil Nadu and to some special kennels. The original old bloodline Combai has become even very rare. It is often mistaken as a combination of other breeds because of its gigantic appearance when compared with the combai which is available with the breeders.

## 47.3 External links

- Combai

## 47.4 Notes

- It is commonly confused with the Rajapalayam hound, and so is often referred to, or known as, a Rajapalayam. (Kombai dogs are entirely different from rajapalayam by origin and its fighting behaviour resemble lion, hit with legs first in neck)
- It tends to be only really recognised in India.

## Chapter 48

# Cordoba Fighting Dog

The **Cordoba Fighting Dog** is an extinct breed of fighting dog. The Cordoba was a crossbreed of Mastiff, Bull Terrier, English Bulldog, and Boxer.\*[1]

### 48.1 History

The Cordoba Fighting Dog originated in **Córdoba, Argentina.**\*[2] It was noted for its willingness to fight to the death, and its high pain tolerance.\*[3] The breed had such strong aggression toward other dogs that the males and females would rather fight than mate. In addition, many members of this breed died in the dog fighting pits, contributing to the breed's extinction.

The Cordoba was capable of hunting in a small pack of a male and female; otherwise it was likely to turn on its pack-mates.

The Dogo Argentino is directly derived from this breed.\*[2] In the 1920s, breeders developed the Dogo by crossing the Cordoba Fighting Dog with other breeds such as the Great Dane, Great Pyrenees, English Bulldog, Bull Terrier and Dogue de Bordeaux.\*[1]

### 48.2 See also

- Argentine Dogo
- List of dog fighting breeds

### 48.3 References

- [1] Dan Rice (2001). *Big Dog Breeds*. Barron's Educational Series. p. 153. ISBN 978-0-7641-1649-0. Retrieved 15 June 2013.
- [2] Larry Levin (12 October 2010). *Oogy: The Dog Only a Family Could Love*. Grand Central Publishing. p. 67. ISBN 978-0-446-57487-7. Retrieved 15 June 2013.
- [3] Mulkeen, Verity (11 May 2009). “Amores Perros: Dog Fighting in Argentina” . The Argentina Independent. Retrieved 2013-06-15.

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# Chapter 49

## Coton de Tulear

The **Coton de Tuléar** is a breed of small dog named for the city of Tuléar in Madagascar and for its cotton-like coat.

### 49.1 Description

#### 49.1.1 Appearance



*Coton de Tuléar as show dog*

Multiple registries with differing standards describe the Coton de Tulear, but it generally has very soft hair (as opposed to fur),\*[2] comparable to a **cotton ball** (hence its name in French, *coton* meaning cotton), a prominent black nose, large expressive eyes (usually covered by **bangs**), and somewhat short legs. The Coton de Tulear's tail should curl over its back like some other dog breeds.

**Coat and color***A Coton puppy*

The Coton de Tuléar has a medium-to-long, fluffy, cotton-like coat that is considered hair rather than fur.\*[2] It is a non-shedding breed with low dander. When it is a puppy, it may shed its puppy coat. Like the poodle or Havanese, this breed has very low allergic effects and is considered hypoallergenic. Matted hair should be removed through daily brushing and combing. Grooming the Coton de Tulear can be quite a challenge.\*[3]\*[4] This breed does not have the common “doggie smell” and, when properly bathed and groomed, has little to no odor.

The Coton de Tulear comes in three accepted colors: white (sometimes with tan markings; all white is preferred by show breeders); black and white; and tricolor. However, the tan and white may become all white, the blacks will often fade to grey or white, and fur will most likely change throughout puppyhood. The breed even has a fade gene that causes the colors, which are very dark when a puppy, to fade and turn white at the base of the hair as it lengthens; that is why the Champagne or Champagne Teddy Bear Coton eventually turns white when the adult hair comes in.) The Fédération Cynologique Internationale standard specifies that the Coton's coat should be white, but may also have tan or “lemon” color on their ears and body. The coat, however, must be primarily white with no black hair. The US-based Coton de Tulear Club of America allows for three different but equally favorable colorings: white, black-and-white, and tri-color, which includes “honey bear”. White is described as nearly all white, sometimes with tan or champagne coloring on the ears, face or back. Black-and-white is defined as pure white with prominent black patches on the head and body (no ratio of white-to-black is specified or favored). Tri-color is described as mostly white with some brown markings and dustings of black on the body and head. A honey bear tri-color has light brown with black tips that gradually fades to an off-white or lemon color. The tri-color loses the most color of any of the color varieties, usually becoming mostly white with possibly some champagne markings and a dusting of black hairs on the ears and/or body.\*[5]

**Size**

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale standard gives the Coton's weight as 4 to 6 kg (8.8 to 13.2 lb) for males and 3.5 to 5 kg (7.7 to 11.0 lb) for females. The Coton's height (including tolerance) is 25 to 30 cm (9.8 to 11.8 in) tall for males and 22 to 27 cm (8.7 to 10.6 in) for females.\*[1]



A Tall Coton

However, the Coton de Tulear Club of America standard specifies the weight as no more than 18 lb (8.2 kg), with the average being between 11 to 15 lb (5.0 to 6.8 kg). The standard height is 9 to 13 in (23 to 33 cm), except for the rare Tall Coton, which is 15 to 17 in (38 to 43 cm) tall. The long-limbed Tall Coton shows up in all three color varieties and can be born to a litter with normal-sized parents that carry the appropriate genes.\*[6]

### Detailed description

The nose is black in colour in the Coton de Tulear Club of America standard. However, the Fédération Cynologique Internationale standard, which also favors a black nose, states that brown is tolerable as well. A pink or partly pink nose is not accepted in either standard. The lips are tight and of the same colour as the nose, specifically black in the Coton de Tulear Club of America standard. The teeth can be in a scissor bite or pincer bite. The eyes are round, dark in colour, and wide set. The expression should be lively, intelligent, bright, and merry. The ears are triangular and set high. The leather of the ear should be thin. The neck is strong, without a dewlap, and slightly arched.

The chest is well developed and reaches to (FCI-Standard N° 283 / 04. 02. 2000 / GB) the elbows. The feet are small and arched. The back should be strong and slightly arched. The pads of the feet are usually black. The body is of moderate length and should have a moderate tuck-up. The loin is muscular and not too long. The hind legs are strong and straight. The hind feet are similar to the front feet. The dewclaws may be removed. The tail is low-set and tapering, carried over the back when in motion or excited, but relaxed otherwise.

#### 49.1.2 Temperament

The Coton is a playful, affectionate, intelligent breed. Although generally quiet, it can become very vocal -- grunting, barking, and making other noises when having fun. Cottons are known to have a habit of jumping up and walking on their hind legs to please people. Most Cottons love meeting new people and are very curious in new situations. Cottons are easy to train as they are very eager to please. Cottons are great with kids and other animals. The Coton de Tulear has a large-dog personality much like the Lab. Cottons love to swim, run, and play. They adapt well to any kind of living environment. A common trait of the Coton de Tulear behavior is to come alive in the evening.

### 49.2 Care

The Coton has a coat that requires brushing and combing almost daily and bathing about once per week to maintain its beauty. Cottons love swimming; owners who have pools are recommended to let their Cottons play in the pool with supervision. Like poodles, they do not “shed”, meaning they don't drop hair on furniture, carpeting, etc. They do lose hair; the texture of their coat causes the shed hair to be trapped in the coat. If not brushed and combed daily, the fur of this breed will mat up quickly and may require shaving. Cottons need a short walk every day for exercise, but will appreciate a play session as often as possible, and have the endurance to go on a long hike. Cottons love to play with other dogs and they are great with kids.

### 49.3 Health

The Coton is in general a healthy breed. However, there are still some health issues as there are in all breeds. The most serious issues are heart problems, liver shunts, back (disc) problems, and eye problems. Luckily, these are still relatively uncommon in the breed. Like all purebreds, the Coton must be bred true to type to retain its unique characteristics, requiring inbreeding. The small gene pool of this breed is owing to its near extinction. Of course, just like with other purebred dog breeds, this inbreeding can lead to increased incidence of disease. The smaller the gene pool, the more likely a breed is to have genetic abnormalities.

The Coton de Tulear has few health issues compared to many other breeds due to being rather generic in type. It is a fairly rare breed and is just now being accepted and recognized by the AKC as of 2012. The fact that this is a breed being revived from extinction means that the Coton de Tulear is rather expensive to purchase and prices may reach \$1,800.00-\$3,500 per dog. The average life span of a Coton de Tulear is 14 to 19 years.\*[7]



A tricolor Coton puppy

## 49.4 History

The Coton de Tulear developed on the island of Madagascar and is still the island's national dog. It is believed that the Tenerife dog was brought to Madagascar and mated with a dog of the island, creating an unexpected result. The Coton's ancestors were possibly brought to Madagascar in the 16th and 17th centuries aboard pirate ships. Madagascar was a haven for pirates and pirate graveyards can still be seen there. Pirates established a base on St. Mary's Island, Madagascar and some of them took Malagasy wives. Whether the dogs were brought along to control rats on the ships, as companions for long voyages, or were confiscated from other ships as booty, no one knows. Tulear is a port now also known as Toliara. The Coton is of the Bichon dog type, linked most closely to the Bichon Tenerife and the Tenerife Terrier. There have been many stories circulating about the history of the Coton in recent years, most of them untrue. The Coton de Tulear was never feral on Madagascar. It did not hunt wild boar or alligators, as its size, strength, and demeanor can disprove easily. It was a companion dog of the Merina (the ruling tribe) in Madagascar. It has very little prey drive and is not a hunting dog.

The cottony coat may be the result of a single gene mutation. This small, friendly dog caught the fancy of the Malagasy royalty and they were the only people allowed to keep Cotons. When Dr. Robert Jay Russell discovered the breed in Madagascar in 1973 and brought the first ones to America, he coined the phrase the Royal Dog of Madagascar and the name stuck. They were also imported occasionally into France by returning French colonists, but were not officially imported to Europe until the 1970s. In 1974, Madagascar released a stamp with the image of the Coton, affirming their status nation's "royal dog".\*[8]

The Coton de Tulear was first formally recognised as a breed by the Societe Centrale Canine (the French national kennel club) in 1970\*[9] and was accepted by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale, which published the breed standard in 1972.\*[1] The Coton de Tulear is recognised internationally through the Fédération Cynologique Internationale and by major kennel clubs (The Kennel Club (UK) in the Toy Group, and the United Kennel Club (US) in the Companion Group), using standards based upon the Fédération Cynologique Internationale standard. The breed is not recognised by the American Kennel Club, the New Zealand Kennel Club, or the Australian Kennel Union. It also may be recognised in the English-speaking world by any of the very large number of minor registries, clubs, and



*A white Coton with black markings*



*The cottony coat may be the result of a single gene mutation.*

internet-based dog registry businesses.

In the United States, another standard for the Coton de Tulear was developed based upon the breed in Madagascar in 1974 by a biologist, Dr. Robert Jay Russell. Russell established the Coton de Tulear Club of America in 1976

and was opposed to American Kennel Club recognition. The Coton de Tulear entered the American Kennel Club Foundation Stock Service (their first step in breed recognition) in 1996, and became a fully recognized breed on July 1st, 2014.\*[10] The American Kennel Club Parent Club for the breed is the United States of America Coton de Tulear Club.\*[11]

## 49.5 See also

- Bichon
- Rare breed (dog)

## 49.6 References

- [1] “Standard No. 283 of November 25, 1999, translated February 4, 2000” (PDF). Fédération Cynologique Internationale. Retrieved 3 May 2015.
- [2] Coton de Tulears at Canine Directory
- [3] *Grooming and Caring for Your Coton De Tulear*
- [4] Dogs that do not shed at Go Pets America. Retrieved September 7, 2008.
- [5] “CTCA standard” . CTCA. Retrieved 3 May 2015.
- [6] “The Official Coton de Tulear Book” . The Coton de Tulear Club of America.
- [7] “About the Coton” . USACTC, Inc. Retrieved 20 January 2012.
- [8] <http://www.americancotonclub.com/history.htm>
- [9] Societe Centrale Canine (in French)
- [10] “The AKC Family Grows to 180 Breeds” American Kennel Club.
- [11] United States of America Coton de Tulear Club

## 49.7 External links

- Coton de Tulear at DMOZ

# Chapter 50

## Cretan Hound

The **Kritikos Lagonikos** (Cretan Hound) (Greek:Κρητικός Λαγωνικός) is a hunting breed of dog from the island of Crete, in Greece. It is considered to be one of the oldest hunting breeds in Europe, with a history that goes back to 4,000 years ago.

This is a multi-talented dog that comes directly from Crete. It has excellent scent, speed, agility, durability, that make it an exceptional hare hunter. Cretan Hounds also have guarding instincts as well as pastoral instincts.

### 50.1 Description

#### 50.1.1 Appearance

The Cretan Hound is a slender dog, somewhere in the middle between a scenthound and a sighthound in body, particularly light on its feet (that are oval rather than cat-like) and strong in loin, specially adopted for swift reflexes and high speed over dangerous, rocky terrain. The head is wedge-shaped, elongated and dry, with pricked and very mobile ears that fold backwards like a greyhound's during the chase. The tail is a most important breed characteristic: long and curved upwards, forming a loose or tight ring and covered with a brush of longer hair underneath. The dog is slightly longer than tall, with medium angulations, slender legs and good muscle; the ribcage is spacious but neither too broad nor too rounded and it does not quite reach the point of elbow. The loin is slender yet powerful and there is good tuck-up, with the points of the hipbones slightly prominent. There should be a balance between characteristics of speed and stamina, the conformation being a compromise producing great agility. Flabby, clumsy, heavy individuals not to be tolerated.

The colors of this breed can range from: pure white, cream, sandy, fawn, grey, black or brindle, bi-colored or tri-colored.

#### Sizes:

Males: 27 inches or more (60+cm) Females: 19+ inches (50+ cm) Weight for both males and females can be between 44-66 pounds (20–30 kg).

#### 50.1.2 Temperament

The Cretan Hound uses both sight and scent on the hunt and they have a particular tendency to taste the aerial or ground scent, even to the point of sucking it from pebbles and stones. When the prey is sensed, the tail moves in circular fashion and the hound becomes rigid, moments before the chase begins. Meek, affectionate, aristocratic, yet deadly on the chase, it's a polite hound that comes alive in the presence of prey; clean, gentle, elegant in form and movement, it's never vulgar or overwhelming in gestures. Slightly reserved with strangers, it's naturally inquisitive and tolerant. The Cretan Hound lives happily together with other domestic animals but will ruthlessly chase the neighbor's cat! Excellent, gentle and very affectionate with children. It rarely barks but will give notice of strangers approaching its home; at the farm it will kill mice and rats and it's not indifferent to feathered game, but the latter use will make the breed lazy and untidy in the hunt; its constitution needs the challenge of the true chase.



*Cretan Hound at Athens Int. Show, October 1997*

## 50.2 History

A primitive hunting breed, its existence on the Greek island of Crete is documented in writing and artifacts for at least 3500 years. It was extensively cultivated and used by the Minoan civilization which, at its peak, dominated over most part of the Aegean, the Cyclades islands and eastern Peloponesus. A tracking and coursing hound, it was always used in chasing and catching hare and wild rabbits on the harsh terrains of its native island. The classic authors praised the Cretan hounds (Kressai Kynes) as the best hare-hunters known to man and in ancient times they were exported to the Greek colonies and other countries in Europe, reaching as far as Spain and the British islands, to mix and improve the local hounds. The dogs have many such peculiar traits and they are evidently a truly ancient species, probably the oldest dog breed in Europe. It is possible that their ancestors came from Africa but they were subsequently adapted to this unique habitat of Crete, an island remote enough to host other unique species of animals also, such as a unique sub-species of wild goat, lynx and others. Isolated there for millennia, these dogs were formed by function to perform a particular and challenging task and they remained pure and unchanged to this day. Due to a long history of struggle against outside enemies, the Cretan people are a freedom-loving race, proud, independent, somewhat suspicious and even stubborn. They do not like to give their dogs to outsiders and even to this day the best specimens are kept hidden

from the public eye. Breeding practices are ruthless and the limited means of the past taught the locals to neuter all but the best males and destroy the dogs that were lacking in the hunt. This resulted in a particularly strong and healthy breed, but also one very small in numbers. For years they were kept secret and even now they rarely leave Crete, apart from on the rare occasions they take part in International dog shows held in Athens, where visitors have the opportunity to meet a true living legend.

## 50.3 External links

### 50.3.1 English

- The Cretan Hound, Rarest of All
- “The Hound of Crete” in Shakespeare

### 50.3.2 Greek

- Cretan Hound, Kennel Club of Greece, Breed Standard (in Greek)
- [www.kritikosichnilatis.gr](http://www.kritikosichnilatis.gr)
- Cretan Hound an Ancient Breed

### 50.3.3 German

- kretahund

## 50.4 References

- METAMORPHOSES by OVID: Book III:206-231 Actaeon is pursued by his hounds
- CYNEGETICUS by Xenophon: Chapter X
- “Cretan tracer hound - dog breed in Crete” . issue #50 (STIGMES, the magazine of Crete).
- Κρητικός Ιχνιλάτης: Ο αρχαιότερος κυνηγετικός σκύλος της Ευρώπης. Κρητικό Πανόραμα, τεύχος 10, σελ. 118-145, 2005.

# Chapter 51

## Croatian Sheepdog

The **Croatian Sheepdog** is a dog breed from Croatia.

### 51.1 Description

#### 51.1.1 Appearance

The Croatian sheepdog is a weatherproof, adaptable breed. They are of low to medium height and the base color is always black, although there may be very small patches of white on its chest and/or toes. A characteristic is the short hairs on its somewhat fox-like head and legs. The remainder of the coat is longer and wavy or curly. The height at the withers in both sexes is between 16 to 21 inches and the length exceeds the height by approximately 10%. Nowadays, some dogs are even taller; that is probably due to better nutrition and an easier life - they grow to their full genetic potential. Traditionally the tail is docked very short but, if undocked, it is carried curled over the dog's back.

#### Head

- Generally: The head is relatively light, lean and wedge shaped. The ratio between the muzzle and the skull is 9 : 11. The total length of the head is about 20 cm.
- Skull: Slightly rounded skull tapering towards the nose. The eyebrow arches are not pronounced. The cheeks are rounded. The occiput can be distinct.
- Stop: Slightly pronounced.

#### Face

- Nose: Always black and in the line with the nose ridge.
- Muzzle: Lean, nose ridge looking from the profile is straight and is a wedge-shaped extension of the skull. The lower jaw is well developed and forms a harmonious whole with the line of the nose ridge. The muzzle is neither pointed nor square.
- Teeth: Well developed with a complete scissors bite. Level bite is acceptable but not desirable.
- Lips: Dry, close fitting and supple. The visible lip pigment is black. Corner of the mouth is tight.
- Eyes: Chestnut brown to black, medium in size, almond-shaped, and set horizontally, they give the dog a lively expression. The rims of the eyelids are dark pigmented and tight, fit close to the eyeballs.
- Ears: Triangular in shape, medium-sized, erect or semi-erect, somewhat set to the side. Erect ears are more desirable. Ear cropping is not allowed.
- NECK: Slightly rises above the back line, the upper and lower lines of the neck are straight. Moderately long, it is of medium strength, deep and well rounded, muscular. The skin is without dewlap and is covered with a dense coat.



*Croatian Sheepdog puppy*

### **Body**

- Withers: Not pronounced. The transition to the neck is gradual.
- Back: Straight, short and muscular.
- Loin: Short and firmly coupled.
- Chest: Medium long, broad and deep enough. Ribs well sprung, forechest slightly pronounced. The transition to the neck is in a straight line.
- Belly: Slightly tucked-up. The loins are full and sturdy.
- Croup: Medium long, slightly sloping down, muscular and fairly broad.

### **Tail**

- Set medium high, with thick long hair, in repose it hangs relaxed or is carried at back level. In attention it is carried above the back line. Some dogs are born tailless or with a short tail, or the tail is docked so that in an adult male it is about 4 cm long. However, tail docking is now banned in Croatia.

### **Limbs**

- Forequarters: The legs are straight, parallel and of medium length. Angulation of the front legs is more opened, the dog stands steeper. Shoulder blades are medium long and muscular, somewhat set steeper. The upper arm is relatively short. The forearm is long and muscular. Bones are lighter.
- Pasterns dry, indistinct, short and not completely vertical. The feet are small, strong, semi-rabbit-like. The toes are well knitted, well and firmly cushioned. The nails are black or gray.

- Hindquarters: The hind legs are medium-angled. From behind, the legs are parallel. The lower thigh is long and the hock is set lower. The upper thigh is of medium width, well muscled. The hocks are dry and distinct, well angled.
- Hind feet are the same as the front ones, small and sturdy though somewhat elongated. Dewclaws are removed.
- Gait/Movement: The Croatian Sheepdog moves in briskly trot with moderately long steps.

### **Coat**

- Texture: The length of hair on the back is between 7 and 14 cm. The foreface is always shorthaired. The ears are shorthaired on the outside and longhaired on the inside. The backside of the forelegs has longer hairs down to pastern and forms feathering. The hind legs have pronounced feathering from the buttocks to the hocks. The coat is relatively soft, wavy to curly, but must not be woolly. The undercoat must be dense.
- Colour: The base color of the coat is black. A few white hairs can be tolerated. White markings on the head, body and tail are not permissible, but small white markings are permissible on the throat and the forechest. White markings on the toes or the legs are permissible but undesirable. White legs up to pasterns lower the dog's marks on shows.

### **Height & Weight**

- The height at withers in males and females is between 40 to 50 cm.
- Height: 16-21 inches (40–53 cm.)
- Weight: 29–43 pounds (13–20 kg.)

## **51.2 Temperament**

The Croatian Sheepdog is an alert, agile, keen and intelligent dog with enormous energy and with a strong need for human companionship. It is healthy, resistant to disease and not expensive to keep. It possesses a well-developed herding instinct and is an excellent watchdog.

It's a caring and modest shepherd's dog, very loyal to their master. The breed also possesses an hereditary predisposition for working cattle. Some farmers affirm that their Croatian Sheepdog knows and will single out every head of cattle by hearing its name.

In the past, the dog was often used to drive herds of pigs to oak woods in autumn, and, in one old document, it states that this versatile breed even herded the horses from Đakovo's stables. It is both a driving and a gathering dog and, depending on whether it comes from a show or working line, its desire to work stock varies. Its approach to the flock may be closer and harder than some other breeds, but is very effective. It may grip but seldom causes any damage thereby. Nevertheless, it requires firm but sensitive handling and it is easy to overcome these aggressive tendencies by training. The breed is very intense and may bark a lot during the early stages of training, but, with experience, it will usually only bark at the right time - mostly when working in yards. This dog usually obeys only one person and an older sheepdog may take some time to switch allegiance to a new master. If not socialized early, it can be wary of strangers. The Croatian Sheepdog responds well to obedience training but as a pet without any work it can become very noisy, even destructive. It is, however, a very docile breed and comprehends quickly what is expected of it, which it accomplishes with pleasure. At around 3 or 4 months the pup is usually taken to the flock. In most cases, these pups are worked beside an older dog, and the pup learns its job and at around 6 months is useful for work.

It is always behind its master's heels, waiting for the next move and often looks into its master's eyes as it asks "What next?" Nowadays, fewer and fewer Croatian Sheepdogs earn their keep by working with stock in native Slavonia, because many open plains are put to crops and stock is kept indoors. Croatian Sheepdogs do well in an apartment as long as they get enough regular exercise.



An adult Croatian Sheepdog

## 51.3 Activities

The Croatian Sheepdog is a very good breed for dog sports. They can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Croatian Sheepdogs exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[1]

## 51.4 Care

Croatian sheepdogs are usually very healthy. This breed is easy to groom: an occasional combing or brushing to remove dead hair and a bath if dirty is all it needs. This breed is an average shedder.

## 51.5 History

According to written documents, the appearance of this breed has not changed greatly from the 14th century to the present day. Probably because it possesses an excellent hereditary instinct for working sheep and cattle, selection on the basis of usability was being carried out spontaneously, which has resulted also in the balance of its look.

The earliest written document about Croatian Sheepdogs, named “*Canis pastoralis croaticus*”, found in the archives of the **diocese of Đakovo** by the “father of the breed” - veterinarian Prof Dr Stjepan Romic - is from 1374. In this document, Petar, Bishop of Đakovo, says “the dog is about 18 inches high, with medium long black curly coat, the hair on the head is short, ears are pricked or semi-pricked and it is very good for keeping flocks of all farm animals.” He also mentions that the Croats brought the dog with them while migrating from their original native land to Croatia in the 7th century. Romic also found in archive of Đakovo's diocese important information from Years 1719, 1737, 1742 and 1752. In all of these documents the description of the Croatian Sheepdog matches entirely its appearance today and in all of them the dog is named *Canis pastoralis croaticus* or Croatian Sheepdog. A systematic selection breeding program was started by the same Prof Romic in 1935 with dogs in the territory of Đakovo. After 34 years of work, breed was finally recognized by FCI in 1969.

## 51.6 References

- [1] Hartnagle-Taylor, Jeanne Joy; Taylor, Ty (2010). *Stockdog Savvy*. Alpine Publications. ISBN 978-1-57779-106-5.

## 51.7 External links

## Chapter 52

# Cumberland Sheepdog

The **Cumberland sheepdog** is an extinct dog breed related to the border collie and other old working collie types. It is claimed to be one of the ancestors of the **Australian shepherd**\*[1] and in the early part of the 20th Century some Cumberland sheepdogs were being referred to as border collies and may have been absorbed into the latter breed.

### 52.1 History

Cumberland sheepdogs were described in *Dogs In Britain, A Description of All Native Breeds and Most Foreign Breeds in Britain* by Clifford LB Hubbard, 1948.

### 52.2 Conformation

Hubbard described the breed as much like the **Welsh sheepdog** and old working **collie** types. It worked quietly, quickly and low-to-ground. The head was rather broad and flat, tapering to a medium-length muzzle. The ears fell over to the front or were semi-erect and rather small. The body was fairly long and extremely lithe, with light but muscular legs and a low-set tail carried at the trail. The coat was fairly heavy and quite dense. Cumberland sheepdogs were black with white blaze, chest, feet and tip of tail. Height was about 20 inches and weight ranged from 40-50 pounds.

### 52.3 References

[1]

- Hubbard, Clifford LB. 1948. Dogs In Britain, A Description of All Native Breeds and Most Foreign Breeds in Britain.
- 3 Cumberland Sheepdogs (photo)
- History of the Australian Shepherd
- Breeds From A Common Root

## Chapter 53

# Curly Coated Retriever

The **Curly Coated Retriever** (often referred to as a Curly) is a breed of dog originally bred in England for upland bird and waterfowl hunting. It is the tallest of the retrievers and is easily distinguishable by the mass of tight curls covering its body. Curly Coated and Wavy Coated (now known as the Flat-Coated Retriever) were the first two recognised retriever breeds, established as early as 1860.\*[1]

### 53.1 Description

#### 53.1.1 Appearance

The Curly is an active, well-muscled dog bred for upland bird and waterfowl hunting. The Curly is somewhat different in structure than the more common retrievers. A well-bred Curly will appear slightly leggy but is actually slightly longer than tall. It is balanced and agile with a significant air of endurance, strength, and grace. Curlies are soft-mouthed and regularly handle game with care. Show standards call for dogs to be between 25 and 27 inches (64 and 69 cm) at the withers, and for females to be between 23 and 25 inches (58 and 64 cm), however a wide range of sizes occurs, particularly in those dogs bred for the field, which generally run smaller. The country of origin calls for a taller dog and bitch, with only 27 inches (69 cm) for males and 25 inches (64 cm) for females listed. Taller is preferable to shorter. Weight should be in proportion to the height of the dog.

The breed sports a coat of tight, crisp curls. The tight curled coat of the Curly repels water, burrs, and prevents damage that other sporting dogs with softer, thinner coats cannot escape. The only acceptable colours for the Curly Coated Retriever are solid black and solid liver. Occasional white hairs are permissible, but white patches are a serious fault. Eyes should be either black or brown in black dogs, and brown or amber in liver dogs. Yellow eyes are unusual. The nose should be fully pigmented, and the same colour as the coat as the dog.

#### 53.1.2 Temperament

The Curly Coated Retriever was originally developed as a gun dog and their temperament and conformation reflect this purpose. Curlies are still used in many countries as bird hunting companions, including in both upland and waterfowl hunting. Like most retrievers, they are valued as pets and are a lively and fun-loving breed. As long as the Curly has enough exercise, it can be calm and laid back in the home environment, which makes them both a great activity dog as well as a placid member of the family.

The Curly can be sometimes aloof with strangers but are usually very loyal and affectionate with their owners and family. Curlies are extremely intelligent in general, but training can sometimes be difficult as they can easily get bored with repetitive training. They rank 41st in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, being of average working/obedience intelligence.

### 53.2 Care and maintenance

### 53.2.1 Coat

Curlies are a single coated breed with no undercoat, and the small tight curls of a show-standard dog are very easy to maintain. A Curly kept as a companion and/or hunting animal need not be elaborately groomed but needs to be kept clean and free of mats for the health of the dog. All Curlies shed though not to the degree that dogs with undercoats do. Bitches usually shed more heavily during their heat cycles (usually twice a year). Dogs and bitches may also shed more in the spring, especially those living in areas with extreme seasonal temperature changes. Bathing should be as needed using a dog shampoo.

Show ring exhibitors normally trim feathering from the tail, ears, belly, legs, and feet. Trimming is not required when exhibiting a Curly at a conformation dog show, but most judges may discount the dog if it is not trimmed. Shaving of the body coat is undesirable. Colors only come in solid liver & black.

### 53.2.2 Feeding

An active dog which is also prized for its endurance, the Curly usually needs a high-quality food. Some breeders feed a natural diet, consisting of meat and vegetables. Others feed good quality commercial dog foods.

### 53.2.3 Exercise

The Curly Coated Retriever likes exercise; it was bred for athleticism and endurance in the field. A Curly is an intelligent dog and is happiest when it has adequate exercise, mental stimulation and play. Curlies are great dogs for active sports such as hunt tests, flyball and dog agility trials as they love the outdoors, working with people, and activities of any kind. While active and exuberant outside, at play, or in the field, the adult curly is generally a calm house dog. According to the International Encyclopedia of Dogs (1984), “this dog's delight is swimming”, which has made it a valuable retriever especially where streams and rivers have to be crossed.

## 53.3 Health

### 53.3.1 Life expectancy

Average life expectancy is 9–14 years, although there are instances of Curlies living to 15 to 17 years of age. .

### 53.3.2 Known medical issues

- Bloat
- Cancer
- Cardiac problems
- Epilepsy
- Exercise-induced collapse (EIC)
- Eye problems such as cataracts, corneal dystrophy, distichiasis, entropion, ectropion, or retinal dysplasia
- Glycogen storage disease (GSD)
- Hip dysplasia

## 53.4 References

[1] “Raad van beheer” . *kennelclub.nl*.

- Stanley Dangerfield and Elsworth Howell, *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs* (1984 edition) Mermaid Books.

## 53.5 External links

- Curly Coated Retriever at DMOZ

## Chapter 54

# Cursinu

The **Cursinu**, is a breed of dog originating from Corsica. It has existed on the island since the 16th century, but went into decline during the late 20th century; however it was saved and became recognized by the Société Centrale Canine. Used for a variety of working purposes, it has no specific health issues.

### 54.1 History

Cursinus have been known on Corsica since the 16th century.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Until the 1950s, the breed was used as a versatile hunting and farming dog on the island. During the second half of the 20th century the breed suffered due to competition from continental breeds. In 1989 the L'association de Sauvegarde du Chien Corse was set up to safeguard the breed.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

The breed has been recognised by the Société Centrale Canine, the French kennel club, since 2003; it is placed in the spitz and primitive group breeds, as a primitive breed.<sup>\*[1]\*[2]</sup>

### 54.2 Description

The breed measures 46–58 centimetres (18–23 in) at the withers with male dogs being slightly larger than females. Their coat can be fringed, with usual colors being fawn, black and tan or brown. The presence of a melanistic mask is permitted under the breed standard. White markings can be on the chest or the legs. The skin of the dog adheres closely to the body, and dewlaps do not appear in the breed.

#### 54.2.1 Temperament

It is a versatile breed, having been used as a sheepdog, as well as to herd cattle and in some instances for dog fighting. In hunting it is most often used in hunting Wild boar, but has been used for fox and hare.<sup>\*[2]</sup> It can require further training than some other breeds, but can become a pleasant companion to its owner.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

### 54.3 Health

There are no breed specific health issues.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

### 54.4 References

[1] “Le Cursinu” (in French). Club de Cursinu. Retrieved 10 February 2011.

[2] “Standard SCC (2003)” (in French). Club du Cursinu. Retrieved 10 February 2011.

# Chapter 55

## Czechoslovakian Wolfdog

The **Czechoslovakian Wolfdog**,<sup>\*[1]</sup>(sk. Československý vlčiak, cz. Československý vlčák) is a relatively new dog breed that traces its original lineage to an experiment conducted in 1955 in Czechoslovakia. After initially breeding working line German Shepherd Dogs with Carpathian wolves (*Canis lupus lupus*), a plan was worked out to create a breed that would have the temperament, pack mentality, and trainability of the German Shepherd Dog and the strength, physical build, and stamina of the Carpathian wolf.

The breed was engineered as attack dogs for use in military Special Operations done by the Czechoslovak Special Forces commandos but were later also used in search and rescue, schutzhund, tracking, herding, agility, obedience, hunting, and drafting in Europe and the United States. It was officially recognized as a national breed in Czechoslovakia in 1982. Officially recognized as a breed by FCI in 1989.

### 55.1 History

In 1955, when Ing. Karel Hartl began to consider crossing Carpathian wolf with a German Shepherd. Initially, the crossing was conducted as a scientific experiment. A few years later, however, the idea was born to cultivate a new breed. The first hybrids of a female wolf *Brita* and male German Shepherd *Cézar* was born on 26 May 1958, in Libějovice.

Puppies of the first generation in appearance and behavior resembled wolf. Their upbringing was difficult, the training was possible, but the results hardly match the effort. In adulthood was again associated with German Shepherds, so in the fourth final generation decreased the proportion of “wolf blood” up to 6.25%. Most individuals of the third and fourth generation was able to attend a normal course and could be placed in a service performance. Compared to dogs had better navigational skills, night vision, hearing and sense of smell. In tests of endurance, hybrids finished the entire 100 km route without being exhausted.

The lecture of Ing. Karel Hartl “Results of crossing wolves with dogs” brought major attention at the World Dog Show held in June 1965 in Brno and in Prague at the annual meeting of the Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) and the International Cynologic Congress. In the following year Ing. Hartl compiled a draft of a standard of a new dog breed. The wolf *Brita* then gave the basis of the second line after the merger with the German Shepherd *Kurt*. The third line was made by joining the wolf *Arga* with female dog *Asta* from the SNB. In 1977, the individual of the 3rd generation named *Xela* of border guards, was covered by wolf *Sarika*, he then also mated female *Urta* of border guards. Last addition of wolf blood took place in 1983. The wolf *Lejdy* of ZOO Hluboká nad Vltavou gave birth to last line of a new breed, the father of the puppies became a German Shepherd *Bojar von Shottenhof*. Furthermore, breeding has been carried out only in closed populations and the hybrids began to be referred to as Czechoslovakian wolfdogs.

In 1982 it was recognized by the Czechoslovakian breeders associations as a national breed. In 1989 it became FCI standard no. 332, group 1, section 1. It won the title of “World champion” at World Dog Show in Brno in 1990. Ten years after the recognition of the FCI standard, the breed had to again confirm that the breed is further viable and met all the criteria. The recognition of the Czechoslovakian wolfdog breed has been definitively confirmed.

As of January 2014, most puppies a year are registered in Italy (up to two hundred), in the Czech Republic it's about hundred and in Slovakia it's about fifty.<sup>\*[2]</sup>



A Czechoslovakian wolfdog

## 55.2 Appearance

Both the build and the hair of the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog are reminiscent of a wolf. The lowest dewlap height is 65 cm (26 in) for a male and 60 cm for a female and there is no upper limit. The body frame is rectangular, ratio of the height to length is 9:10 or less. They typically weigh around 54 pounds (26 kg) for males and 44 pounds (20 kg) for females. The expression of the head must indicate the sex. Amber eyes set obliquely and short upright ears of a triangle shape are its characteristic features. The set of teeth is complete (42); very strong; both scissors-shaped and plier-shaped setting of the dentition is acceptable. The spine is straight, strong in movement, with a short loin. The chest is large, flat rather than barrel-shaped. The belly is strong and drawn in. The back is short, slightly sloped, the tail is high set; when freely lowered it reaches the tarsuses. The fore limbs are straight, and narrow set, with the paws slightly turned out, with a long radius and metacarpus. The hind limbs are muscular with a long calf and instep.

The color of the hair is from yellow-grey to silver-grey, with a light mask. The hair is straight, close and very thick. The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog is a typical tenacious canterer; its movement is light and harmonious, its steps are long.

## 55.3 Temperament

The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog is more versatile than specialized. It is quick, lively, very active, and courageous. Distinct from the character of the [Saarloos Wolfhound](#), shyness is a disqualifying fault in the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog.

The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog develops a very strong social relationship - not only with their owner, but with the whole family. It can easily learn to live with other domestic animals which belong to the family; however, difficulties can occur in encounters with strange animals. It is vital to subdue the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog's passion for hunting



*Head of young male*

when they are puppies to avoid aggressive behavior towards smaller animals as an adult. The puppy should never be isolated in the kennel; it must be socialized and get used to different surroundings. Female Czechoslovakian Wolfdogs tend to be more easily controllable, but both genders often experience a stormy adolescence.

The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog is very playful, temperamental, and learns easily. However, it does not train spontaneously, the behavior of the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog is strictly purposeful - it is necessary to find motivation for training. The most frequent cause of failure is usually the fact that the dog is tired out with long useless repetitions of the same exercise, which results in the loss of motivation. These dogs have admirable senses and are very good at following trails. They are very independent and can cooperate in the pack with a special purposefulness. If required, they can easily shift their activity to the night hours. Sometimes problems can occur during their training when barking is required. Czechoslovakian Wolfdogs have a much wider range of means of expressing themselves and barking is unnatural for them; they try to communicate with their masters in other ways (mainly through body language, but also with quiet noises such as growls, grunts, and whining). Generally, teaching the Czechoslovakian Wolfdog stable and reliable performance takes a bit longer than teaching traditional specialized breeds. The Czechoslovakian Wolfdog has been successfully employed as a Search And Rescue (SAR) dog in Italy, although, admittedly, handling one requires much more work than other breeds.



*Pair of Czechoslovakian Wolfdogs*

## 55.4 External links

- Site dedicated to statistics on the breed
- Klub chovateľov československého vlčiaka Slovenskej republiky (KCHČSV SR)
- Klub chovatelů československého vlčáka CR

## 55.5 References

[1] FCI-Standard N° 332 / 03. 09. 1999 / GB

[2] Centrum.cz - Československý vlčák

# Chapter 56

## Dachshund

The **dachshund** (UK /'dæksənd/ or US /'da:kshənt/ **DAHKS-huunt** or US /'da:ksənt/;\* [2]) is a short-legged, long-bodied dog breed belonging to the hound family. The standard size dachshund was bred to scent, chase, and flush out badgers and other burrow-dwelling animals, while the miniature dachshund was developed to hunt smaller prey such as rabbits. In the American West they have also been used to hunt prairie dogs. Today, they are bred for conformation shows and as family pets. Some dachshunds participate in earthdog trials. According to the AKC, the dachshund continues to remain one of the top 10 dog breeds in the United States of America.\*[3]

### 56.1 Etymology

The name “dachshund” is of German origin and literally means “badger dog”, from *Dachs* (“badger”) and *Hund* (“dog”). The pronunciation varies widely in English: variations of the first and second syllables include /'da:ks-/ , /'dæks-/ , /'dæʃ-/ and /-hənt/ , /-hənd/ , /-ənd/. Although “dachshund” is a German word, in modern German they are more commonly known by the name **Dackel** or, among hunters, **Teckel**. The German word is pronounced ['dakshənt].\*[4]

Because of their long, narrow build, they are often nicknamed **wiener dog** or **sausage dog**.

### 56.2 Classification

While classified in the hound group or scent hound group in the United States and Great Britain, there are some who consider this classification to be arguable, speculating that it arose from the fact that the word *Hund* is similar to the English word *hound*. Many dachshunds, especially the wire-haired subtype, may exhibit behavior and appearance that are similar to that of the **terrier** group of dogs.\*[5] An argument can be made for the scent (or hound) group classification because the breed was developed to use scent to trail and hunt animals, and probably descended from scent hounds, such as bloodhounds, pointers, Basset Hounds, or even Bruno Jura Hounds; but with the persistent personality and love for digging that probably developed from the terrier, it can also be argued that they could belong in the **terrier**, or “earth dog”, group.\*[5] In the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale** (World Canine Federation), or FCI, the dachshund is actually in its own group, Group 4, which is the dachshund group.\*[6] Part of the controversy is because the dachshund is the only certifiable breed of dog to hunt both above and below ground.\*[7]\*[8]

### 56.3 Characteristics

#### 56.3.1 Appearance

A typical dachshund is long-bodied and muscular, with short, stubby legs. Its front paws are unusually large and paddle-shaped, for extreme digging. Long coated dachshunds have a silky coat and short featherings on legs and ears. It has skin that is loose enough not to tear while tunneling in tight burrows to chase prey. The dachshund has a deep



A short haired dachshund

chest that provides increased lung capacity for stamina when hunting prey underground. Its snout is long with an increased nose area that absorbs odors.\*[8]

### Coat and color

Dachshunds exhibit three coat varieties: smooth coat (short hair), long hair, and wire-hair.\*[9] Wirehaired is the least commonly seen coat in the US (it is the most common in Germany) and the most recent coat to appear in breeding standards.\*[9]

Dachshunds have a wide variety of colors and patterns. They can be single-colored, single-colored with spots ("dappled"-called "merle" in other dog breeds), and single-colored with tan points plus any pattern. Dachshunds in the same litter may be born in different coat colors. Dachshunds also come in piebald. The dominant color is red, the most common along with black and tan. Two-colored dogs can be black, wild boar, chocolate, fawn, with tan "points", or markings over the eyes, ears, paws, and tail, of tan or cream. A two-colored dachshund would be called by its dominant color first followed by the point color, such as "black and tan" or "chocolate and cream". Other patterns include piebald, in which a white pattern is imposed upon the base color or any other pattern, and a lighter "boar" red.\*[10] The reds range from coppers to deep rusts, with or without somewhat common black hairs peppered along the back, face and ear edges, lending much character and an almost burnished appearance; this is referred to among breeders and enthusiasts as a "stag" or an "overlay" or "sable". True sable is a dachshund with each single hair banded with three colors: light at the base of the hair, red in the middle, black at the end. An additional striking coat marking is the brindle pattern. "Brindle" refers to dark stripes over a solid background—usually red. If a dachshund is brindled on a dark coat and has tan points, it will have brindling on the tan points only. Even one single, lone stripe of brindle is a brindle. If a dachshund has one single spot of dapple, it is a dapple.

Solid black and solid chocolate dachshunds occur, and even though dogs with such coloration are often considered



*A standard long-haired dachshund*



*A black and tan Miniature Dachshund*

handsome, the colors are nonstandard, that is, the dogs are frowned upon in the conformation ring in the US and Canada. Chocolate is commonly confused with dilute red. Additionally, according to the conformation judges of the Dachshund Club of America (DCA) and the American Kennel Club (AKC) the piebald pattern is nonstandard. However, the piebald dachshund can still be shown. The only disqualifying fault in Dachshunds is knuckling over.



A wire-haired dachshund

While some judges choose to dismiss a dog of color, many choose to judge them and those who are actually judging the dog will look past the cosmetic color of a dog and judge the conformation of the dog first. There were several piebald dachshunds that became AKC Champions in 2008. All things being equal between the dogs in the ring, the traditional colors which are listed in the Official AKC Standard (governed by DCA) should be visibly listed.

Dogs that are double-dappled have the merle pattern of a dapple, but with distinct white patches that occur when the dapple gene expresses itself twice in the same area of the coat. The DCA excluded the wording “double-dapple” from the standard in 2007 and now strictly use the wording “dapple” as the double dapple gene is commonly responsible for blindness and deafness.

Breeders may also breed a piebald dapple brindle; and although dogs with this coloring are increasingly popular due to their unique markings, they are not considered standard and are not allowed to show.

- There are three types of dachshund, which can be classified by their coats: short-haired, called 'smooth'; long-haired; and wire-haired
  - A wire-haired dachshund
  - A short-haired dachshund
  - A long-haired standard dachshund
  - A piebald dachshund

#### Size

Dachshunds come in three sizes: standard, miniature,<sup>\*</sup>[9] and *kaninchen* (German for “rabbit”). Although the standard and miniature sizes are recognized almost universally, the rabbit size is not recognized by clubs in the



*Short haired Dachshund*



*A parti dapple longhaired Dachshund*

United States and the United Kingdom, but is recognized by all of the clubs within the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale (World Canine Federation)** (FCI), which contain kennel clubs from 83 countries all over the world.\*[11] An increasingly common size for family pets falls between the miniature and the standard size, frequently referred to as “tweenies,” not an official classification.\*[12]



*Black and tan dapple smooth-haired miniature dachshund with one blue eye and one brown eye*

A full-grown standard dachshund averages 16 lb (7.3 kg) to 32 lb (15 kg), while the miniature variety normally weighs less than 12 lb (5.4 kg).<sup>\*[9]</sup> The kaninchen weighs 8 lb (3.6 kg) to 11 lb (5.0 kg). According to kennel club standards, the miniature (and kaninchen, where recognized) differs from the full-size only by size and weight, thus offspring from miniature parents must never weigh more than the miniature standard to be considered a miniature as well.<sup>\*[9]</sup> While many kennel club size divisions use weight for classification, such as the American Kennel Club, other kennel club standards determine the difference between the miniature and standard by chest circumference; some kennel clubs, such as in Germany, even measure chest circumference in addition to height and weight.<sup>\*[13]</sup>

H. L. Mencken said that “A dachshund is a half-dog high and a dog-and-a-half long,”<sup>\*[14]</sup> although they have been referred to as “two dogs long” .<sup>\*[15]</sup> This characteristic has led them to be quite a recognizable breed, and they are featured in many a joke and cartoon, particularly *The Far Side* by Gary Larson.<sup>\*[16]</sup>

### **Eye color**

Light-colored dachshunds can sport amber, light brown, or green eyes; however, kennel club standards state that the darker the eye color, the better. They can also have eyes of two different colors; however, this is only found in dapple and double dapple dachshunds.<sup>\*[17]</sup> Dachshunds can have a blue and a brown eye. Blue eyes, partially blue eyes, or a blue eye and a brown eye are called “wall” coloring, and are considered a non-desirable trait in kennel club standards. Dappled eyes are also possible.

Wall-eye is permissible according to DCA standards. Piebald-patterned dachshunds will never have blue in their eyes, unless the dapple pattern is present.

### **56.3.2 Temperament**

Dachshunds are playful, but as hunting dogs can be quite stubborn,<sup>\*[18]</sup> and are known for their propensity for chasing small animals, birds, and tennis balls with great determination and ferocity.<sup>\*[19]\*[20]\*[21]</sup> Many dachshunds are stubborn, making them a challenge to train.<sup>\*[20]\*[22]\*[23]\*[24]\*[25]</sup>

Being the owner of dachshunds, to me a book on dog discipline becomes a volume of inspired humor. Every sentence is a riot. Some day, if I ever get a chance, I shall write a book, or warning, on the character and temperament of the dachshund and why he can't be trained and shouldn't be. I would rather train a striped zebra to balance an Indian club than induce a dachshund to heed my slightest com-



*Red piebald long hair miniature dachshund puppy*

mand. When I address Fred I never have to raise either my voice or my hopes. He even disobeys me when I instruct him in something he wants to do.

—E. B. White<sup>\*</sup>[26]<sup>\*</sup>[27]

Dachshunds are statistically more aggressive to both strangers and other dogs.<sup>\*</sup>[28] Despite this, they are rated in the intelligence of dogs as an average working dog with a persistent ability to follow trained commands 50% of the time or more.<sup>\*</sup>[29] They rank 49th in Stanley Coren's *Intelligence of Dogs*, being of average working and obedience intelligence. They can have a loud bark. Some bark quite a lot and may need training to stop, while others will not bark much at all.<sup>\*</sup>[20]<sup>\*</sup>[21] Dachshunds are known for their devotion and loyalty to their owners,<sup>\*</sup>[21]<sup>\*</sup>[30] though they can be standoffish towards strangers.<sup>\*</sup>[19] If left alone, many dachshunds will whine until they have companionship. Like many dogs if left alone too frequently, some dachshunds are prone to separation anxiety and may chew objects in the house to relieve stress.

Dachshunds are burrowers by nature and are likely to burrow in blankets and other items around the house, when bored or tired.

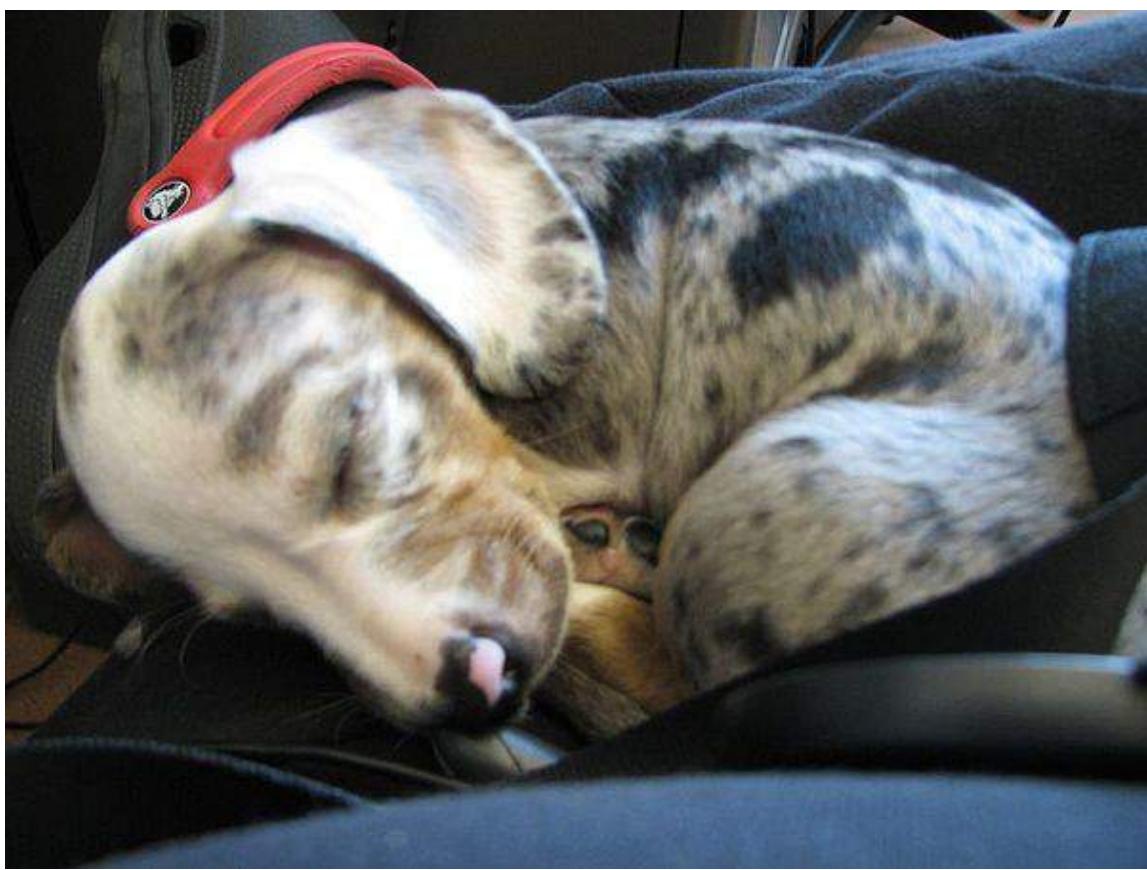
Dachshunds can be difficult to housebreak, and patience and consistency is often needed in this endeavor.<sup>\*</sup>[20]<sup>\*</sup>[22]<sup>\*</sup>[22]<sup>\*</sup>[31]

According to the American Kennel Club's breed standards, “the dachshund is clever, lively and courageous to the point of rashness, persevering in above and below ground work, with all the senses well-developed. Any display of shyness is a serious fault.”<sup>\*</sup>[32] Their temperament and body language give the impression that they do not know or care about their relatively small size. Like many small hunting dogs, they will challenge a larger dog. Indulged dachshunds may become snappy or extremely obstinate.<sup>\*</sup>[20]<sup>\*</sup>[22]<sup>\*</sup>[33]

Many dachshunds do not like unfamiliar people, and many will growl or bark at them.<sup>\*</sup>[19]<sup>\*</sup>[34] Although the dachshund is generally an energetic dog, some are sedate. This dog's behavior is such that it is not the dog for everyone. A bored, untrained dachshund will become destructive.<sup>\*</sup>[19] If raised improperly and not socialized at a young age, dachshunds can become aggressive or fearful.<sup>\*</sup>[20] They require a caring, loving owner who understands their need for entertainment and exercise.



*A dachshund puppy*



*A double dapple Dachshund puppy sleeping*

Dachshunds may not be the best pets for small children. Like any dog, dachshunds need a proper introduction at a young age. Well trained Dachshunds and well behaved children usually get along fine. Otherwise, they may be aggressive and bite an unfamiliar child, especially one that moves quickly around them or teases them.\*[20]\*[21]\*[22] However, many Dachshunds are very tolerant and loyal to children within their family, but these children should be mindful of the vulnerability of the breed's back.

A 2008 University of Pennsylvania study of 6,000 dog owners who were interviewed indicated that dogs of smaller breeds were more likely to be “genetically predisposed towards aggressive behaviour”. Dachshunds were rated the most aggressive, with 20% having bitten strangers, as well as high rates of attacks on other dogs and their owners. The study noted that attacks by small dogs were unlikely to cause serious injuries and because of this were probably under-reported.\*[35]\*[36]

## 56.4 Health



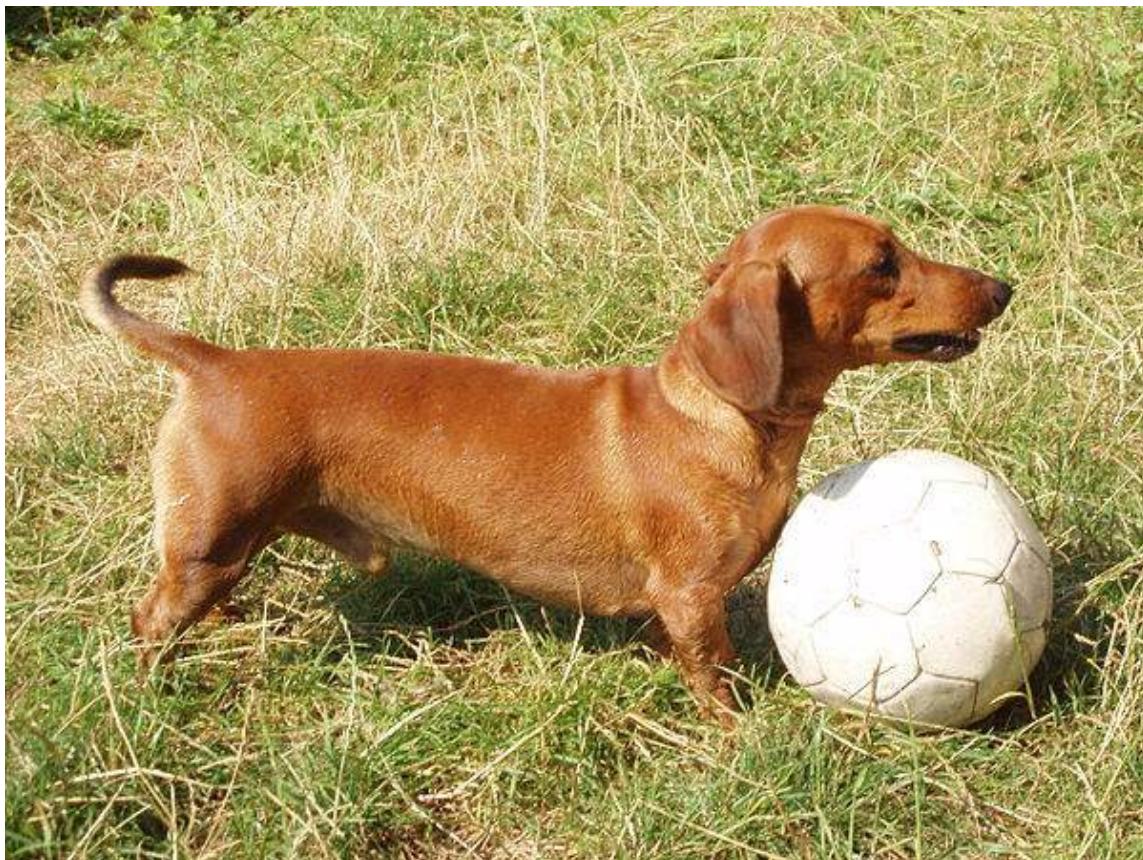
*Two dachshund puppies*

The breed is known to have spinal problems, especially intervertebral disk disease (IVDD), due in part to an extremely long **spinal column** and short rib cage.\*[37] The risk of injury may be worsened by **obesity**, jumping, rough handling, or intense exercise, which place greater strain on the **vertebrae**. About 20–25% of Dachshunds will develop IVDD.\*[38]

Treatment consists of combinations of crate confinement and courses of anti-inflammatory medications (steroids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs like carprofen and meloxicam), or chronic pain medications, like **tramadol**. Serious cases may require surgery to remove the troublesome disk contents.\*[39] A dog may need the aid of a cart to get around if paralysis occurs.

A new minimally invasive procedure called “percutaneous laser disk ablation” has been developed at the Oklahoma State University Veterinary Hospital.\*[40] Originally, the procedure\* [41] was used in clinical trials\* [41] only on dachshunds that had suffered previous back incidents. Since dachshunds are prone to back issues, the goal is to expand this treatment to dogs in a normal population.

In addition to back problems, the breed is also prone to patellar luxation which is where the kneecap can become



A Dachshund with a ball

dislodged.\* [42] Dachshunds may also be affected by Osteogenesis imperfecta (brittle bone disease). The condition seems to be mainly limited to wire-haired Dachshunds, with 17% being carriers.\* [43] A genetic test is available to allow breeders to avoid breeding carriers to carriers. In such pairings, each puppy will have a 25% chance of being affected.\* [44]

In some double dapples, there are varying degrees of vision and hearing loss, including reduced or absent eyes.\* [45] Not all double dapples have problems with their eyes and/or ears, which may include degrees of hearing loss, full deafness, malformed ears, congenital eye defects, reduced or absent eyes, partial or full blindness, or varying degrees of both vision and hearing problems; but heightened problems can occur due to the genetic process in which two dapple genes cross, particularly in certain breeding lines. Dapple genes, which are dominant genes, are considered “dilution” genes, meaning whatever color the dog would have originally carried is lightened, or diluted, randomly; two dominant “dilution” genes can cancel each other out, or “cross”, removing all color and producing a white recessive gene, essentially a white mutation.\* [46] When this happens genetically within the eyes or ears, this white mutation can be lethal to their development, causing hearing or vision problems.

Other dachshund health problems include hereditary epilepsy,\* [47] granulomatous meningoencephalitis, dental issues, Cushing's syndrome, thyroid\* [47] and autoimmune problems,\* [38] various allergies\* [48] and atopies, and various eye conditions including cataracts, glaucoma, progressive retinal atrophy,\* [47] corneal ulcers, nonulcerative corneal disease, sudden acquired retinal degeneration, and cherry eye. Dachshunds are also 2.5 times more likely than other breeds of dogs to develop patent ductus arteriosus, a congenital heart defect. Dilute color dogs (Blue, Isabella, and Cream) are very susceptible to Color Dilution Alopecia, a skin disorder that can result in hair loss and extreme sensitivity to sun. Since the occurrence and severity of these health problems is largely hereditary, breeders are working to eliminate these.



*Short-haired dachshund begging*



*Old-style dachshund showing the longer legs*

## 56.5 History

Some writers and dachshund experts<sup>\*</sup>[49] have theorized that the early roots of the dachshund go back to ancient Egypt, where engravings were made featuring short-legged hunting dogs.<sup>\*</sup>[50] Recent discoveries by the American University in Cairo of mummified dachshund-like dogs from ancient Egyptian burial urns may lend credibility to this theory. In its modern incarnation, the dachshund is a creation of German breeders and includes elements of German, French, and English hounds and terriers. Dachshunds have been kept by royal courts all over Europe, including that of Queen Victoria, who was particularly enamored of the breed.<sup>\*</sup>[51] They were originally bred for hunting badgers by trailing scent.

The first verifiable references to the dachshund, originally named the "**Dachs Kriecher**" ("badger crawler") or "**Dachs Krieger**" ("badger warrior"), came from books written in the early 18th century.<sup>\*</sup>[52] Prior to that, there exist references to "badger dogs" and "hole dogs", but these likely refer to purposes rather than to specific breeds. The original German dachshunds were larger than the modern full-size variety, weighing between 30 and 40 lb (14 and 18 kg), and originally came in straight-legged and crook-legged varieties (the modern dachshund is descended from the latter). Though the breed is famous for its use in exterminating badgers and **badger-baiting**, dachshunds were also commonly used for **rabbit** and **fox** hunting, for locating wounded **deer**, and in packs were known to hunt game as large as **wild boar** and as fierce as the **wolverine**.

There are huge differences of opinion as to when dachshunds were specifically bred for their purpose of badger hunting, as the American Kennel Club states the dachshund was bred in the 15th century, while the Dachshund Club of America states that foresters bred the dogs in the 18th or 19th century.

Double-dapple dachshunds, which are prone to eye disease, blindness, or hearing problems, are generally believed to have been introduced to the United States between 1879 and 1885.

The flap-down ears and famous curved tail of the dachshund have deliberately been bred into the dog. In the case of the ears, this is to keep grass seeds, dirt, and other matter from entering the **ear canal**. The curved tail is dual-purposed: to be seen more easily in long grass and, in the case of burrowing dachshunds, to help haul the dog out if it becomes stuck in a burrow.<sup>\*</sup>[8] The smooth-haired dachshund, the oldest style, may be a cross between the German Shorthaired Pointer, a Pinscher, and a Bracke (a type of **bloodhound**), or to have been produced by crossing



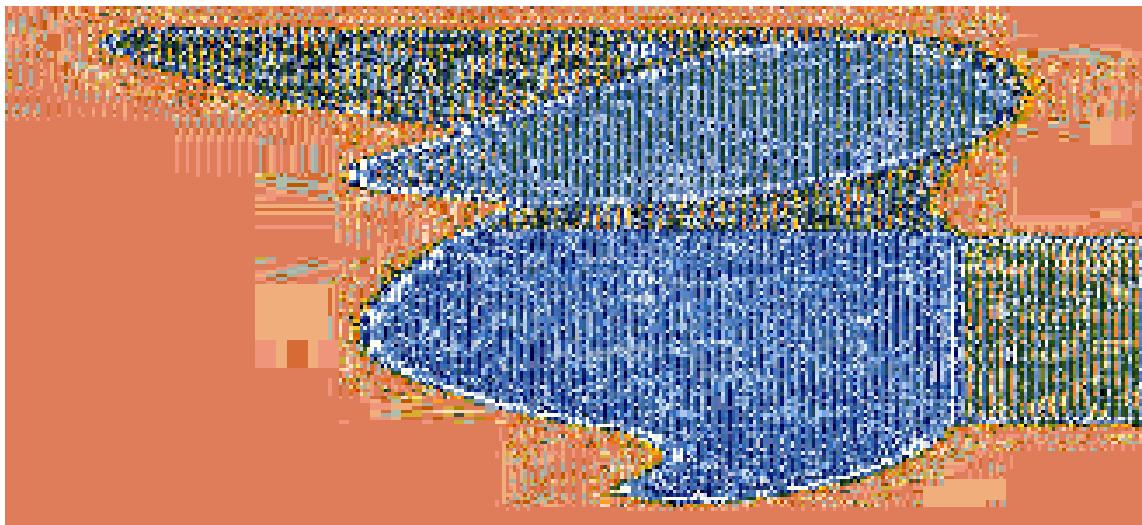
*Illustration of dachshund baying a European badger*

a short Bruno Jura Hound with a pinscher.\* [25] Others believe it was a cross from a miniature French pointer and a pinscher; others claim that it was developed from the St. Hubert Hound, also a bloodhound, in the 18th century,\* [53] and still others believe that they were descended from Basset Hounds, based upon their scent abilities and general appearance.\* [49]

The exact origins of the dachshund are therefore unknown. According to William Loeffler, from *The American Book of the Dog (1891)*, in the chapter on Dachshunds: “The origin of the Dachshund is in doubt, our best authorities disagreeing as to the beginning of the breed.”\*\* [49] What can be agreed on, however, is that the short-haired dachshund gave rise to both the long-haired and the wire-haired varieties.

There are two theories about how the standard longhair dachshund came about. One theory is that smooth Dachshunds would occasionally produce puppies which had slightly longer hair than their parents. By selectively breeding these animals, breeders eventually produced a dog which consistently produced longhair offspring, and the longhair dachshund was born. Another theory is that the standard longhair dachshund was developed by breeding smooth dachshunds with various land and water spaniels. The long-haired dachshund may be a cross among any of the small dog breeds in the spaniel group, including the German Stoberhund, and the smooth-haired dachshund.\* [25]

The wire-haired dachshund, the last to develop, was bred in the late 19th century. There is a possibility the wire-haired dachshund was a cross between the smooth dachshund and various hard-coated terriers and wire-haired pinschers, such as the Schnauzer, the Dandie Dinmont Terrier, the German Wirehaired Pointer, or perhaps the Scottish Terrier.\* [25]\* [54]



*Waldi, the mascot of the 1972 Summer Olympic Games*

## 56.6 Symbol of Germany

Dachshunds have traditionally been viewed as a symbol of Germany. Political cartoonists commonly used the image of the dachshund to ridicule Germany.\* [55] During World War I the dachshunds' popularity in the United States plummeted because of this association and there are even anecdotes such as a Dachshund being stoned to death on the high street of Berkhamsted, England at this time because of its association with the enemy. As a result they were often called "liberty hounds" by their owners similar to "liberty cabbage" becoming a term for sauerkraut mostly in North America.\* [56] The stigma of the association was revived to a lesser extent during World War II, though it was comparatively short-lived. Kaiser Wilhelm II and German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were known for keeping dachshunds.

Due to the association of the breed with Germany, as well as its popularity among dog keepers in Munich, the dachshund was chosen to be the first official mascot for the 1972 Summer Olympics in Munich, with the name Waldi.\* [57]

## 56.7 Sports

Some people train and enter their dachshund to compete in dachshund races, such as the Wiener Nationals. Several races across the United States routinely draw several thousand attendees, including races in Buda, Texas; Davis, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Los Alamitos, California; Findlay, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Kansas City, Kansas; Palo Alto, California; and Shakopee, Minnesota. There is also an annual dachshund run in Kennywood, located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, called the Wiener 100, and in Huntington, West Virginia called the Dachshund Dash.

Despite the popularity of these events, the Dachshund Club of America opposes "wiener racing", as many greyhound tracks use the events to draw large crowds to their facilities. The DCA is also worried about potential injuries to dogs, due to their predisposition to back injuries. Another favorite sport is earthdog trials, in which dachshunds enter tunnels with dead ends and obstacles attempting to locate an artificial bait or live but caged and protected rats.\* [58]

## 56.8 *Dackel* versus *Teckel*

In Germany, dachshunds are widely called *Dackel* (both singular and plural). Among hunters, they are mainly referred to as *Teckel*. There are kennels which specialize in breeding hunting dachshunds, the so-called *jagdliche Leistungszucht* ("hunting performance breed") or *Gebrauchshundezucht* ("working dog breed"), as opposed to breeding family dogs. Therefore it is sometimes believed that *Teckel* is either a name for the hunting breed or a mark for passing the test for a trained hunting dog (called "VGP", "Verband-Gebrauchsprüfung") in Germany. It is not.\* [59]



*A short haired dachshund in organized race*

## 56.9 Popularity



*Dachshunds are popular with urban and apartment dwellers*

Dachshunds are one of the most popular dogs in the United States, ranking 10th in the 2012 AKC registration statistics.\* [60] They are popular with urban and apartment dwellers, ranking among the top ten most popular breeds

in 76 of 190 major US cities surveyed by the AKC.\*[61] One will find varying degrees of organized local dachshund clubs in most major American cities, including New York, New Orleans, Portland, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

- In Art
- *Die Dackelfamilie mit Jäger und Magd* (The Dachshund family with Hunter and maid) by Adolf Eberle
- Jean-Baptiste Oudry - Dachshund with Gun and Dead Game, 1740
- How will it end? *Wie wird es enden?* c. 1900.
- German postcard with inscription “This beer belongs to my master!” c. 1900.

## 56.10 Notable dogs and owners

- Hundley is The Doorman's dachshund in *Curious George*.
- Itchy is a character in *All Dogs Go To Heaven*.
- Queen Victoria owned a dachshund whom she called Dash, recorded in her diary in 1833, and received another dachshund from her husband Prince Albert in 1845.\*[62]\*[63]
- John F. Kennedy bought a dachshund puppy while touring Europe in 1937 for his then girlfriend Olivia. The puppy, named Dunker, never left Germany after Kennedy started to get terrible allergies.\*[64]
- Grover Cleveland, the 22nd and 24th President, had a dachshund in the White House.\*[65]
- William Randolph Hearst was an avid lover of dachshunds. When his own dachshund Helena died, he eulogized her in his “In The News” column.\*[66]
- Fred, E.B. White's dachshund, appeared in many of his famous essays.\*[67]
- Lump, the pet of Pablo Picasso, who was thought to have inspired some of his artwork. (Pronounced: loomp; German for “Rascal”) *Picasso & Lump: A Dachshund's Odyssey* tells the story of Picasso and Lump.
- Jack Ruby, the killer of Lee Harvey Oswald, had a dachshund named Sheba, which he often referred to as his wife.\*[68] At the time he committed his infamous murder, he had four of them—although he once had as many as ten.\*[68]
- Andy Warhol had a pair of dachshunds, Archie and Amos, whom he depicted in his paintings and mentioned frequently in his diaries.\*[69]
- Stanley and Boogie, immortalized on canvas by owner David Hockney, and published in the book *David Hockney's Dog Days*.\*[70]
- Wadl and Hexl, Kaiser Wilhelm II's famous ferocious pair. Upon arriving at Archduke Franz Ferdinand's country seat, château Konopiště, on a semi-official visit, they promptly proceeded to do away with one of the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive's priceless golden pheasants, thereby almost causing an international incident.\*[71] Another one of his beloved dachshunds, Senta, is currently buried at Huis Doorn, Wilhelm's manor in the Netherlands.\*[72]
- Former Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld was asked, in 2003, whether he has duct tape, plastic sheeting, and a three-day supply of bottled water at home. He replied, “I would like to say I did. I don't believe we do. But I do have a miniature dachshund named Reggie who looks out for us.” \* [73]
- In Zelenogorsk, Russia, is a Dachshund monument near which passes a parade of Dachshunds on City Day, July 25.\*[74]
- Joe was the dachshund of General Claire Lee Chennault, commander of the Flying Tigers and then the China Air Task Force of the US Army Air Forces, and became the mascot of those organizations.\*[75]
- Maxie, a dachshund owned by actress Marie Prevost, tried to awaken his dead mistress, who was found with small bites on her legs. Maxie's barking eventually summoned neighbours to the scene. The incident inspired the 1977 Nick Lowe song “Marie Prevost”.\*[76]

- Liliane Kaufmann, wife of Edgar J. Kaufmann who commissioned the home Fallingwater from Frank Lloyd Wright in 1935, was a well known breeder and owner of long-haired dachshunds. At the Fallingwater bookstore, visitors are able to purchase a book entitled “Moxie” which is about one of the dachshunds who lived at Fallingwater.\*[77] Liliane raised long haired dachshunds and they travelled from Pittsburgh to Bear Run with her.
- Obie is a dachshund who became infamous for his obesity, weighing as much as 77 pounds (35 kilograms), more than twice a normal-weight standard dachshund.\*[78]\*[79] He reached his target weight of 28 lb (13 kg) in July 2013.\*[80]
- David Hockney produced a series of portraits of his two dachshunds.
- Lapák the dachshund is a key character in Leoš Janáček's opera *The Cunning Little Vixen*.\*[81]

## 56.11 See also

- Nintendogs: Dachshund and Friends

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## 56.13 Further reading

- Dachshund Breed Standard Russian Kennel Club 13.03.2001
- Dachshund Breed Standard Poland Kennel Club 09.05.2001

## 56.14 External links

- Dachshund at DMOZ

# Chapter 57

## Dalmatian (dog)

The **Dalmatian** is a large<sup>\*[3]</sup> breed of dog noted for its unique black or liver spotted coat and was mainly used as a carriage dog in its early days. Some claim its roots trace back to **Croatia** and its historical region of **Dalmatia**,<sup>\*[4]\*[5]</sup> while many researchers have traced the breed to ancient origin, and the exact origin remains unknown.<sup>\*[6]</sup> Today, this dog remains a well-loved family pet, and many dog enthusiasts enter their pets into kennel club competitions.

### 57.1 Characteristics



A liver-spotted Dalmatian female

### 57.1.1 Body

The Dalmatian is a large,<sup>\*[7]</sup> well-defined, muscular dog with excellent endurance and stamina. When full grown, according to the American Kennel Club breed standard, it stands from 19 to 23 inches (48 to 58 cm) tall, with males usually slightly larger than females.<sup>\*[8]</sup> The Kennel Club in the UK allows a height up to 24 inches (61 cm).<sup>\*[2]</sup> The body is as long from forechest to buttocks as it is tall at the withers, and the shoulders are laid back. The Dalmatian's feet are round with well-arched toes, and the nails are usually white or the same colour as the dog's spots. The thin ears taper towards the tip and are set fairly high and close to the head. Eye color varies between brown, amber, or blue, with some dogs having one blue eye and one brown eye, or other combinations.<sup>\*[9]</sup>

### 57.1.2 Coat



*Dalmatians shed considerably year-round.*

Dalmatian puppies are born with plain white coats and their first spots usually appear within four weeks after birth. After about a month, they have most of their spots, although they continue to develop throughout life at a much slower rate. Spots usually range in size from 30 to 60 mm, and are most commonly black or brown (liver) on a white background. Other, more rare colors, include blue (a blue-grayish color), brindle, mosaic, tricolored (with tan spotting on the eyebrows, cheeks, legs, and chest), and orange or lemon (dark to pale yellow). Patches of color appear anywhere on the body, mostly on the head or ears, and usually consist of a solid color.

The Dalmatian coat is usually short, fine, and dense, although smooth-coated Dalmatians occasionally produce long-coated offspring, which shed less often. They shed considerably year-round. The short, stiff hairs often weave into carpet, clothing, upholstery and nearly any other kind of fabric and can be difficult to remove. Weekly grooming with a hound mitt or curry can lessen the amount of hair Dalmatians shed, although nothing can completely prevent shedding. Due to the minimal amount of oil in their coats, Dalmatians lack a "dog" smell and stay fairly clean.<sup>\*[9]</sup>

### 57.1.3 Uses

The Dalmatian is often used as a rescue dog, guardian, athletic partner, most often an active family member, and can be used as a fire dog.<sup>\*[10]</sup>

### 57.1.4 Litter size

Dalmatians usually have litters of 9 to 13 pups,<sup>\*[11]</sup> but they have been known to have larger litters on occasion, such as a massive eighteen puppy brood born in January 2009 (all were healthy).<sup>\*[12]</sup>

- Puppies don't have spots in the beginning
- Newborn Dalmatian puppies
- Dalmatian puppies, three weeks
- Puppies, four-five weeks
- A three-month-old Dalmatian

## 57.2 Health



*Dalmatians are a relatively healthy and easy to keep breed.*

Dalmatians are a relatively healthy and easy to keep breed. Like other breeds, Dalmatians display a propensity towards certain health problems specific to their breed, such as deafness, allergies and urinary stones. Reputable breeders have their puppies BAER (Brainstem Auditory Evoked Response) tested to ensure the status of the hearing on their pups. Hip dysplasia (which affects only 4.6% of purebred Dalmatians<sup>\*[13]</sup>) is not a major issue in this breed. The Dalmatian Club of America lists the average lifespan of a Dalmatian at between 11 and 13 years, although some can live as long as 15 to 16 years.<sup>\*[14]</sup> Breed health surveys in the US and UK shows an average lifespan of 9.9 and 11.55 years, respectively.<sup>\*[15]\*[16]</sup> In their late teens, both males and females may suffer bone spurs and arthritic conditions. Autoimmune thyroiditis may be a relatively common condition for the breed, affecting 11.6% of dogs.<sup>\*[17]</sup>



*Blue-eyed Dalmatian*

### 57.2.1 Deafness

A genetic predisposition for deafness is a serious health problem for Dalmatians; only about 70% have normal hearing.\* [18] Deafness was not recognized by early breeders, so the breed was thought to be unintelligent. Even after recognizing the problem as a genetic fault, breeders did not understand the dogs' nature, and deafness in Dalmatians continues to be a frequent problem.

Researchers now know deafness in albino and piebald animals is caused by the absence of mature melanocytes in the inner ear.\* [19] This may affect one or both ears. The condition is also common in other canine breeds that share a genetic propensity for light pigmentation. This includes, but is not limited to Bull Terriers, Dogo Argentinos, Poodles, Boxers, Border Collies and Great Danes.

Typically, only dogs with bilateral hearing are bred, although those with unilateral hearing, and even dogs with bilateral deafness, make fine pets with appropriate training.\* [9] The Dalmatian Club of America's position on deaf pups is that they should always be euthanized and never be sold or placed to pet homes.\* [20] Dalmatians with large patches of colour present at birth may have a lower rate of deafness. Selecting for this trait may reduce the frequency of deafness in the breed.\* [21] However, patches are a disqualifying factor in Dalmatian breed standards in an effort to preserve the spotted coat (the continual breeding of patched dogs would result in heavily patched Dalmatians with few spots).

Blue-eyed Dalmatians are thought to have a greater incidence of deafness than brown-eyed Dalmatians, although a mechanism of association between the two characteristics has yet to be conclusively established.\* [22] Some kennel clubs discourage the use of blue-eyed dogs in breeding programs.\* [23]

### 57.2.2 Hyperuricemia

Dalmatians, like humans, can suffer from hyperuricemia.\* [24] Dalmatians' livers have trouble breaking down uric acid, which can build up in the blood serum (hyperuricemia) causing gout. Uric acid can also be excreted in high concentration into the urine, causing kidney stones and bladder stones. These conditions are most likely to occur in middle-aged males. Males over 10 are prone to kidney stones and should have their calcium intake reduced or be given preventive medication.\* [25] To reduce the risk of gout and stones, owners should carefully limit the intake of purines by avoiding giving their dogs food containing organ meats, animal byproducts, or other high-purine



Dalmatian portrait

ingredients. Hyperuricemia in Dalmatians responds to treatment with **orgotein**, the veterinary formulation of the antioxidant enzyme **superoxide dismutase**.<sup>\*</sup> [26]

### Dalmatian-Pointer Backcross Project

Hyperuricemia in Dalmatians (as in all breeds) is inherited, but unlike other breeds, the “normal” gene for uricase is not present in the breed’s gene pool. Therefore, there is no possibility of eliminating hyperuricemia among purebred Dalmatians. The only possible solution to this problem must then be crossing Dalmatians with other breeds to reintroduce the “normal” uricase gene. This led to the foundation of the Dalmatian-Pointer Backcross Project, which aims to reintroduce the normal uricase gene into the Dalmatian breed. The backcross used a single English Pointer; subsequent breedings have all been to purebred Dalmatians. This project was started in 1973 by Dr. Robert Schaible. The first cross (F1) hybrids did not resemble Dalmatians very closely. The F1s were then crossed back to purebreds. This breeding produced puppies of closer resemblance to the pure Dalmatian. By the fifth generation in 1981, they resembled purebreds so much, Dr. Schaible convinced the AKC to allow two of the hybrids to be registered as purebreds. Then AKC President William F. Stifel stated, “If there is a logical, scientific way to correct genetic health problems associated with certain breed traits and still preserve the integrity of the breed standard, it is incumbent upon the American Kennel Club to lead the way.”<sup>\*</sup> [27] The Dalmatian Club of America’s (DCA) board of directors supported this decision, however it quickly became highly controversial among the club members. A vote by DCA members opposed the registration of the hybrids, causing the AKC to ban registration to any of the dog’s offspring.<sup>\*</sup> [28]<sup>\*</sup> [29]

At the annual general meeting of the DCA in May 2006, the backcross issue was discussed again by club members. In June of the same year, DCA members were presented with an opportunity to vote on whether to reopen discussion of the Dalmatian Backcross Project. The results of this ballot were nearly 2:1 in favor of re-examining support of the project by the DCA. This has begun with publication of articles presenting more information both in support of and questioning the need for this project. In July 2011, the AKC agreed to allow registration of backcrossed Dalmatians.<sup>\*</sup> [30]

In 2010, the UK Kennel Club registered a backcrossed Dalmatian called Ch. Fiacre’s First and Foremost. Several

restrictions were imposed on the dog. Although the dog is at least 13 generations removed from the original Pointer cross, its F1 to F3 progeny will be marked on registration certificates with asterisks (which “indicate impure or unverified breeding” \* [31]) no progeny will be eligible to be exported as pedigrees for the next five years, and all have to be health tested.\* [32] UK Dalmatian breed clubs have objected to the decision by the Kennel Club.\* [33]

### The Dalmatian Heritage Project

The Dalmatian Heritage Project began in 2005. The goal of the project is to preserve and improve the Dalmatian breed by breeding parent dogs with the following traits:

- Normal urinary metabolism
- Bilateral hearing
- Friendly and confident

All puppies in the Heritage Project are descendants of Dr. Robert Schaible's parent line. Today, “Dr. Schaible’s line produces the only Dalmatians in the world today that are free of a metabolic defect that can lead to urinary tract problems.” \* [34]

## 57.3 History

The FCI recognized Croatia as its country of origin, citing several historical sources.\* [35]\* [36]

The first illustrations of the dog have been found in Croatia: an altar painting in Veli Lošinj dating to 1600–1630, and a fresco in Zaostrog.\* [37] The first documented descriptions of the Dalmatian (Croatian: *Dalmatinski pas*, *Dalmatiner*) trace back to the early 18th century and the archives of the Archdiocese of Đakovo, where the dog was mentioned and described as *Canis Dalmaticus* in the church chronicles from 1719 by Bishop Petar Bakić and then again by church chronicles of Andreas Keczkeméty in 1739.\* [37] In 1771, Thomas Pennant described the breed in his book *Synopsis of Quadrupeds*, writing that the origin of the breed is from Dalmatia, he referred to it as *Dalmatian*.\* [37] The book by Thomas Bewick *A General History of Quadrupeds* published in 1790 refers to the breed as *Dalmatian or Coach Dog*.\* [37]

The breed had been developed and cultivated chiefly in England.\* [37] The first unofficial standard for the breed was introduced by an Englishman Vero Shaw in 1882.\* [37] In 1890 with the formation of the first Dalmatian Club in England the standard became official.\* [37] When the dog with the distinctive markings was first shown in England in 1862, it was said to have been used as a guard dog and companion to the nomads of Dalmatia. The breed's unique coat became popular and widely distributed over the continent of Europe beginning in 1920. Its unusual markings were often mentioned by the old writers on cynology.\* [38]

### 57.3.1 Duties

The roles of this ancient breed are as varied as their reputed ancestors. They were used as dogs of war, guarding the borders of Dalmatia. To this day, the breed retains a high guarding instinct; although friendly and loyal to those the dog knows and trusts, it is often aloof with strangers and unknown dogs. Dalmatians have a strong hunting instinct and are an excellent exterminator of rats and vermin. In sporting, they have been used as bird dogs, trail hounds, retrievers, or in packs for boar or stag hunting. Their dramatic markings and intelligence have made them successful circus dogs throughout the years. Dalmatians are perhaps best known for their role as fire-fighting apparatus escorts and firehouse mascots. Since Dalmatians and horses are very compatible, the dogs were easily trained to run in front of the carriages to help clear a path and quickly guide the horses and firefighters to the fires.\* [39] Dalmatians are often considered to make good watchdogs, and they may have been useful to fire brigades as guard dogs to protect a firehouse and its equipment. Fire engines used to be drawn by fast and powerful horses, a tempting target for thieves, so Dalmatians were kept in the firehouse as deterrence to theft.\* [39]

## 57.4 In popular culture

### 57.4.1 “Firehouse dog”

Particularly in the United States, the use of Dalmatians as carriage dogs was transferred to horse-drawn fire engines. Today, the Dalmatian serves as a firehouse mascot and is sometimes used to educate the public in fire safety, but in the days of horse-drawn fire carts, they provided a valuable service, having a natural affinity to horses. They would run alongside the horses, or beneath the cart axles.\* [39] The horses have long since gone, but the Dalmatians, by tradition, have stayed. As a result, in the United States, Dalmatians are commonly known as **firehouse** dogs. Dalmatians are still chosen by many firefighters as pets, in honor of their past.\* [40] The Dalmatian is also the mascot of the **Pi Kappa Alpha International Fraternity**. In the past, Pi Kappa Alpha has been known as the firefighters fraternity, and this is why they both share the dalmatian as a mascot.

### 57.4.2 “Anheuser-Busch dog”

The Dalmatian is also associated, particularly in the United States, with **Budweiser** beer and the **Busch Gardens** theme parks, since the **Anheuser-Busch** company's iconic beer wagon, drawn by a team of **Clydesdale** horses, is always accompanied by a Dalmatian carriage dog. The company maintains several teams at various locations, which tour extensively. Dalmatians were historically used by brewers to guard the wagon while the driver was making deliveries.\* [41]

### 57.4.3 *101 Dalmatians*

The Dalmatian breed experienced a massive surge in popularity as a result of the 1956 novel *The Hundred and One Dalmatians* written by British author **Dodie Smith**, and later due to the two **Walt Disney** films based on the book. The Disney animated classic\* [42] released in 1961, later spawned a 1996 live-action remake, *101 Dalmatians*. In the years following the release of the sequel *102 Dalmatians*, the breed suffered greatly at the hands of irresponsible breeders and inexperienced owners. Many well-meaning enthusiasts purchased Dalmatians—often for their children—without educating themselves on the breed and the responsibilities that come with owning such a high-energy dog breed.\* [43] Dalmatians were abandoned in large numbers by their original owners and left with animal shelters. As a result, Dalmatian rescue organizations sprang up to care for the unwanted dogs and find them new homes. AKC registrations of Dalmatians decreased 90% during the 2000–2010 period.\* [44]

## 57.5 See also

- Companion dog

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## 57.7 External links

- Dalmatian (dog) at DMOZ
- British Carriage Dog Society
- Deafness in Dogs: LSU & Dr. Strain
- "Congenital Sensorineural Deafness in Dalmatian Dogs Associated with Quantitative Trait Loci," by Susanne Kluth and Ottmar Distl (PLOS - December 04, 2013)
- Dalmatian-Pointer Backcross information translated to multiple languages





*Francesco di Cosimo II de' Medici (1614-1634) with a dalmatian, by Justus Sustermans*



The Dalmatian Dog. (Yousatt.)

A Dalmatian, published in 1859



*Dalmatian in a parade*



Dalmatian breed became popular thanks to the novel *The Hundred and One Dalmatians* and the Budweiser beer advertisement

# Chapter 58

## Dandie Dinmont Terrier

“Dandie Dinmont” redirects here. For the fictional character, see [Guy Mannering](#).

A **Dandie Dinmont Terrier** is a small Scottish breed of dog in the terrier family. The breed has a very long body, short legs, and a distinctive “top-knot” of hair on the head. A character in Sir Walter Scott's novel [Guy Mannering](#) has lent the name to the breed, with “Dandie Dinmont” thought to be based on James Davidson, who is credited as being the “father” of the modern breed. Davidson's dogs descended from earlier terrier owning families, including the Allans of Holystone, Northumberland.

There are three breed clubs in the UK supporting the breed, although it is registered as a [Vulnerable Native Breed](#) by the Kennel Club due to its low number of puppy registrations on a yearly basis. The breed is friendly, but tough and is suitable for interaction with older children. There are no breed specific health concerns, but they can be affected by spinal issues due to their elongated body and the breed is affected by [canine cancer](#) at a higher than average rate.

### 58.1 History

The breed originates from the dogs being used in the border country of Scotland and England. During the 1600s, they were used for hunting badgers and otters.<sup>\*[1]\*[2]</sup> Whilst their ultimate origin remains unknown, dogs owned by the Allans of Holystone, Northumberland in the early 1700s are thought to have been involved in their early origins.<sup>\*[1]</sup> These dogs may have been a type of Border Terrier,<sup>\*[3]</sup> although other theories exist including the idea that they are a cross between Scottish Terriers and Skye Terriers.<sup>\*[4]</sup> The head of this family was Willie “Piper” Allen, who was born in nearby Bellingham.<sup>\*[1]</sup> He was a fly-fisher and enjoyed his sports, and in particular kept dogs for the hunting of otters.<sup>\*[5]</sup> Lord Ravensworth once hired Allen to remove the otters from the pond in Eslington Park. Lord Ravensworth attempted to purchase one of Allen's favoured dogs after he successfully removed the otters, which Allen refused.<sup>\*[5]</sup> Willie Piper died on 18 February 1779, and his dogs passed into the care of his son, James.<sup>\*[6]</sup> James' son eventually inherited the dogs, and sold a dog named “Old Pepper” to Mr. Francis Sommer who came from Town Yetholm on the Scottish side of the border. Old Pepper was descended from one of Willie Allen's favorite dogs who had worked Lord Ravensworth's manor.<sup>\*[6]</sup>

The breed remained relatively unknown outside of the borders until 1814 when Sir Walter Scott's novel [Guy Mannering](#) was published. Sir Walter had spent time in the area whilst the Sheriff of Selkirkshire and had learned of the prowess of these types of specialist terriers for working both fox and otter. When he wrote [Guy Mannering](#), he included a character by the name of “Dandie Dinmont” who owned a number of terriers named “Pepper” and “Mustard” after the colours of their coats. The Dinmont character was based on the real life farmer and terrier owner, Mr. James Davidson,<sup>\*[7]</sup> who too used the generic terms of Pepper and Mustard for his dogs depending on their coats.<sup>\*[8]</sup> Davidson's dogs came from a variety of sources including the dogs of the Allan, Anderson and Faas families.<sup>\*[9]\*[10]</sup> Davidson documented his breeding, and has been accepted as the father of the modern breed.<sup>\*[11]</sup>

Some interbreeding with other breeds took place in the mid-1800s, which may have introduced Dachshund blood into the breed,<sup>\*[12]\*[13]</sup> although certain breeders maintained pure-bred lines.<sup>\*[12]</sup> The Dachshund theory was first introduced by John Henry Walsh under the pseudonym of “Stonehenge” in the 1880s,<sup>\*[14]</sup> and was denied by many breeders of that era.<sup>\*[15]</sup> By the mid-1800s, the breed was known as the Dandie Dinmont Terrier, and became sought after for hunting after Scott's writings were published.<sup>\*[8]</sup> They remain the only dog breed to have been named after



A drawing of two Dandie Dinmont Terriers from 1859.

a fictional character.\*[16] Around this time the breed had some involvement in the development of the Bedlington Terrier.\*[17]

The Kennel Club formed in 1873 and, at the Fleece Hotel at Selkirk, Scottish Borders on November 17, 1875, the Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club (DDTC) was formed,\*[18] becoming the third oldest breed club for dogs in the world.\*[19] Lord Melgund was the society's first president, while Mr. E Bradshaw Smith was the first vice president. Noted breeders Hugh Dalziel and William Stachen were also involved in the formation of the club.\*[20] The breed standard was created by Mr. William Wardlaw Reid, another founding member of the club, with it agreed a year later at another meeting of the club.\*[18] A club show was held for the first time in Carlisle in 1877. Shows after this were held in conjunction with other clubs on a yearly basis until 1928 when it moved to the Market Hall in Carlisle, where with the exception of during the Second World War, the shows continued to be held until 1982. Shows continued to be held in the general area until 2001 when they moved south to Cheshire and Lancashire.\*[18]

The DDTC is not the only breed club in the UK. For a while several breed clubs were created in Scotland, but none lasted particularly long except for the Scottish Dandie Dinmont Terrier Society which merged into the DDTC in 1929.\*[18] Today, in addition to the DDTC, there are also the Southern Dandie Dinmont Terrier Society, and for Scotland, the Caledonian Dandie Dinmont Club.\*[18]

The breed was first registered with the American Kennel Club (AKC) in 1888. The Dandie Dinmont Terrier was recognized by the United Kennel Club (UKC) in 1918. During the Second World War many kennels were dispersed and the dogs destroyed, due to both the lack of food caused by rationing and that of manpower. Following the war several kennels led the way to re-establishing the breed including the Bellmead Kennels, located first in Surrey before later moving to Old Windsor.\*[19] Dandies continued to be bred up at Bellmead up until the early 1990s, when it passed into the hands of Battersea Dogs and Cats Home.\*[19]

In 2006, the Kennel Club recognised the Dandie Dinmont Terrier as one of the rarest dog breeds native to the



*Dandie Dinmont Terrier circa 1915*



*A Dandie Dinmont Terrier and the more numerous West Highland White Terrier*

British Isles, putting it on a new list of Vulnerable Native Breeds. The breeds chosen for this list were those who originated in the UK and Ireland, but had less than 300 puppy registrations per year. One particularly low period was between July and September 2003, when only 21 puppies were registered, of which 18 were male. Overall that year, only 90 puppies were registered in the UK, compared to 9,823 for the West Highland White Terrier. Additionally numbers had dropped to low levels in America as well, with the AKC registering only 75 puppies in the same time period.\*[21] Following work since 2006, the Dandie Dinmont registration numbers have improved slightly, with 151 puppies registered with the Kennel Club in 2010, the highest number for any year in the last ten years. Of other breeds of native terrier, only the Skye, Sealyham, Manchester and Glen of Imaal Terriers have lower registration figures.\*[22]

## 58.2 Description



A pepper coloured Dandie (left), and a Mustard Dandie (right)

The breed has short legs, with an elongated body. Unusually among Scottish terrier breeds, it has pendulous ears.\*[23] The neck is muscular, having developed from the breed's use against larger game.\*[24] The typical height at the withers is 8–11 inches (20–28 cm), and they can weigh anywhere between 18–24 pounds (8.2–10.9 kg).\*[23] While the Dandie generally is a hardy breed, it may have issue climbing stairs.\*[23] They have a silky coat which forms a “topknot” on top of the dog's head.\*[24] The Dandie Dinmont Terrier has a similar body shape to the Skye Terrier, but the Skye's coat is thicker and longer.\*[24]

The coat comes in two colour ranges, either “pepper” or “mustard”. Pepper ranges from a dark blueish black through to a very light silvery gray, while the mustard can vary from reddish browns to a fawn where the head appears to be almost white. Typically, the legs and feet are of a darker colour with the lighter colour on the body slowly blending into that on the legs.\*[25] The depth of the coat can reach up to 2 inches (5.1 cm). The colour of the coat is usually set by the time the dog reaches eight months of age, but the Dandie Dinmont Terrier will continue to mature physically until around two years old.\*[23]

## 58.3 Temperament

The breed is tough but usually friendly, and are suitable for older children.\* [26] It makes both a good companion and a guard dog, but are among the most docile of the terrier breeds and are usually quite undemanding of their owners.\* [27] However they are known for their ability to dig large holes in a short space of time.\* [16] They can be trained to be good with cats, but should not be trusted around smaller animals such as hamsters or rats.\* [26] They are described as being “very game”, in that they are prone to challenging other animals including foxes, and in some cases other dogs.\* [16]

## 58.4 Health

Due to the breed's elongated body, there can be back issues within the breed specifically with intervertebral discs in the dog's backs. These discs can sometimes “slip” resulting in spinal disc herniation. Any symptoms relating to this can depend entirely on what part of the dog's back is affected, and can range to paralysis with loss of bladder and bowel control in the worst cases.\* [24]

Following work by the breed clubs to ensure that any reoccurring health issues are dealt with, there are no especially common conditions affecting the Dandie Dinmont Terrier. However, minor issues affecting the breed can include hypothyroidism, primary closed angle glaucoma and Cushing's syndrome. In order to combat glaucoma in the breed, the breed clubs recommend that Dandies should have a procedure called a gonioscopy conducted on them at regular intervals throughout their lives.\* [28] The Dandie is also at slightly higher risk of canine cancer than average.\* [29] The average life expectancy of a Dandie Dinmont Terrier is 11–13 years.\* [24]

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## 58.6 External links

- Dandie Dinmont Terrier at DMOZ

## Chapter 59

# Danish Swedish Farmdog



**Dansk/svensk gårdshund (Danish–Swedish Farmdog)** is a breed of dog that has its origin in Denmark and southern Sweden, but now has become popular all over Scandinavia. DSF is an old native breed which historically lived on farms in the eastern part of Denmark and southernmost part of Sweden (i.e. on both sides of **The Sound**, the narrow strait that separates the Danish island of **Zealand** from the southern tip of the Scandinavian peninsula), serving as a farmdog, guarding their people, farmed animals and the farm itself from strangers and intruders, catching rats and as a hunting dog. There are some indications that the breed originates from the **Pinscher** breeds and the British white hunting **terriers**. DSF has a soft and gentle temperament, but still has the strength to guard its family.

### 59.1 Name

The Danish–Swedish Farmdog became a recognized breed in Denmark and Sweden in 1987. At that time, the two countries got together and agreed on the name of the breed. The DSF was used as a working dog on farms for many



hundreds of years. As it has always been a breed that has worked on farms, the name was only a natural extension of the breed's job (before becoming a recognized breed it was known under the local name "rottehund", "rat dog").

## 59.2 Appearance

The FCI standard says that a DSF should be 30–39 cm of height with a compact body. The relation between withers height and body length should be 9 to 10. The head is rather small and triangular with a well emphasized stop. The coat is hard, short and smooth in texture, with white as a dominating color, with one or several patches of different color combination. The tail could be long, half bobtail or bobtail.

### 59.3 Temperament

The Danish–Swedish Farmdog is a very friendly, easygoing breed. Not only does it work on the farms herding livestock and alerting to intruders, but it is also a companion to adults, and is known to befriend and play with the children of the household.

The Danish–Swedish Farmdog is unlike a terrier, even though it is often mistaken as one. Unlike the high-strung nature of the terrier, the nature of the DSF allows it to do its job, as well as be calm and loving during times without work. This makes it an ideal house companion.

The DSF is a fairly high energy dog, though, and loves having a job. The breed is new to the USA, and can only now start to be seen in sports such as [flyball](#) and [dog agility](#). The DSF is also known for its excellent [mousing](#) skills and can perform sports such as [going to ground](#) and [earthdog](#). They are also very speedy and quick, and love all types of [lure coursing](#).

In 2010, the breed club, Danish–Swedish Farmdogs USA, made application to AKC-FSS for recognition of the breed. In January 2011, the American Kennel Club (AKC) added the breed to its Foundation Stock Service. The Danish–Swedish Farmdog is now eligible to compete in various AKC companion events such as obedience, agility, rally and more. In November 2011, the AKC announced that as of July 2012, FSS breeds would be eligible for Open Conformation shows.

### 59.4 External links

- [Danish–Swedish Farmdogs USA](#)
- [Danish/Swedish Farmdog Club of America, Inc.](#)
- [Breed Standard](#)
- [The official Swedish Farmdog Club](#)
-

# Chapter 60

## Deutsche Bracke

The **Deutsche Bracke** (FCI No. 299) is a breed of dog originating in Westphalia, a region of Germany. The Deutsche Bracke is of the scenthound type, used for hunting both large and small game. The breed is normally referred to as the *Deutsche Bracke* in English, rather than by the translation of the name, *German Hound*.

### 60.1 Appearance

The Deutsche Bracke is a small hound, 40 – 53 cm (16 - 21 ins) at the withers, with long drop ears and a long narrow tail. It is distinguished by a long, somewhat narrow head, and a rectangular body, described as “elegant” .\*[1]

The coat has hard, almost bristly, short fur, usually tricolor (red to yellow with a black mantle), with white markings called Bracken marks - a white muzzle, chest, legs, collar, and tip of the tail, and a blaze on the head.\*[2]

### 60.2 History

The Bracke are an ancient type of hound. Their distinctive narrow heads and long ears set them apart from other types of hounds, and may show influence of the Greyhound or the ancient Celtic hounds. The St. Hubert's Hound (Bloodhound) may have contributed to the Bracke's voice, the distinctive call made by the dogs while chasing game. Over a very long period of time Bracke developed into a variety of regional forms.\*[3]

In 1896 the Deutschen Bracken Club, encompassing all of the local types of Bracke in northwest Germany, was formed in Olpe. The breeds were merged in 1900 as one breed and were officially designated Deutsche Bracke.\*[2] This breed was formerly called by a variety of old regional names such as “Olpe Bracke”, “Sauerländer Bracke” and “Westphalian Bracke”, and other local types now blended into one breed. The only breeds of Bracke in the area today are the Deutsche Bracke and the Westphalian Dachsbracke.\*[1] The Westphalian Dachsbracke is a short legged dog, possibly a cross of a Bracke with the Dachshund, the Westphalian Dachsbracke.\*[3]

Hunting with the Bracke in early times was done in mounted hunts, with hunters on horses following the hounds, as done by the ancient Celts chasing deer, and modern day fox hunters after fox. Another sport was developed in the 16th century, that did not require the expense of horses and big kennels, and made use of firearms, called *Brackade*. Hounds hunting this way tenaciously follow the game while voicing cries that communicate to the hunter as to where the dog is and what type of game the dog is following. Today, the Deutsche Bracke is usually used to hunt deer, but also rabbits and fox. Often it is hunted singly as a leash hound, in order to hunt on smaller areas.\*[4] The space needed to hunt a pack of hounds is described by the breed club as a minimum area of 1,000 ha (2471 acres).\*[5] Related to the hunting with Bracke is the use of horns to communicate with the dogs, a custom that is continued today.

The Deutsche Bracke was recognized by the *Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen* (German Kennel Club) through the Deutschen Bracken Club was formed in 1886 and continues today, and oversees breeding and hunt testing, as well as preserving traditions of Bracke hunting.\*[6] The Deutsche Bracke was the first Bracke to be registered as a distinct breed, in 1900. and by the *Fédération Cynologique Internationale* as breed number 299 in Group 6 (Scenthounds), Section 1.3 (Small hounds).\*[7] Of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world, only the *United Kennel Club* in the US recognises the Deutsche Bracke, in its Scenthound Group. The Deutsche Bracke also may be recognised by any of the many minor registries, rare breed groups, hunting clubs, and internet registry businesses under its



A hunting horn, used to communicate with hounds

original name, discarded antique names, translations of the name, or variations on the name. The Deutsche Bracke is strictly a hunting dog, and seldom seen outside its native country.\*[1] Outside the home country, purchasers of dogs represented as Deutsche Bracke should research the dog's background, especially if it is registered with one of the minor clubs that require little to no documentation before accepting a dog or litter for registration.

### 60.3 Names

Historically, the term Bracke was used in German to mean the scenthounds. *Brack* is an old Low German word for a coastal marsh periodically inundated by storm surges with salt water—the English word *brackish*.\*[8] In Europe, scenthounds are usually separated into running hounds (free running packs, which either drive the game back to the hunter, or the hunter follows as they run, or the hunter waits until the dogs' cries communicate that game has been found and held, and then goes to that spot) or leash hounds (which follow the game or track wounded or dead game while being held on a leash by the hunter.) The Bracke are usually used as running hounds, in packs, to hunt rabbits or foxes in a type of hunt called *Brackade*.

## 60.4 Health and character

No specific diseases or claims of extraordinary health have been documented for this breed. According to the original German breed club, although it is a hunting dog it is affectionate and benefits from living with the family rather than in a kennel. It is a very persistent tracking dog with a good sense of direction.\*[5]

## 60.5 Related breeds

The Deutsche Bracke is related to the **Westfälische Dachsbracke** (Westphalian Dachsbracke, FCI No. 254) and the **Drever**, also called the *Swedish Dachsbracke*. The Finnenbracke (No. 51) is from Finland. The **Alpenländische Dachsbracke** (Alpine Dachsbracke, FCI No. 254) is from Tyrol, in Austria, as is the **Tiroler Bracke** or **Tyrol Hound** (FCI No. 68).

## 60.6 See also

- Hunting dog
- Hound
- Scent hound

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- [5] The Deutsche Bracke
- [6] Verband für das Deutsche Hundewesen (in German)
- [7] Fédération Cynologique Internationale Group 6
- [8] Schwarze Brack (in German)

# Chapter 61

## Doberman Pinscher

“Doberman” redirects here. For other uses, see [Doberman \(disambiguation\)](#).

The **Doberman Pinscher** (alternatively spelled **Dobermann** in many countries) or simply **Doberman**, is a medium-large breed of domestic dog originally developed around 1890 by [Karl Friedrich Louis Dobermann](#), a tax collector from Germany.\*[\[2\]](#)

### 61.1 Overview

The Doberman is descended from many different breeds, including the [Great Dane](#), the [Greyhound](#), the [German Shorthaired Pointer](#), the [Rottweiler](#), and others (see History below). Except in the albino color, in which it is extremely difficult to see, each purebred Doberman has markings on the chest, paws/legs, muzzle, above the eyes, and underneath the tail. They are powerful in the hindquarters and can sometimes be top-heavy because of their deep chest (see Appearance below). Nevertheless, the Doberman is traditionally a very athletic breed and many excel in agility and obedience trials. The muzzle is long, and so affords the leverage for an extremely strong bite. The Doberman stands on its toes (not the pads) and is not usually heavy-footed. Ideally, they have an even and graceful gait. Traditionally, the ears are cropped and posted, and the tail is docked. However, in some countries it is illegal to do so.

Doberman Pinschers are well known as an intelligent, alert, and tenaciously loyal companion and [guard dog](#). Personality varies a great deal between each Doberman, but if taken care of and trained properly they tend to be loving and devoted companions. The Doberman is driven, strong, and sometimes stubborn. Owning one requires commitment and care, but if trained well, they can be wonderful family dogs. Unlike some breeds (such as the [German Shepherd](#)), the Doberman is not always automatically eager to please, but with consistency they can be easy to train and will learn very quickly. As with all dogs, if properly trained, they can be excellent with children. They adapt quickly, though they pay attention to consistency and value attention.

### 61.2 Characteristics

#### 61.2.1 Appearance

Kennel club standards describe Doberman Pinschers as dogs of medium-large size with a square build and short coat. They are compactly built and athletic with endurance and swiftness. The Doberman Pinscher should have a proud, watchful, determined, and obedient temperament.\*[\[3\]](#) The dog was originally intended as a guard dog,\*[\[3\]](#)\*[\[4\]](#) so males should have a masculine, muscular, noble appearance.\*[\[3\]](#)\*[\[4\]](#) Females are thinner, but should not be spindly.\*[\[3\]](#)

##### Size and proportions

The Doberman is a dog of medium large size. Although the breed standards vary among kennel and breed clubs, according to the FCI standard the dog typically stands between 68 to 72 centimetres (27 to 28 in),\*[\[1\]](#) and [The Kennel](#)

**Club** in the UK quote 69 centimetres (27 in) as being ideal;\*[5] the female is typically somewhere between 63 to 68 centimetres (25 to 27 in),\*[1] 65 centimetres (26 in) being ideal.\*[5] The Doberman has a square frame: its length should equal its height to the withers, and the length of its head, neck and legs should be in proportion to its body.\*[3] European lines, particularly those from the former Yugoslavia and former Soviet Union, tend to be larger than those in North America.

There are no standards for the weight of the Doberman Pinscher except as given in the standard used by the FCI. The ideal dog must have sufficient size for an optimal combination of strength, endurance and agility.\*[5] The male generally weighs between 40–45 kilograms (88–99 lb)\*[1] and the female between 32–35 kilograms (71–77 lb).\*[1]

### Color

Two different color genes exist in the Doberman, one for *black* (B) and one for *color dilution* (D). There are nine possible combinations of these alleles (BBDD, BBdd, BbDD, BbDd, BBdd, Bbdd, bbDD, bbDd, bbdd), which result in four different color phenotypes: black, red, blue, and fawn (Isabella).\*[6] The traditional and most common color occurs when both the color and dilution genes have at least one dominant allele (i.e., BBDD, BBdd, BbDD or BbDd), and is commonly referred to as *black* or *black and rust* (also called black and tan). The *red*, *red rust* or *brown* coloration occurs when the black gene has two recessive alleles but the dilution gene has at least one dominant allele (i.e., bbDD, bbDd). “*Blue*” and “*fawn*” are controlled by the color dilution gene. The blue Doberman has the color gene with at least one dominant allele and the dilution gene with both recessive alleles (i.e., BBdd or Bbdd). The fawn (Isabella) coloration is the least common, occurring only when both the color and dilution genes have two recessive alleles (i.e., bbdd). Thus, the blue color is a diluted black, and the fawn color is a diluted red.

Expression of the color dilution gene is a disorder called Color Dilution Alopecia. Although not life threatening, these dogs can develop skin problems.\*[7]

In 1976, a “white” Doberman Pinscher was whelped,\*[8] and was subsequently bred to her son, who was also bred to his litter sisters. This tight inbreeding continued for some time to allow the breeders to “fix” the mutation. White Dobermanns are a cream color with pure white markings and icy blue eyes. Although this is consistent with albinism, the proper characterization of the mutation is currently unknown. The animals are commonly known as tyrosinase-positive albinooids, lacking melanin in oculocutaneous structures.\*[9] This condition is caused by a partial deletion in gene SLC45A2.\*[10]

### Tails

The Doberman Pinscher's natural tail is fairly long, but individual dogs often have a short tail as a result of *docking*, a procedure in which the majority of the tail is surgically removed shortly after birth.

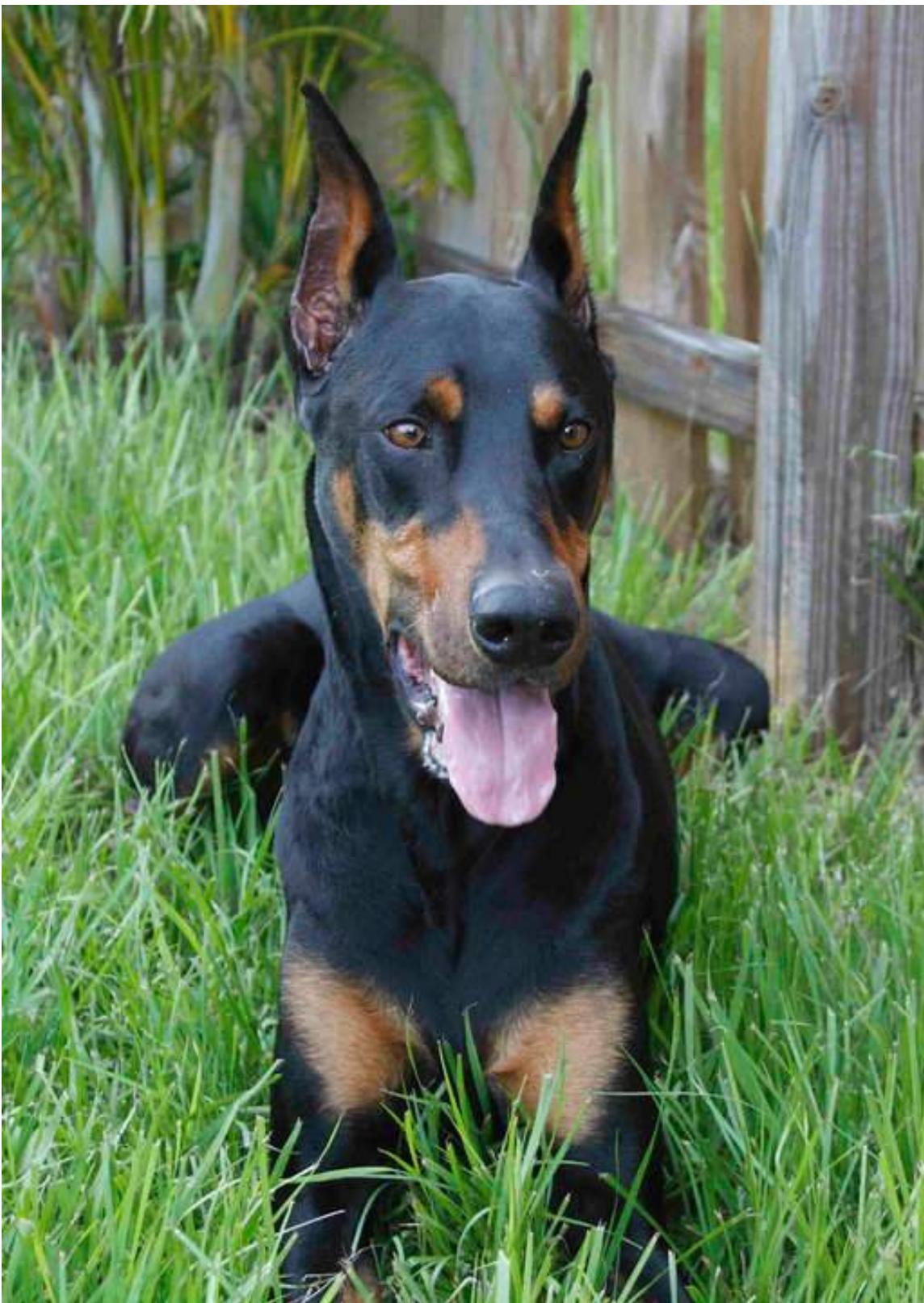
The practice of docking has been around for centuries, and is older than the Doberman as a breed.\*[11] The putative reason for docking is to ensure that the tail does not get in the way of the dog's work.\*[11] Docking has always been controversial.\*[12] The American Kennel Club standard for Doberman Pinschers includes a tail docked near the 2nd vertebra.\*[3] Docking is a common practice in the United States, Russia and Japan (as well as a number of other countries with Doberman populations), where it is legal. In many European countries and Australia, docking has been made illegal, and in others it is limited.

### Ears

Doberman Pinschers often have their ears cropped, as do many other breeds, a procedure that is functionally related to breed type for both the traditional guard duty and effective sound localization. According to the Doberman Pinscher Club of America, ears are “normally cropped and carried erect”.\*[13] Like tail docking, ear cropping is illegal in some countries, and in these pictures Doberman Pinschers have natural ears. Doberman Pinscher ear cropping is usually done between 7 and 9 weeks of age and is done under anesthesia. Cropping done after 12 weeks has a low rate of success in getting the ears to stand.

In some countries' conformation shows, Doberman Pinschers are allowed to compete with either cropped or natural ears. In Germany a cropped or docked dog cannot be shown regardless of country of origin. Special written exception to this policy does occur when Germany is the location for international events.

Whether cropping the ears actually reduces the risk of ear infections as opposed to leaving the ears pendulous has been contested.



*Traditional black Doberman Pinscher with cropped ears*

### **61.2.2    Temperament**

Although they are considered to be working dogs, Doberman Pinschers are often stereotyped as being ferocious and aggressive. As a personal protection dog, the Doberman was originally bred for these traits: it had to be large



*An example of one black and one blue Doberman Pinscher*



*Blue Doberman.*

and intimidating, fearless, and willing to defend its owner, but sufficiently obedient and restrained to only do so on command. These traits served the dog well in its role as a personal defense dog, police dog, or war dog, but were not ideally adapted to a companionship role. The Doberman Pinscher's aggression has been toned down by modern breeders over the years, and today's Dobermans are known for a much more even and good natured temperament, extreme loyalty, high intelligence, and great trainability. In fact, the Doberman Pinscher's size, short coat, and intelligence have made it a desirable house dog. The Doberman Pinscher is known to be energetic, watchful, fearless and



*Doberman with undocked tail*

obedient.\*[2]

They can easily learn to 'Respect and Protect' their owners, and are therefore considered to be excellent guard dogs that protect their loved ones. They are generally sociable toward humans and can be with other dogs. However, Dobermans rank among the more-likely breeds to show aggressive behaviour toward strangers and other dogs, but not among the most likely to do so. They are very unlikely to show aggressive behaviour toward their owners.

There is evidence that Doberman Pinschers in North America have a calmer and more even temperament than their European counterparts because of the breeding strategies employed by American breeders.\*[14] Because of these differences in breeding strategies, different lines of Doberman Pinschers have developed different traits. Although many contemporary Doberman Pinschers in North America are gentle and friendly to strangers, some lines are bred more true to the original personality standard.\*[15]

Although the aggressiveness stereotype is less true today, the personality of the Doberman Pinscher is unique. There is a great deal of scientific evidence that Doberman Pinschers have a number of stable psychological traits, such as certain personality factors and intelligence. As early as 1965, studies have shown that there are several broad behavioral traits that significantly predict behavior and are genetically determined.\*[16] Subsequently, there have been numerous scientific attempts to quantify canine personality or temperament by using statistical techniques for assessing personality traits in humans. These studies often vary in terms of the personality factors they focus on, and in terms of ranking breeds differently along these dimensions. One such study found that Doberman Pinschers, compared to other breeds, rank high in playfulness, average in curiosity/fearlessness, low on aggressiveness, and low on sociability.\*[17] Another such study ranked Doberman Pinschers low on reactivity/surgency, and high on aggression/disagreeableness and openness/trainability.\*[18]



*Doberman with natural ears.*



*Posted doberman ears with backer rod and tape.*



*Doberman Pinscher puppies*

### **Intelligence**



*Two Dobermanns*

Canine intelligence is an umbrella term that encompasses the faculties involved in a wide range of mental tasks, such



A Doberman Pinscher in a dog park in Hod Hasharon, Israel

as learning, problem-solving, and communication. The Doberman Pinscher has ranked amongst the most intelligent of dog breeds in experimental studies and expert evaluations. For instance, Psychologist **Stanley Coren** ranks the Doberman as the 5th most intelligent dog in the category of *obedience command training*, based on the selective surveys he performed of some trainers (as documented in his book *The Intelligence of Dogs*). Additionally, in two studies, Hart and Hart (1985) ranked the Doberman Pinscher first in this category.\*[19] and Tortora (1980) gave the Doberman the highest rank in trainability.\*[20] Although the methods of evaluation differ, these studies consistently show that the Doberman Pinscher, along with the **Border Collie**, **German Shepherd**, **Golden Retriever**, **Standard Poodle** and **Rottweiler**, is one of the most trainable breeds of dog.

### Aggression

In addition to the studies of canine personality, there has been some research to determine whether there are breed differences in aggression. In a study published in 2008, aggression was divided into four categories: aggression directed at strangers, owner, strange dogs and rivalry with other household dogs.\*[21] This study found that the Doberman Pinscher ranked relatively high on stranger-directed aggression, but extremely low on owner-directed aggression. The Doberman Pinscher ranked as average on dog-directed aggression and dog rivalry. Looking only at bites and attempted bites, Doberman Pinschers rank as far less aggressive towards humans, and show less aggression than many breeds without a reputation (e.g., Cocker Spaniel, Dalmatian, and Great Dane). This study concluded that aggression has a genetic basis, that the Doberman shows a distinctive pattern of aggression depending on the situation, and that contemporary Doberman Pinschers are not an aggressive breed overall.\*[21]

Although recent studies do not rank Doberman Pinschers as the most aggressive breed, their size, strength and aggression towards strangers makes them potentially dangerous.\*[22]

According to the **Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**, between 1979 and 1998, the Doberman Pinscher was involved in attacks on humans resulting in fatalities less frequently than several other dog breeds such as **German Shepherd Dogs**, **Rottweilers**, **Husky-type**, **Wolf-dog hybrids** and **Alaskan Malamutes**.\* [22]\*[23] According to this Center for Disease Control and Prevention study, one of the most important factors contributing to dog bites are

related to the level of responsibility exercised by dog owners.\* [24]

## 61.3 Health

The Doberman's lifespan is about 10–11 years, on average.\* [25] They may suffer from a number of health concerns. Common serious health problems include **dilated cardiomyopathy**,\* [26]\* [27]\* [28] **cervical vertebral instability (CVI)**,\* [29] **von Willebrand's disease** (a bleeding disorder for which genetic testing has been available since 2000; the test enables both parents of a prospective litter to be tested for the carrier gene, thus preventing inheritance of the disease ),\* [26] and **prostatic disease**.\* [30] Less serious common health concerns include **hypothyroidism** and **hip dysplasia**.\* [31] Canine **compulsive disorder** is also common.\* [32] Studies have shown that the Doberman Pinscher suffers from prostatic diseases, (such as bacterial prostatiti, prostatic cysts, prostatic adenocarcinoma, and benign hyperplasia) more than any other breed. Neutering can significantly reduce these risks (see Dog for information).

Dilated cardiomyopathy is a major cause of death in Doberman Pinschers. This disease affects Dobermans more than any other breed.\* [33] Nearly 40% of DCM diagnoses are for Doberman Pinschers, followed by German Shepherds at 13%.\* [33] Research has shown that the breed is affected by an *attenuated wavy fiber* type of DCM that affects many other breeds,\* [34] as well as an additional, *fatty infiltration-degenerative* type that appears to be specific to Doberman Pinscher and Boxer breeds.\* [34] This serious disease is likely to be fatal in most Doberman Pinschers affected.\* [35]

Across multiple studies, more than half of the Doberman Pinschers studied develop the condition. Roughly a quarter of Doberman Pinschers who developed cardiomyopathy died suddenly from unknown causes,\* [34]\* [36]\* [37] and an additional fifty percent died of **congestive heart failure**\* [37] In addition to being more prevalent, this disease is also more serious in Doberman Pinschers. Following diagnosis, the average non-Doberman has an expected survival time of 8 months; for Doberman Pinschers, the expected survival time is less than 2 months.\* [33] Although the causes for the disease are largely unknown, there is evidence that it is a familial disease inherited as an **autosomal dominant trait**.\* [38] Investigation into the genetic causes of canine DCM may lead to therapeutic and breeding practices to limit its impact\* [39]\* [40]

## 61.4 History

Doberman Pinschers were first bred in the town of **Apolda**, in the German state of Thuringia around 1890, following the **Franco-Prussian War** by **Karl Friedrich Louis Dobermann**. Dobermann served in the dangerous role of local tax collector, and ran the Apolda dog pound. With access to dogs of many breeds, he aimed to create a breed that would be ideal for protecting him during his collections, which took him through many bandit-infested areas. He set out to breed a new type of dog that, in his opinion, would be the perfect combination of strength, speed, endurance, loyalty, intelligence, and ferocity. Later, Otto Goeller and Philip Greunig continued to develop the breed to become the dog that is seen today.

The breed is believed to have been created from several different breeds of dogs that had the characteristics that Dobermann was looking for, including the **German Pinscher**, the **Beauceron**, the **Rottweiler**, the **Thuringian Sylvan Dog**, the **Greyhound**, the **Great Dane**, the **Weimaraner**, the **German Shorthaired Pointer**, the **Manchester Terrier**, the **Old German Shepherd Dog**, the **Thuringian Shepherd Dog**.

The exact ratios of mixing, and even the exact breeds that were used, remain uncertain to this day, although many experts believe that the Doberman Pinscher is a combination of at least four of these breeds. The single exception is the documented crossing with the Greyhound and Manchester Terrier. It is also widely believed that the old German Shepherd gene pool was the single largest contributor to the Doberman breed. Philip Greunig's *The Dobermann Pinscher* (1939), is considered the foremost study of the development of the breed by one of its most ardent students. Greunig's study describes the breed's early development by Otto Goeller, whose hand allowed the Doberman to become the dog we recognize today. The **American Kennel Club** believes the breeds utilized to develop the Doberman Pinscher may have included the old shorthaired shepherd, Rottweiler, Black and Tan Terrier and the German Pinscher.\* [2]

After Dobermann's death in 1894, the Germans named the breed Dobermann-pinscher in his honor, but a half century later dropped the 'pinscher' on the grounds that this German word for terrier was no longer appropriate. The British did the same a few years later. Its official name, however, is still "Doberman Pinscher" (although the person's name is spelled with 2 "n"s).

During World War II, the United States Marine Corps adopted the Doberman Pinscher as its official **War Dog**.



*Dobermann Pinscher, 1909*

although the Corps did not exclusively use this breed in the role.

In the post war era the breed was nearly lost. There were no new litters registered in West Germany from 1949 to 1958. Werner Jung is credited with single-handedly saving the breed. He searched the farms in Germany for typical Pinschers and used these along with 4 oversized Miniature Pinschers and a black and red bitch from East Germany. Jung risked his life to smuggle her into West Germany. Most German Pinschers today are descendants of these dogs. Some pedigrees in the 1959 PSK Standardbuch show a number of dogs with unknown parentage.

In the United States, the [American Kennel Club](#) ranked the Doberman Pinscher as the 12th most popular dog breed in 2012 and 2013.\*[41]

## 61.5 Famous Doberman Pinschers

- Graf Belling v. Grönland: first registered Dobermann, in 1898.\*[42]
- First Doberman registered with the American Kennel Club, 1908\*[2]
- Kurt, A Doberman who saved the lives of 250 U.S. Marines when he alerted them to Japanese soldiers. Kurt became the first k-9 casualty, 23 July, when he was mortally wounded by a Japanese grenade. He was the first to be buried in what would become the war dog cemetery and he is the dog depicted in bronze sitting quiet but alert atop the World War II War Dog Memorial. Kurt, along with 24 other Dobermans whose names



*Doberman Pinscher, 1915*

are inscribed on the memorial, died fighting with the US Marine Corps against Japanese forces on Guam in 1944.\*[43]

- Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm: back to back Westminster Best in Show (1952, 1953).\*[44] While other Dobermanns may have more group or best in show or even more breed wins than Ch Rancho Dobe's Storm, he remains the only Doberman that has never been defeated by another Doberman.
- Bingo von Ellendonk: first Dobermann to score 300 points (perfect score) in Schutzhund.\*[45]
- Ch. Borong the Warlock: won his championship title in three countries, including 230 Best of Breed, 30 Specialty Show “bests,” six all-breed Best in Show, and 66 Working Groups. He was the only Doberman ever to have won the Doberman Pinscher Club of America National Specialty Show three times, and in 1961 five Doberman specialists judged him Top in the breed in an annual Top Ten competition event.\*[46]

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## 61.7 External links

- Doberman Pinscher at DMOZ

# Chapter 62

## Dogo Argentino

The **Dogo Argentino** is a large, white, muscular dog that was developed in Argentina primarily for the purpose of big-game hunting, including wild boar; the breeder, Antonio Nores Martínez, also wanted a dog that would exhibit steadfast bravery and willingly protect its human companion to the death. It was first bred in 1928, from the Cordoba Fighting Dog along with a wide array of other breeds including, but not limited to, the Great Dane.

### 62.1 Appearance

The Dogo Argentino is a large white short-coated dog with very muscular and strong body that rarely has any markings (any type of marking or spot on the coat is considered a flaw).<sup>\*[1]</sup>

Breed Standard Height: for females is 60–65 centimetres (24–26 inches) and for males is 60–68 centimetres (24–27 inches), measured at the withers.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Weight: from 40–45 kilograms (88–99 pounds).<sup>\*[2]</sup> The length of the body is just slightly longer than the height, but female dogs may be somewhat longer in body than male dogs. The length of the front leg (measured from point of elbow to the ground) is approximately equal to one-half of the dog's height at the withers. The head has a broad, slightly domed skull and the muzzle is slightly higher at the nose than the stop, when viewed in profile. The tail is set low, thick at the base and tapers to a point. It has been described as looking similar to the American Bulldog but very tall with a solid white coat. The breed has also been described as looking similar to the American Pit Bull Terrier, even though the American Pit Bull Terrier is far smaller (30 to 60 pounds).<sup>\*[3]</sup>

### 62.2 Health

As in the Dalmatian, white Boxer, and the white Bull Terrier, the dogo may experience pigment-related deafness. There is possibility of an approximate 10% deafness rate overall with some dogos afflicted uniaurally (one deaf ear) and some binaurally (deaf in both ears). Studies have shown that the incidence of deafness is drastically reduced when the only breeding stock used is that with bilaterally normal hearing.<sup>\*[4]\*[5]\*[6]</sup> Hip dysplasia is also a common health concern.

### 62.3 Temperament

Dogos are big-game hunters and are sometimes trained for search and rescue, police assistance, service dogs, and military work.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

As with all breeds, the Dogo Argentino can be good with children, if properly socialized at early age.

Dogo Argentinos have been bred specifically to allow better socialization with other dogs and are well suited for group environments. They get along with other pets in most rural and urban settings ranging from a complete outdoor farm dog to urban housing with a small yard, to crowded apartment buildings. Because aggressive traits are purposely bred out, attacks on humans or other pets are extremely rare. The Dogo has a life expectancy of 9 to 12 years.



A Dogo Argentino with uncropped ears

## 62.4 Hunting and legality

While the Dogo Argentino was bred primarily from the extinct Cordoba Fighting Dog, it was bred to be a cooperative hunter, i.e. to accompany other **catch dogs** and **bay dogs** on the hunt without fighting with the other dogs. Aggressive traits inherent in the Cordoban Dog were specifically bred out to enable a stable cooperative nature in a pack. However, in areas where **dog fighting** continues, the Dogo Argentino has been used for fighting due to its fearless nature and great stamina.

The Dogo Argentino is banned in certain countries such as Ukraine, Iceland, Australia and Singapore. In the United Kingdom, it is illegal to own a Dogo Argentino without lawful authority and the maximum penalty for illegal possession of a Dogo Argentino is a fine of £5,000 and/or up to six months imprisonment.



Kumelen – female Dogo Argentino

## 62.5 History

In 1928, Antonio Nores Martinez, a medical doctor, professor and surgeon, set out to breed a big game hunting dog that was also capable of being a loyal pet and guard dog. Antonio Martinez picked the Cordoba Fighting Dog to be the base for the breed.\* [7] This breed is extinct today, but it was said that as a large and ferocious dog, it was a great hunter. Martinez crossed it with the Great Dane, Boxer, Spanish Mastiff, Old English Bulldog, Bull Terrier, Great Pyrenees, Pointer, Irish Wolfhound and Dogue de Bordeaux.\* [7] Nores Martinez continued to develop the breed via selective breeding to introduce the desired traits.

## 62.6 See also

- Bombon (film) Carlos Sorín's, a 2005 film starring a Dogo Argentino named Gregorio
- Great Dane, a very close cousin of the Argentine Dogo
- Irish Wolfhound, another cousin of the Argentine Dogo
- List of dog fighting breeds
- On Animal Planet's *Pit Boss* episode “Shorty's Top Dog”, Shorty and Hercules adopted a Dogo Argentino puppy named Mario.

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## 62.8 External links

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# Chapter 63

## Dogo Cubano

**Dogo Cubano** also known as **Cuban Mastiff**, **Cuban Dogo** and **Cuban Dogge** is an extinct breed of dog from **Cuba**. It was of Bull Mastiff type. This breed of dog was used for dog fighting.

The breed was introduced in Cuba to capture runaway slaves (*cimarrones*). After the abolition of slavery it no longer paid to keep the dogs, and the breed ceased to exist with time.

### 63.1 Appearance

They were between a **Bulldog** and a **Mastiff** in size. The muzzle was short, broad, and abruptly truncated. The head was broad and flat, and the lips, deeply pendulous. The medium-sized ears, were also partly pendulous, the tail rather short, cylindrical, and turned upwards and forwards towards the tip. They were described as a “rusty wolf-colour”, with black face, lips, and legs. They were very notable for their chasing of slaves.\*[1]

### 63.2 History

The Cuban Mastiff developed from several breeds of bulldogs, mastiffs and cattle dogs becoming an ideal fighter and property guardian. It is possible that some specimens of this breed were brought to America where they were employed as watchdogs. They were also used as slave retrievers by the British during the Second Maroon War, by the French during the **Saint-Domingue expedition**, as well as the American in the southern States.

The breed is considered extinct since the end of the 19th century, but there have been reports which state that although no pure Dogo Cubanos remain, the dogs used in today’s fighting pits in Cuba are descendants of the crossbreed between **Pit Bulls**, **Cordoba Bulldogs** and **Dogo Argentinos** and the few pure Dogo Cubanos that were remaining by the beginning of the 20th century. The modern descendant of this rare dog breed is much larger and stronger than the original and resembles the **American Pit Bull Terrier**.\*[2]

### 63.3 See also

- List of dog fighting breeds

### 63.4 References

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### 63.5 External links

- Dogo Cubano Page at Molosser World

## Chapter 64

# Dogue de Bordeaux

The **Dogue de Bordeaux**, **Bordeaux Mastiff**, **French Mastiff** or **Bordeauxdog** is a large French Mastiff breed—and one of the most ancient French dog breeds. A typical brachycephalic molossoid type breed, the Bordeaux is a very powerful dog, with a very muscular body. This brawny breed has been put to work in many different capacities, from pulling carts and hauling heavy objects, to guarding flocks and, historically, the castles of the European elite.

### 64.1 History



*Dogue de Bordeaux*

The Dogue de Bordeaux was known in France as early as the fourteenth century, particularly in southern France in the region around **Bordeaux**. Hence, the city lent its name to this large dog. A uniform breed type of the Bordeaux Dog did not exist before about 1920.\*[1]



*Sculpture of a Dogue de Bordeaux in the act of wolf-baiting from the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle*

The French placed emphasis on keeping the old breeding line pure. Black masks were considered an indication of the crossing in of the English Mastiff. As an important indication of purity of the breed, attention was paid to the self colored (pink) nose, lighter eye color (dark amber), and red mask. They were originally bred with huge heads; a pioneer for the breed in Germany, Werner Preugschat once wrote:

What am I supposed to do with a dog that has a monstrous skull and is at most able to carry it from the food dish to its bed?

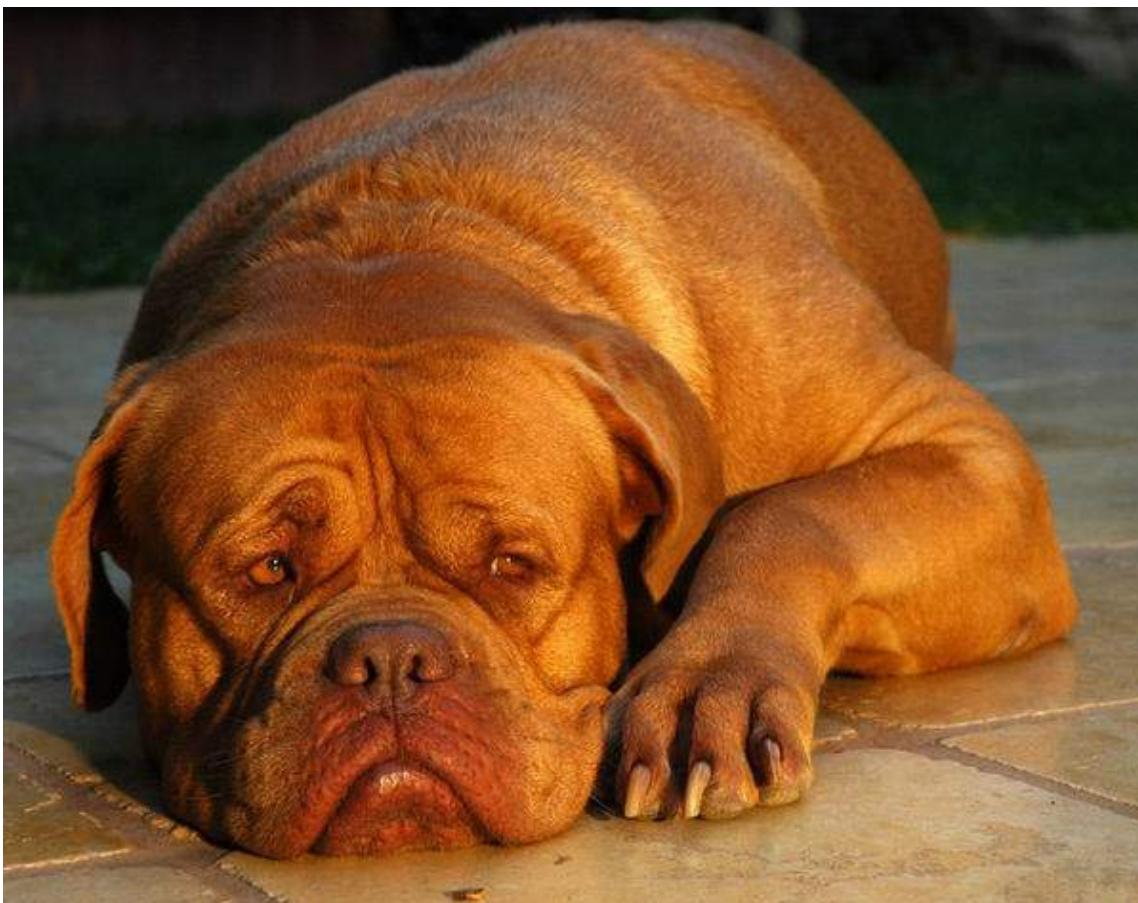
The Dogue de Bordeaux was at one time known to come in two varieties, Dogues and Doguins, the Dogue being considerably larger than the Dougin. The smaller Doguin has withered away to nothing more than a mention in breed history books, as it is no longer in existence.

The history of the breed is believed to predate the Bullmastiff and the Bulldog. It is said that the Dogue can be found in the background of the Bullmastiff, and others claim that the Dogue and Mastiff breeds were both being accomplished at the same time. Another theory is the Dogue de Bordeaux originates from the Tibetan Mastiff and it is also said that the Dogue is related to the Greco Roman molossoids used for war.

As there was a breed similar to the Dogue de Bordeaux in Rome at the time of Julius Caesar's reign, possibly a cousin of the Neapolitan Mastiff. Others suggest that the Dogue de Bordeaux is a descendant of a breed which existed in ancient France, the Dogues de Bordeaux of Aquitaine. Whichever theory is true, it is obvious that the Dogue de Bordeaux shares the same common links as all modern molossoids.

The Dogue de Bordeaux was once classified into three varieties, the Parisian, the Toulouse and the Bordeaux, types which were bred depending on the region of France and the jobs it was required to do. The ancestral Dogue de Bordeaux had various coat colors, such as brindle and a majority of white markings that carried fully up the legs. It had scissor bites in some regions, undershot in others; a big head or a small head, a large body or a small body; very inconsistent in type. Another controversial aspect was the mask, red (brown), none or black. The Dogue de Bordeaux of Bordeaux of the time also sported cropped ears. Regardless, it had a general type similar to today's Dogue de Bordeaux.

#### 64.1.1 Breeding



*Dogue de Bordeaux*

In 1863, the first canine exhibition was held at the "Jardin d'Acclimatation" in Paris, France. The winner of the Dogue de Bordeaux was a female named Magentas. The Dogue de Bordeaux was then given the name of the capital of its region of origin, today's Dogue de Bordeaux.

During the 1960s, a group of breeders of the Dogue de Bordeaux in France, headed by Raymond Triquet, worked on the rebuilding of the foundation of the breed. In 1970, a new standard was written for the breed, with the most recent update in 1995. This standard is the basis of the standard written for the AKC in 2005.

Although the Dogue de Bordeaux first came to the USA in the 1890s for the show ring, the first documented Dogues de Bordeaux of modern times appeared in 1959, Fidelle de Fenelon; and in 1968, Rugby de la Maison des Arbres. Between 1969 and 1980, imported Dogues de Bordeaux in the USA were scarce, limited to a few breeders who worked closely with the French Dogue de Bordeaux Club, the SADB. The breed was first "officially" introduced to American purebred enthusiasts in an article written in 1982 and by the American anthropologist, Dr. Carl Semencic for "Dog World" magazine. That article, entitled "Introducing the Dogue de Bordeaux", was followed by chapters dedicated to the Dogue in Semencic's books on dogs, published by T.F.H. Publications of Neptune, New Jersey. When Semencic's first article on the breed was published, there were no Bordeaux Dogues in the United States. There were 600 examples left in the world, mostly in France, Holland and East Berlin, and the breed's numbers were on the decline. Much later, in 1989, the typical American family saw the Dogue de Bordeaux for the first time on the big screen in Touchstone's movie *Turner & Hooch* about a policeman and his canine partner, although many people did not know that the massive slobbering animal was a Dogue de Bordeaux.

Since then, the Dogue de Bordeaux has taken hold in the United States and can be found in greatly increasing numbers across the country. The Dogue de Bordeaux has been supported by multiple breed clubs throughout the years, and has finally found its way to full AKC recognition through the assistance of the Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America. Since 1997, the DDBSA has helped bring the breed to the point in which full AKC recognition could be achieved.

The Dogue de Bordeaux has begun to flourish in recent years, with its introduction into more movies and even televi-

sion, as well as its full recognition status by the American Kennel Club, also known as the AKC (full AKC recognition began July 2008). Its numbers are climbing, but careful attention must be paid to health in the breed if its increase in popularity is to show a positive forward motion.

## 64.2 Appearance



*Dogue de Bordeaux puppy*

The Dogue de Bordeaux is a well balanced, muscular and massive dog with a powerful build. The Dogue's size should come mostly from width and muscles, rather than height. The breed is set somewhat low to the ground and is not tall like the English Mastiff. The body of the Dogue de Bordeaux is thick-set, with a top-line that has a slight dip (topline is never completely straight) and a gentle rounded croup. The front legs should be straight and heavy-boned, well up on pasterns, down to tight cat-like feet. The straight tail, beginning thickly at the base and then tapering to a point at the end, should not reach lower than the hocks, and is set and carried low. The breed is to be presented in a completely natural condition with intact ears, tail, and natural dewclaws. It should be evaluated equally for correctness in conformation, temperament, movement, and overall structural soundness.

### 64.2.1 Weight

The breed standards by European FCI and the American Kennel Club specify a minimum weight of 100 pounds (45 kg) for a female and 115 pounds (52 kg) for a male.\* [2] There is no formally stated maximum weight, but dogs must be balanced with regard to their overall type and the conformation standards of the breed.

### 64.2.2 Height

The standard states that the desirable height, at maturity, should range between 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 27 inches (60 to 69 cm) for male dogs and from 22  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 25  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches (57 to 65 cm) for females. Deviation from these margins is considered a fault.

### 64.2.3 Head

The massive head is a crucial breed characteristic. The Dogue de Bordeaux is claimed to have the largest head in the canine world, in proportion to the rest of the body. For males, the circumference of the head, measured at the widest point of the skull, is roughly equal to the dog's height at the withers (shoulders). For females, the circumference may be slightly less. When viewed from the front or from above, the head of the Dogue forms a trapezoid shape with the longer top-line of the skull, and the shorter line of the underjaw, forming the parallel sides of the trapezoid. The jaw is undershot and powerful. The Dogue should always have a black or red mask that can be distinguished from the rest of the coat around and under the nose, including the lips and eye rims. The nose colour in red-masked dogs should be brown, in black-masked dogs, it must be black. The muzzle should be at most a third of the total length of the head and no shorter than a quarter of the length of the head, the ideal being between the two extremes. The upper lip hangs thickly down over the lower jaw. The upper lips of the Dogue de Bordeaux hangs over the lower lips. The skin on the neck is loose, forming a noticeable dewlap, but should not resemble that of a Neapolitan Mastiff. Small pendant ears top the head, but should not be long and hound like.

### 64.2.4 Coat

The standard specifies the coat to be 'short, fine, and soft to the touch'. Color varies from shades of fawn (light, coppery red) to mahogany (dark, brownish red) with a black, brown, or red mask, although the red mask is true to the breed. White markings are permitted on the tips of the toes and on the chest, but white on any other part of the body is considered a fault, and a disqualifying one if the pigmentation goes beyond the neck.

## 64.3 Health

While larger breeds of canines tend to have shorter life expectancy, the life expectancy of the Dogue is still shorter than even breeds of comparable or larger size.\* [3] According to data collected by the Dogue De Bordeaux Society of America, the average lifespan of the breed is 5 to 6 years.\* [4] A veterinary database in the UK showed similar figures.\* [5] In the American survey, the oldest dog in the record was 12 years old.\* [4] The Society is actively recording dogs that are 7 years old or older to celebrate the longer-lived dogs.\* [6]

Because of its brachycephalic head, the Dogue can be affected by breathing problems. (see Brachycephalic syndrome) Some may be heat- and exercise-intolerant as a result.\* [7] The FCI standard considers excessive shortness of breath and raspy breathing in the Dogue a severe fault.\* [8] The brachycephalic head shape can also encourage ectropion—an outward rolling of the lower eyelid—which can lead to conjunctivitis (eye inflammation) and bacterial infections.\* [9] Under the UK Kennel Club's Breed Watch system, the Dogue is classed as a Category 3 breed (formerly High Profile Breed), meaning it is a breed “where some dogs have visible conditions or exaggerations that can cause pain or discomfort.” \* [10]

Aortic stenosis is a disease of the heart valve in which the opening of the aortic valve is narrowed. Symptoms include exercise intolerance, exertional syncope (fainting from physical exertion) and sudden death. One study suggests a high predisposition in the breed. No severe cases were found in adult dogs, and most moderate to severely affected dogs died before one year of age, leading the authors to speculate that the disease is more severe in the Dogue than in other breeds.\* [11]



*Stenotic nares (pinched nostrils) may cause breathing problems.*



A young Dogue de Bordeaux

Another heart problem in the breed is **dilated cardiomyopathy**, a condition in which the heart becomes weakened and enlarged and cannot pump blood efficiently. Some affected dogs may die suddenly without showing any signs of problems. Others may die from congestive heart failure after several weeks or months. Affected dogs are often euthanized at an early stage to avoid suffering.\*[12]

An estimated 5% of dogs may be affected by footpad **hyperkeratosis**, a thickening of the footpad and sometimes nose.\*[13]\*[14] X-rays submitted voluntarily to the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals shows that more than 50% of Dogues in the database are affected by **hip dysplasia**.\*[15]

### 64.3.1 Reproduction

Data from the Norwegian Kennel Club indicates a mean litter size of 8.1 puppies (ranging from 2-17) for the breed.\*[16] The breed has a high stillborn and early neonatal mortality rate, with a stillborn rate of 14.2% and early neonatal mortality (death within 1 week from birth) of 10.4%. The average across all breeds in the study was 4.3% stillbirth and 3.7% early neonatal mortality. Excluding stillborn and early deaths, the mean litter size is 6.1.\*[17] UK Kennel Club data shows that 27.8% (5 of 18) of Dogue litters were delivered by caesarean section.\*[18]

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*Dogue de Bordeaux in the snow*

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- *The Saga of the Dogue de Bordeaux*, Triquet, Raymond. Bas Bosch Press
- *The World of Dogues De Bordeaux*. Bas Bosch Press

## 64.6 External links

- Dogue de Bordeaux at DMOZ

# Chapter 65

## Drentse Patrijshond

The **Drentse Patrijshond** is a versatile spaniel-type hunting dog from the Dutch province of Drenthe. Called the Dutch Partridge Dog (or “Drent” for Drenthe) in English, approximately 5,000 dogs are registered with the breed club in the Netherlands, and breed clubs operate in Belgium, Denmark, Scandinavia and North America. The Drentse Patrijshond bears some resemblance to both spaniel and setter types of dog. An excellent pointer and retriever, this dog is often used to hunt fowl and adapts equally well to the field or marshes.

### 65.1 Appearance

Valid color is white with brown or orange markings. Mostly white with large brown plates (spots.) There is usually one plate that covers the backside above the tail. A mantle (large marking across the back) is permissible, but generally less desired. The coat is medium long, with feathers on the leg and longer hair on the front of the chest, giving the impression of a longer haired coat. The Drentse Patrijshond is 55 to 63 cm (22 to 25 in).<sup>\*[1]</sup> at the withers.

### 65.2 History

The origins of the Drentse Patrijshond are in the 16th century, from the Spioenen (or Spanjoelen) which came to the Netherlands through France from Spain, and is related to the Small Münsterländer of Germany and the Epagneul Français of France.<sup>\*[2]</sup> In the Netherlands, these dogs were called *partridge dogs*.

The presence of the partridge dogs had been visible for centuries, as in the 17th-century painting *The Hunter's Present*, c. 1658-60, by **Gabriel Metsu**. In the painting, the partridge dog leans against the hunter's knee, as the man is handing a woman a partridge, which was a double entendre at the time.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The dog in *The Hunter's Present* is a very large, stocky dog that could possibly pull a cart; showing the range of the early type, a much smaller, lighter dog of the same type is shown in another painting by the same artist, *The Poultry seller*, 1662. This painting also involves a woman being offered a bird, regarded with suspicion by her dog.

Before formal recognition as a modern breed in 1943, the type had been kept separate from other dogs as an undocumented breed for centuries in the rural province of Drenthe.<sup>\*[1]</sup> As the Drentse Patrijshond is a breed developed in the Netherlands, the breed standard was first developed and approved in 1943 by the Raad van Beheer op Kynologisch Gebied (Dutch Kennel Club), the Fédération Cynologique Internationale national kennel club for the Netherlands. The Fédération Cynologique Internationale recognised the breed using the standard developed by the breed's country of origin as the standard to be used in international competition. The United Kennel Club in the United States also recognises the breed using the outdated (February 1994) Fédération Cynologique Internationale standard.

In November 2010, the AKC recognized the Drentse Patrijshond Club of North America (DPCNA) and the Drentse Patrijshond was added to the AKC Foundation Stock Program, allowing owners of registered Drents to participate in AKC sanctioned events such as hunt tests and agility competitions, starting in 2011.<sup>\*[4]</sup>



The Poultry seller by Gabriel Metsu, 1662

### 65.3 Use

The province of Drenthe three hundred years ago was unusual, in that it allowed the common gentry the right to hunt. The local mayor, the farmer, and landowners in general developed dogs to support their pursuit of various small game. Unlike many other hunting breeds, which were developed by, and for, the elite or nobility only to hunt, the Drentsche Patrijshond was expected to hunt all game, and also pull duty as watch dog, child playmate, etc. Some were even

used to pull the dog-carts of the day. For over 300 years, the Drengsche Patrijshond type has been an all-around dog. Perfectly suited to the walk-up (**upland**) hunter, the Drent is thorough, in order to find all the game on the smaller plots available in Drenthe. It hunts with good speed, within reach of the gun. As with most European versatile breeds, the Drengsche Patrijshond points and retrieves, and will hunt both birds and small mammals, including rabbit, hare and fox. Today, the Drent is a favorite **gun dog** throughout its native country of the Netherlands, with approximately 5,000 dogs registered with the breed club.

## 65.4 Health

Breed health concerns may include progressive retinal atrophy (PRA) and hereditary stomatocytosis.

## 65.5 Temperament

Though the breed shows a strong hunting instinct in the field, and can be quite driven, these dogs tend to be more relaxed in the home than many of the hunting breeds. They are strongly attached to family members, loyal, and of sweet disposition, particularly with children.

## 65.6 Exercise

Happiest when working alongside a hunter, the Drentse enjoys the company of humans in the great outdoors. Several brisk turns around the park will satisfy it as well. Although it will come home and quietly assume its position on its bed, it should not be mistaken for a sedentary dog - the breed will suffer if insufficiently exercised.

## 65.7 See also

- Schapendoes, another breed originating in Drenthe
- Rijksmuseum
- Common pheasant

## 65.8 References

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- [4] “Drentse Patrijshond” . American Kennel Club. Retrieved 2 November 2014.

## 65.9 External links

- The NEW Dutch breed club for Drengsche Patrijshond
- Dutch breed club for Drengsche Patrijshond
- Drengsche Patrijshond Club of North America
- Belgian breed club for Drengsche Patrijshond
- Danish breed club for Drengsche Patrijshond

- Scandinavian countries Drentsche Patrijshond Club

# Chapter 66

## Drever

The **Drever** is a breed of dog, a short-legged scenthound from Sweden used for hunting deer and other game. The Drever is descended from the Westphalian Dachsbracke, a type of German hound called *Bracke*. The breed name Drever was chosen through a contest in 1947.

### 66.1 Appearance

The Drever's most noticeable characteristic are its long body and short legs, inherited from the Westphalian Dachsbracke, but as a working dog these features are not exaggerated. It has short fur, and is of any color with white markings (but not all white, which has been linked to deafness.) The breed has the typical drop (hanging) ears of a hound, and a long tail. The maximum height of a Drever is 38 cm (15 ins) at the withers, which is about 15 cm (approx. 6 ins) shorter than a long legged hunting hound with the same size body. The Westphalian Dachsbracke is about 2 cm (less than an inch) shorter than the Drever.

### 66.2 Hunting

Most breeds with similar physical traits are bred for a single purpose, but the Drever has been bred to hunt all sizes of game, both **hares** and **roe deer**, and is also used to hunt **fox** and **red deer**. The Drever has a lot of stamina, and has become a popular hunting hound for deer hunters in northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland (in Finland drevers are not allowed in deer hunting yet, but it is used for hare and fox hunting). Roe deer are nervous quarry, and the hounds which are used to hunt them must move slowly, especially in areas where heavy snow can be expected in late autumn. This is given as the reason for breeding of a dog with a medium-sized body but short legs.

The Drever in Sweden is usually kept as a **hunting hound** and is not usually found as a **pet**.

### 66.3 History and recognition

The Drever is a Swedish breed originating with the Westphalian Dachsbracke (a small hound for tracking deer), brought from Germany to Sweden around 1910, and crossbred with other hounds to adjust “to Swedish terrain and game.” \*[1] By the 1940s there were two distinctive sizes of the Dachsbracke, and a newspaper contest was held in 1947 to choose the new name for the slightly larger variety; *Drever* was chosen, from the Swedish word *drev*, referring to a type of hunt where the dogs drive the game towards the hunter.\*[2] The Drever was then recognised by the Swedish Kennel Club as a separate breed in 1947.\*[3] The breed is recognised internationally by the **Fédération Cynologique Internationale**, in Group 6 *Scenthounds and related breeds*, Section 1.3, *Small-sized Hounds*.\*[4]

The Drever was recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club in 1956 in the **Hound Group**,\*[5] and in 1996 by the United Kennel Club in its **Scenthound Group**.\*[6] The breed is also recognized by a long list of minor registries, rare breed groups, hunting clubs, and internet registry businesses, and is promoted in North America as a **rare breed** pet. It is not currently recognized by The Kennel Club (UK), the Australian National Kennel Council or the New Zealand Kennel Club, or the American Kennel Club.

## 66.4 Health

Specific health problems or claims of extraordinary health have not been documented for this breed. According to the breed standard, the Drever should be alert and self-possessed, with an affable, even temperament, and should not be aggressive or shy.\*[3]

## 66.5 See also

- Westphalian Dachsbracke and the closely related Deutsche Bracke
- Dachshund a short legged Bracke
- Hunting dog
- Hound

## 66.6 References

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- [2] Clark, Anne Rogers; Andrew H. Brace (1995). *The International Encyclopedia of Dogs*. Howell Book House. p. 209. ISBN 0-87605-624-9.
- [3] Drever Breed Standard
- [4] Fédération Cynologique Internationale Group 6
- [5] Drever, on Canada Dogs
- [6] Drever, United Kennel Club

## 66.7 External links

- Drever information on Canada Dogs
- The Swedish Drever Club (in Swedish)
- The Finnish Drever Club (in Finnish)
- Drever at DMOZ

# Chapter 67

## Dunker

For other uses, see [Dunker \(disambiguation\)](#).

A **Dunker**, also known as the **Norwegian Hound**, is a medium-sized breed of dog from Norway. It was bred by Wilhelm Dunker to be a scenthound by crossing a Russian Harlequin Hound with dependable Norwegian scent hounds.

### 67.1 Appearance

The Dunker has a clean, noble, long head with parallel planes of the skull and muzzle, carried low and not wedge-shaped.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Its skull is slightly domed with a defined stop and clean cheeks, the muzzle is long and square-cut with a straight and broad nasal bridge, and its teeth are evenly spaced with a scissors bite.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The Dunker has a black nose with wide nostrils, round, large, and dark eyes, and low-set, wide, flat, ears that hang close to the head and to the middle of the muzzle.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

The Dunker has a long neck with no throatiness, sloping shoulders, straight forelegs, a level topline, a straight and strong back with broad and muscular loins, and a slight tuck up in the chest.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Its hindquarters are well-angulated, as are its stifle, and its thighs and hocks are broad.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The feet are arched, well-knit, have firm pads and hair between the toes, and point straight ahead.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The tail is set on level with the topline, strong at the root, tapering at the end, straight, carried in a slight upward curve, and reaches to the hock.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

The Dunker's coat is straight, hard, dense, and not too short, with the most desirable colors being black or blue marbled with pale fawn and white markings.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Less desirable are warm brown or predominant black reaching from the muzzle and beyond the hock joint, a black mask, and overmarked white, and more than fifty percent white color is a disqualification.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

The Dunker weighs around 35–39 pounds (16–18 kg), and males are 19.5–21.5 inches (50–55 cm) at the withers, while females are 18.5–20.5 inches (47–52 cm).<sup>\*[1]</sup>

### 67.2 Temperament

This is quite a friendly and relaxed breed. It will provide these traits only to owners who will offer lots of activity.

### 67.3 Health

Occasionally, cases of hip dysplasia can occur. Deafness is also a significant issue, with 75% of all dogs of this breed being unilaterally or bilaterally deaf.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

## 67.4 History

The breed is named after the Norwegian Wilhelm Dunker, who bred this dog for hunting hares at the beginning of the 19th century. To create the Dunker, Wilhelm crossed a Russian Harlequin Hound with reliable scent hounds, producing a dog that could hunt rabbits by scent, rather than sight. It has yet to become popular outside of its homeland.

## 67.5 References

- [1] “United Kennel Club: Dunker” . United Kennel Club. Retrieved 14 December 2012.
- [2] Cattanach, B (1999). “The 'dalmatian dilemma': white coat colour and deafness” . *Journal of Small Animal Practice* **40** (4): 193–4, 196, 198–200. PMID 10340252. Retrieved 2 June 2013.

# Chapter 68

## Dutch Shepherd Dog

The **Dutch Shepherd Dog** is a herding dog of Dutch origin. They were used by shepherds and farmers who needed a versatile dog, with few demands, and a dog that was able to adapt to a harsh and meager existence.

### 68.1 History

#### 68.1.1 Origins of the Northern European Shepherds

The Dutch Shepherd was discovered as a naturally occurring shepherd's dog type living in the rural areas of the larger region that today includes The Netherlands.<sup>\*[1]</sup> When the first breed standard was written in 1898, the coat could be any colour. But, in 1914, it was decided to allow only brindle to distinguish the breed from the then similar German Shepherd and Belgian Shepherd.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The breeds eventually diverged into the three distinct breeds as known today. However, the Dutch Shepherd remains nearly the same dog it was more than 100 years ago. Today, the Dutch Shepherd is distinguished from the Belgian and German Shepherds by the details specified in the breed standard, primarily of the head.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

#### 68.1.2 Function

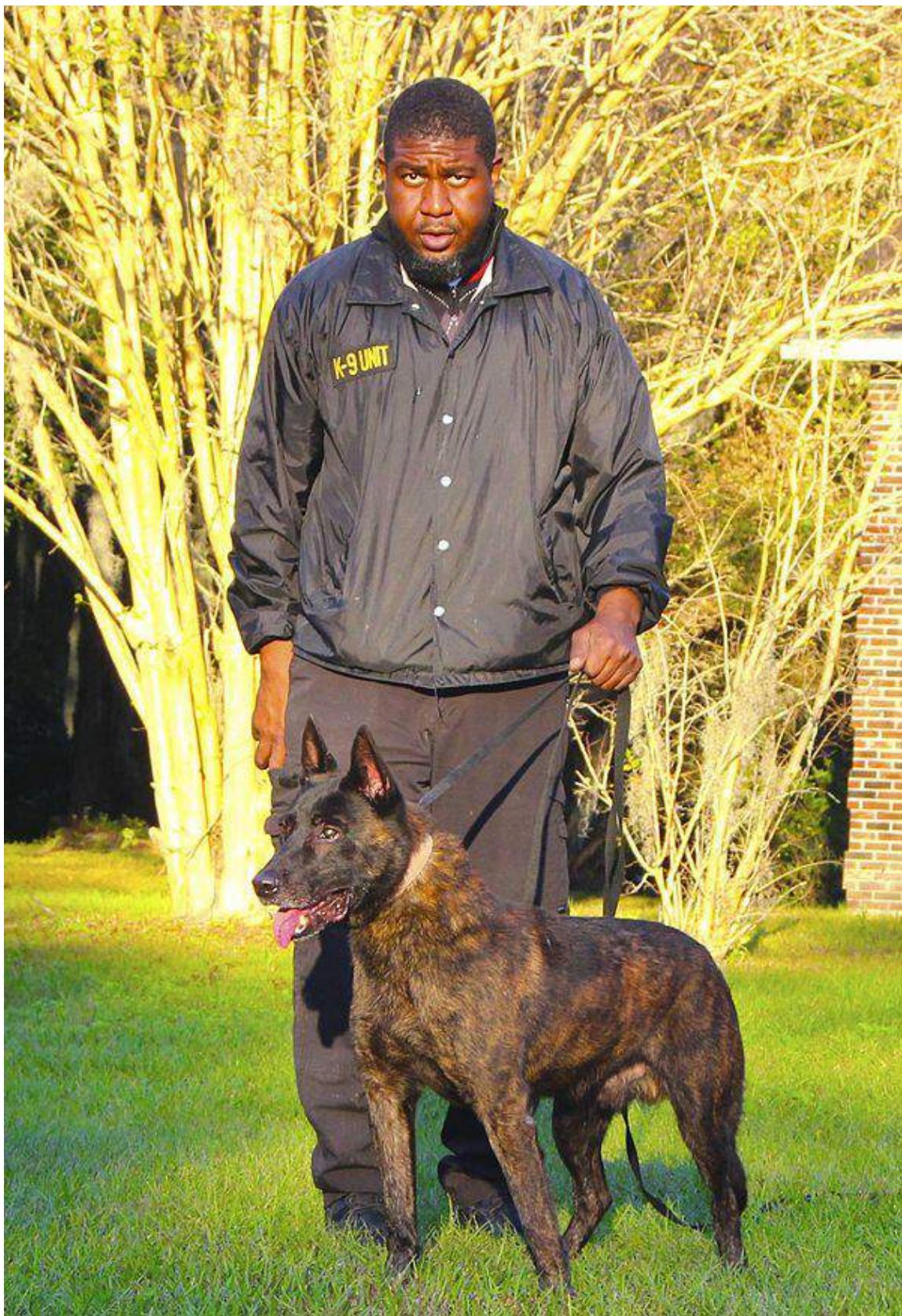
Originally the main function of the Dutch Shepherd Dog was that of a shepherd's dog in the countryside. From early times, the Dutch had an arable culture that was maintained by flocks of sheep. The dogs had to keep the flock away from the crops, which they did by patrolling the borders of the road and the fields. They also accompanied the flocks on their way to the common meadows, markets and ports.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

At the farm, they kept the hens away from the kitchen garden, they herded the cows together for milking and pulled the milk carts. They also alerted the farmers when strangers entered the farmyard. Around 1900, sheep flocks had for the greater part disappeared in the Netherlands. The versatile skills of the Dutch Shepherd Dog made him suitable for dog training, which was then starting to become popular. They were then trained and used as police dogs, as search and tracking dogs, and as guide dogs for the blind. They are, however, still capable of herding sheep.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

#### 68.1.3 Near Extinction

The population of the Dutch Shepherd was greatly reduced due to modern farming techniques nearly eliminating the need for the breed as a sheep tender,<sup>\*[1]</sup> and in the 1940s and 1950s the breed was almost exterminated. The Second World War put a stop to breeding of most dog breeds in The Netherlands. Dogs died from lack of food, or were taken to Germany by the German military. Many bloodlines became extinct.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

After the war, breeding began anew and new blood was needed to diversify the gene pool. Sometimes dogs of unknown origin were used. The Malinois was used for a time, but the practice was stopped because the buyers of those puppies did not have the same goals as the Dutch Breed Club.<sup>\*[1]</sup> In 1959, with permission from the breed club, a Belgian Laekenois was used to expand the rough-hair population.<sup>\*[1]</sup> With time, the popularity of the breed grew and expanded into other countries.<sup>\*[1]</sup>



*A Dutch Shepherd, with trainer*

Today the Dutch Shepherd is still a rare breed. The Dutch Breed Club encourages all owners of dogs meeting the minimum conformation standards to breed them, and guidelines are laid out so as to increase their number and

diversify the gene pool while preserving the health of the breed.\* [3]

## 68.2 Description

### 68.2.1 Appearance



*A gold brindle long-hair Dutch Shepherd.*

The Dutch Shepherd on average weigh between 50-70 pounds and the height varies between 55–63 cm (approximately 22 to 25 inches tall at the withers). Depending on the coat the breed can be distinguished as short-hair, long-hair, or rough-hair.\* [2]

#### Coat varieties

**Short-hair:** Short hair : All over the body, quite hard, close-fitting, not too short coat with woolly undercoat. Ruff, breeches and tail plume are clearly visible.

**Long-hair:** All over the body, long, straight, well fitting, harsh to the touch, without curls or waves and with a woolly undercoat. Distinct ruff and breeches. Tail abundantly coated. Head, ears and feet and also the hind legs below the hocks are short and densely coated. The backsides of the forelegs show a strongly developed coat, shortening in length towards the feet, the so-called feathering. No fringes at the ears.

**Rough-hair:** Dense, harsh tousled coat and a woolly, dense undercoat all over the body except for the head. Upper- and lower lip should be well-covered with hair, the whiskers and beard, and two well defined, coarse rough eyebrows that are distinct but not exaggerated. Furnishings are not soft. The hair on the skull and on the cheeks is less strongly developed. In profile it seems as if the head has a more square appearance. Strongly developed breeches are desirable. Tail is covered all round with hair. The brindle colour may be less pronounced because of the tousled coat.\* [2]

**Colour Brindle.** The basic colour is golden or silver. Golden can vary from light sand- coloured to chestnut red. The



A silver brindle rough-hair Dutch Shepherd.

brindle is clearly present all over the body, in the ruff, breeches and tail. Too much black is undesirable. A black mask is preferable. Heavy white markings on chest or feet is not desirable.\* [2]

### 68.3 Temperament

Dutch Shepherds are said to be loyal, reliable, alert, watchful, active, independent, intelligent, and intuitive. Obedience through modest specialized training and discipline can achieve remarkable results. Gifted with a true herding temperament, they can supposedly work willingly together with their owners and can deal independently with any task they are assigned. They should be neither aggressive nor shy.\* [2]

Dutch Shepherds have a strong character and independence passed down from their herding ancestry. Although their character and traits suggests a strong potential for doing police or military work, care should be taken that this breed's seemingly sole purpose is not overlooked for its otherwise well-rounded character.\* [1]

### 68.4 Health

The Dutch Breed Club initiated a hotline in 2008 for reporting health and behavioral problems. Most genetic health problems occur at a low rate in this breed. Confirmed genetic diseases diagnosed in Dutch Shepherd Dogs include allergies (atopy), masticatory myositis, pannus, cryptorchidism, and inflammatory bowel disease. Hip dysplasia is present at a current rate of 9 percent \* [4] and elbow dysplasia is present at a rate of 2.5 percent.\* [4]

Within the rough-hair population care should be taken to screen for goniodyplasia before breeding. This is a condition where the outflow of fluid from the eye is restricted and under certain circumstances can cause blindness. The link between genetics and goniodyplasia is uncertain. Two dogs who have a risk of goniodyplasia can still have puppies who are not at risk. The Dutch Breed Club regulations requires the testing for GD for rough-hairs.\* [3]

As with any breed, thoroughly research your prospective breeder before making your final decision.

## 68.5 Grooming

The short-haired variety needs occasional combing, with the exception during the shedding period in the spring and fall when a daily thorough brushing is needed. The long-haired variety needs to be groomed about once a week, or more frequently depending on work and environment. The rough-hair variety needs to be thoroughly brushed once a week, and twice a year the dead hair will need to be hand stripped. Over-bathing should be avoided to prevent dry itchy skin.

## 68.6 Activities

The Dutch Shepherd is an active and versatile breed. They compete in dog agility, obedience, Rally obedience, flyball, dock jumping, disc dog, tracking, search and rescue, nosework, weight pulling, along with protection sports such as Schutzhund, French Ring, Belgian Ring, Mondioring, PSA and others. In The Netherlands it is still employed as a herder and the instinct is still strong in the breed.

Internationally, the Dutch Shepherd is best known for use in law enforcement under the KNPV program. The Koninklijke Nederlandse Politiehond Vereniging (KNPV), or Royal Dutch Policedog Association, was founded 27 October 1907, as an organization to oversee and test dogs for their suitability for police work. Dutch Shepherds with KNPV titles are sought after candidates throughout the world for police and military use, as well as sport competitors and personal protection dogs. The KNPV began a dog registration program in 2014 for KNPV member dogs, making registration mandatory for all dogs born after April 1, 2013.\*[5]

## 68.7 Registry

### 68.7.1 FCI

The Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) is an overseeing entity for many international purebred dog breed registries, including the Dutch Kennel Club, Raad van Beheer Association. The FCI itself is not a registry and does not issue pedigrees, instead the FCI has 90 members and contract partners (one member per country) that each issue their own pedigrees and train their own judges. The 'owner' countries of the breeds write the breed standards that are used as reference for judges at shows held in FCI member countries. Some member countries have an open studbook by which dogs can be registered based on appearances and other FCI member countries have closed studbooks. The Dutch studbooks were closed on February 1, 1971. The goal of the FCI is, in part, 'to protect the use, the keeping and the breeding of purebred dogs in the countries where the FCI has a member or a contract partner'.\*[6] The United States of America is not an FCI Member or Contract Partner.\*[7]

### 68.7.2 The Dutch Shepherd in the USA

The kennel club of registry for the Dutch Shepherd in the United States since 1995 has been the United Kennel Club, having first published their breed standard on January 1, 1995. Established in 1898, the United Kennel Club is the largest all-breed performance-dog registry in the world, registering dogs from all 50 US states and 25 foreign countries. More than 60 percent of its nearly 16,000 annually licensed events are tests of hunting ability, training and instinct.\*[8] UKC registered Dutch Shepherds successfully compete in conformation, obedience, agility, rally, weight pull, nosework, dock jumping, lure coursing and previously in protection/police dog events through the now defunct Dog Sport program.\*[9] The UKC has records of more than 1,000 permanently registered Dutch Shepherds (as of December 31, 2014) and this figure increases to more than 2,700 when puppies from registered litters are added.\*[9]

As of 2012, the Dutch Shepherd is being recorded in the American Kennel Club's Foundation Stock Service (FSS) accepting pedigrees from some FCI members as eligibility, but declining membership to dogs with pedigrees from certain other FCI member countries. FSS breeds are not eligible for AKC registration, however once individually registered under the FSS program, a Dutch Shepherd is able to compete in the AKC companion events of obedience, tracking, agility and rally.\*[10] The American Dutch Shepherd Association states they maintain a listing of the dogs

registered in the American Kennel Club's FSS database and in 2014 reflected a total of over 100 Dutch Shepherds registered in the USA and Canada.<sup>\*[11]</sup> Both the **American Dutch Shepherd Association (ADSA)** and the <sup>\*[12]</sup> **Working Dutch Shepherd Association of America (WDSAA)** are breed organizations working with the AKC in hopes of becoming the AKC Parent Club for the Dutch Shepherd and in defining a standard if the breed attains full regular status in the future.

## 68.8 References

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- [7] FCI Members
- [8] About UKC
- [9] UKC Archives
- [10] FSS Breeds
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## 68.9 Further reading

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- *The Dutch Breeds*. Raad van Beheer Association. <http://www.raadvanbeheer.nl/en/registration-and-ordering/how-to-order-the-book-dutch-breeds/>

## 68.10 External links

- Breed clubs
  - Dutch Shepherd Dog Club of America - UKC National Breed Club
  - Working Dutch Shepherd Association of America
  - American Dutch Shepherd Association
  - Dutch breed club – Nederlandse Herdershonden Club

# Chapter 69

## Dutch Smoushond

The **Dutch Smoushond** (*Hollandse Smoushond, Dutch Ratter*) is a small breed of dog, descended from a type of terrier-like dog kept in stables to eliminate rats and mice in Germany and the Netherlands. They are considered to be related to the Schnauzer. It is very rare and not well-known outside the Netherlands, its country of origin.

### 69.1 Appearance

The *Dutch Smoushond* is small in size, at the maximum 10 kg in weight and 43 cm at the withers. Its waterproof coat is rough and shaggy, and of any shade of yellow colour. The characteristic shape of the head is broad and short, with drop ears set high on the head.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

### 69.2 History

The Hollandse Smoushond Club (Smoushondenclub) was formed in 1905 to document and register the small stable dog as a purebred breed, as it was in danger of dying out. Its origins may have been with the ancestor of the Schnauzer breed, as an incorrect yellow colour. The name refers to its shaggy fur and face, as Jewish men (called *Smouzen* in the 1800s) had beards and long hair. They were called “Dutch” to prevent confusion with the similar Belgian griffons. During World War II, the breed nearly disappeared. In 1973, several breeders began to reconstruct the breed with the few remaining dogs,<sup>\*[2]</sup> most of whom had been crossbred with other breeds. Much of the reconstruction was accomplished with the use of Border Terrier crosses.<sup>\*[3]</sup> There is illustrated reference to the breed in Dutch artist Rien Poortvliet's popular 1996 book, “Dogs.”

### 69.3 Recognition

Although popular in the Netherlands, the breed is not well known elsewhere in the world. It was recognised in 2001 by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale and placed in Group 2, Section 1, *Pinscher and Schnauzer*. Of the major kennel clubs in the English-speaking world, it is recognised only by the United Kennel Club in the United States (in its Terrier Group.) It also may be found listed by some of the vast number of internet based minor registries and dog registry businesses as a “rare breed” .

### 69.4 See also

- Schnauzer
- Terrier

## 69.5 References

- [1] Breed Standard
- [2] “United Kennel Club: Dutch Smoushond” . United Kennel Club. Retrieved 3 November. Check date values in: |access-date= (help)
- [3] Hollandse Smoushond Club (in Dutch)

## 69.6 External links

# Chapter 70

## East Siberian Laika

The **East Siberian Laika** (Vostotchno-Sibirskaia Laika) is a Russian breed of dog of spitz type, a hunting dog originating in parts of **Siberia** east of the **Yenisei River**.

### 70.1 Description

#### 70.1.1 Appearance

Males are 55 to 66 centimetres (22 to 26 in), while females are on the smaller side at 51 to 60 centimetres (20 to 24 in). Black and tan, with light patches (called karamis), grizzle, patched, ticked, white, grey, black, red and brown of all shades. There are two major types, the Evenki and the Irkutsk; other less important types are the Yakutia, Amur and Tofolar. These types vary in color and physique, as the ESL is still more of a diverse conglomerate breed than the other three Russian **Laika breeds**. Physically the ESL is somewhat rangy, nearly square in proportion, slightly higher at the withers than at the croup, robust in bone; head shape varies with the regional varieties. Ears are erect and triangular, the tail carried in a curve over the back. The coat is a medium long double coat with straight coarse guard hair and a soft thick undercoat.

#### 70.1.2 Purpose

The ESL is a natural hunting dog used for a wide variety of small and large game, ranging from squirrels, marten, sable, and grouse to moose, bear, wild boar and mountain lions. They can also be used as sled dogs.

#### 70.1.3 Temperament

Highly aggressive towards large predators, they are calm and well-tempered with people, although they can be good watchdogs and if encouraged will be protective against human intruders. Generally they seem to be good companion dogs. they can also be trained in obedience.

### 70.2 Origin and History

The breed designation was established at the All-Union Cynological Congress in 1947, along with that of the other three **Laika breeds**. The breed originated with dogs from the **Lake Baikal region**, **Irkutsk Province**, **Evenki National Territory**, the **Amur River basin** and **Maritime Territory**. The first breed standard was set by wildlife biologist K. G. Abramov. Systematic breeding began in the 1970s in government kennels at **Irkutsk** and in **Leningrad**.

## 70.3 References

- Voilotchnikov, A.T. and Voilotchnikova, S.D. Hunting Laikas, . Moscow: Forest Industry Publishing House 1982. (Russian)
- Voilotchnikov, A. T. and Voilotchnikova, S.D.Laikas and Hunting With Them . Moscow: Forest Industry Publishing House, 1972. (Russian)
- Beregovoy, Vladimir Hunting Laika Breeds of Russia. Crystal Dream Publishing, 2001. (English)
- Maria Georgievna Dmitrieva-Sulima *The Laika, and Hunting with Laika* (*Лайка и охота с ней*). (2003, original edition 1911). Aquarium Book, ISBN 978-5-94838-125-1. (Russian)

## Chapter 71

# East-European Shepherd

The **East European Shepherd** (VEO) also **Byelorussian Shepherd** (in Russian: **Восточно-европейская овчарка (ВЕО)**) —is a breed of dog that was developed in the 1930-50s based on German Shepherd Dogs to create a larger cold-resistant breed for military use, police work and border guard duties in the Soviet Union. VEOs are also used as guide dogs for the blind and there are VEO therapy dogs. This breed is popular in Russia where it entered a public culture and acquired a legendary status as an extremely smart and loyal dog devoted to their owners. The breed is well known in other ex-Soviet Union republics. In the West the East European Shepherd is a rare breed that is not well known: information about the breed in online sources in English is limited and often incorrect or distorted.

### 71.1 Appearance



*East European Shepherd EMPIRE*

The East European Shepherd is larger than a German Shepherd: males are 66-76 centimetres (26–30 inches) at the withers and weight 35-50 kg, females are 62-72 centimetres (24.5–28 inches) and weight 30-50 kg. Along with a short coat of dense fur, they have strong (but not coarse) bones and well-developed muscles. Their coat is medium

in length with a well-developed undercoat. The standard colors for these dogs include saddled (that can be saturated to give an almost black-and-tan or black-and-red appearance) with a black face mask and solid black. Well defined sable gray and sable red are acceptable colors.

The head of an East European Shepherd is of a 'wolfish' appearance, resting on a long neck in rather massive collar fur; it is proportional to the rest of the body. It is triangular and wedge-shaped with a slightly rounded forehead. The muzzle is equal in length to the skull, and the lower jaw is well developed. With large teeth in full complex and powerful jaw muscles, the dog is capable of a very strong hold and scissor-cutting bite . Their ears are medium in size and pricked. Their eyes are medium, oval, and dark, with close-fitting, well-colored eyelids.

Their backs are straight, strong, wide, and long. They are 10-17% longer than their height at withers. The loins are long and wide, well-muscled and slightly arched. Their croup is wide, long, and slightly sloping towards the tail. The tail is long, bears thick fur, erected in a form of a sword when the dog's excited. The chest is moderately wide, while the belly is reasonably tucked up. The chests are scimitar in form, reaching the hocks or slightly longer in some cases. The legs are strong and straight; feet are oval and compact. The dog's pace is of a trotter, rather than of a skid, sliding just above the ground so typical to other German Shepherds' cousins.

## 71.2 Temperament

The East European Shepherd is balanced, confident and intelligent. VEO is an attentive, active, self-assured dog that appears calm and quiet but constantly monitors situation and is ready to "turn on" on owner's command. The East European Shepherd has an active defensive reaction, distrusts strangers and can be aggressive when needed but under no circumstances it should be inclined to unmotivated aggression. VEOs excel as K9 and personal protection guard dogs or as companions.

East European Shepherds are working dogs and need a regular exercise. They were bred for their intelligence and they are curious and quick learners. Their ability to withstand extreme climates allows them to live outside, as well as inside, in a house or an apartment. They perform well as hunting dogs and can work as draught dogs in a group of the same.

## 71.3 Health

One of the main reason for development of VEO was to get rid of **hip dysplasia** and **elbow dysplasia**, a common disease in German Shepherds. Due to the large and open nature of their ears, East European Shepherds are not prone to ear infections. They live 10-14 years.

## 71.4 Origin

The breed was created in 1930-50s as a working dog adapted for service in the Army and police as guard dogs and sniffer dogs in various climatic conditions. The first standard which has formed the breed type of East European Shepherd was approved in 1964 by the Cynological Council of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR.

## 71.5 Recognition

The East European Shepherd is recognized by Russian Kynological Federation (RKF). In USA it is registered by the Dog Registry of America and the Continental Kennel Club.

## 71.6 References

## 71.7 External links

- “RKF National Breed Club for the East European Shepherd breed”. RKF NKP VEO. Retrieved 28 December 2014.
- “The official Catalog of purebred East European Shepherds”. RKF NKP VEO catalog. Retrieved 28 December 2014.

# Chapter 72

## Elo (dog)

The Elo is an emerging breed of dog, with development beginning in 1987 in Germany. The breed name is trademarked\*<sup>[1]</sup> and development has been closely supervised by the Elo Breeding and Research Association. The Elo is notable in that it is primarily selected and bred according to behavioral characteristics and social behavior, with the goal of creating the best family pet.\*<sup>[2]</sup>



2 Great Elo wirehaired tri-color and cream-color

### 72.1 Appearance

Bred to a behavioral rather than an appearance standard, the appearance of the Elo can vary from dog to dog, although the breed standard (breed standards describe a breed's external appearance) describes the size as 46–60 cm at the withers, and weighing 22–35 kg, with a body that is slightly longer than tall, and a well plumed tail (meaning with lots of long fur) often carried in a curve over the back. The prick ears are furry, wide set, and slightly rounded at the ends. The coat comes in a long (Rauhaar) and medium (Glatthaar) length, both with a dense undercoat, with all colours allowed, with a white with brown, red, black, or gray spots particularly desired.\*<sup>[3]</sup>

## 72.2 History

Marita and Heinz Szobries began crossing their **Eurasiers** and **Bobtails** (Old English Sheepdogs) in 1987, believing that, although very different in detail, the breeds were of similar type and had arisen as breeds under similar conditions. Dogs from the cross that showed unique characteristics and good health were bred further. Due to the lack of sufficient **Eurasiers**, a similar breed, the **Chow Chow**, was added, and later, **Samoyeds** and **Dalmatians** were added to expand the genetic base. Breeding has continued with long term focus on the inheritance of character. The name “Elo” (originally Eloschaboro) is from letters of the 3 breeds - **Eurasier**, **Bobtail** and **Chow-Chow** - and is protected by trademark in Germany. Breeding dogs with the name Elo is allowed only with the consent of the founders of the Elo breed.\* [4]

## 72.3 Health

As with all created breeds, the Elo's small population size results in the risk of **inbreeding** and its after-effects of **inbreeding depression**, and frequent occurrence of hereditary diseases. There is a susceptibility to **Distichia**,\* [5] in which corneal damage can occur.\* [6] Part of the process of accepting a dog for breeding is an eye examination (for prevention of Distichia) and X-rays to avoid breeding dogs with hip dysplasia.

A genetic study has been done in Germany using the Elo, calculating the proportion of genes of the different founder breeds, of the inbreeding coefficient and relationship coefficients, and the percentage of stillborn puppies in litters. The study also found that all but 3.5% of the Elo were related to each other. The significant gene percentages of the Elo are 48% **Eurasier**, 23% **Old English Sheepdog**, 10% **Chow chow**. The inbreeding coefficient was found to be 12.04%.\* [7]

## 72.4 Related breeds

A related breed from Pekengse and various small Spitz, called the **Klein-Elos**, is being developed in the same manner by the same people.

Although the breed's development is well monitored, dog and puppy buyers in North America and other areas outside of the EU will have to determine whether dogs being sold as Elo are the carefully bred Elo Breeding and Research Association dogs, or a similar mix bred together to fulfill the demands of the **rare breed** pet market.

## 72.5 References

- [1] Register Number 2026230
- [2] Zuchziele (in German)
- [3] The Elo Breed Standard (in German)
- [4] Der Elo, eine Neuzüchtung
- [5] “Distichia analysis”
- [6] Judith Kaufhold.: *pdf Population Genetic studies on the development of the dog breed Elo and the occurrence and inheritance of Distichiasis*. Dissertation Hannover 2004
- [7] genetic analysis of the Elo

## 72.6 External links

- Elo on the Open Directory Project

## Chapter 73

# English Cocker Spaniel

The **English Cocker Spaniel** is a breed of gun dog. The English Cocker Spaniel is an active, good-natured, sporting dog <sup>\*[1]</sup> standing well up at the **withers** and compactly built. <sup>\*[2]</sup> There are “field” or “working” cockers and “show” cockers. It is one of several varieties of **spaniel** and somewhat resembles its American cousin, the **American Cocker Spaniel**, although it is closer to the working-dog form of the **Field Spaniel** and the **English Springer Spaniel**.

Outside the US, the breed is usually known simply as the **Cocker Spaniel**, as is the American Cocker Spaniel within the US. The word *cocker* is commonly held to stem from their use to hunt **woodcock**. <sup>\*[3]</sup>

### 73.1 History



*A black coloured English Cocker Spaniel*

Spaniel type dogs have been found in art and literature for almost 500 years. <sup>\*[4]</sup> Initially, spaniels in England were



*A sable coloured English Cocker Spaniel*

divided among land spaniels and water spaniels. The differentiation among the spaniels that led to the breeds that we see today did not begin until the mid-19th century. During this time, the land spaniels became a bit more specialised and divisions among the types were made based upon weight. According to the 1840 Encyclopedia of Rural Sports, Cockers were 12–20 lb (5.5–9 kg).<sup>\*[4]</sup> At this time it was not uncommon for Cockers and Springer to come from the same litter. Even a puppy from a “Toy” sized lineage could grow to be a springer.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

There is no indication from these early sources that spaniels were used to retrieve game. Rather they were used to drive the game toward the guns.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

During the 1850s and 1860s, other types of Cockers were recorded. There were Welsh Cockers and Devonshire Cockers. Additionally, small dogs from Sussex Spaniel litters were called Cockers.<sup>\*[4]</sup> In 1874 the first stud books were published by the newly formed kennel club. Any spaniel under 25 lb (11 kg) was placed in the Cocker breeding



*Red solid colour English Cocker Spaniel*

pool, however the Welsh Cocker was reclassified as a Springer in 1903 due to its larger size and shorter ear.<sup>\*[4]</sup> "...in those days only those dogs up to a hard day's work and sensible specimens were allowed to live, as absolute sporting purposes were about their only enjoyment and dog shows were hardly heard of..." .<sup>\*[4]</sup>

The sport of conformation showing began in earnest among spaniels after the Spaniel Club was formed in 1885. When showing, the new *Springer* and *Cocker*, both were in the same class until The Spaniel Club created breed standards for each of the types. The Kennel Club separated the two types eight years later. Since then, the Springer and Cocker enthusiasts have bred in the separate traits that they desired. Today, the breed differ in more ways than weight alone.

At Crufts, the English Cocker Spaniel has been the most successful breed in winning Best in Show, winning on a total of seven occasions between 1928 and 2009, with wins in 1930, 1931, 1938, 1939, 1948, 1950 and 1996. In addition, the breed make up three of the four winners who have won the title on more than one occasion with all three coming from H.S. Lloyd's Ware kennel. Due to World War II, the English Cocker Spaniel managed to be the only breed to have won the title between 1938 and 1950, although the competition was only held on four occasions during that period. The most recent best in show was Sh. Ch. *Canigou Cambrai* in 1996.<sup>\*[5]\*[6]</sup>

### 73.1.1 Field Spaniel

In the late 19th century with the increase in popularity of dog shows and the creation of standards for various breeds, the Spaniel family began to split into various different breeds. A group of enthusiasts decided to create a large black spaniel breed. Four dogs would act as progenitors for this new breed, of which two were Cocker Spaniels, one was a Cocker Spaniel/English Water Spaniel cross and one was a Norfolk Spaniel. This new breed was named the Field Spaniel, and was recognised by the Kennel Club in 1892.<sup>\*[7]</sup>



*English Cocker Spaniel*

### 73.1.2 American Cocker Spaniel

The American Cocker Spaniel was developed from the English Cocker Spaniel in the 19th century to retrieve quail and woodcock. They were originally divided from the English Cocker solely on a size basis, but were bred over the years for different specific traits.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The two Cocker Spaniels were shown together in America until 1936, when the English Cocker received status as a separate breed. The American Kennel Club granted a separate breed designation for the English Cocker Spaniel in 1946.<sup>\*[2]</sup> The American breed has a shorter snout, is more likely to get ear infections, and is groomed differently from the English Cocker.

## 73.2 Description

The English Cocker Spaniel is a sturdy, compact, well-balanced dog. It has a characteristic expression showing intelligence and alertness. Its eyes should be dark and its lobular ears should reach “a bit past” the tip of the nose when pulled forward.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Today, a significant difference in appearance exists between field-bred and conformation show-bred dogs. The Cocker's tail is customarily docked in North America.<sup>\*[2]</sup> In countries where docking is legal, the tail is generally docked at about 4–5 inches (10–13 cm) in field-bred dogs while show dogs generally are docked closer to the body. Docking is now illegal in Australia, South Africa and Scotland. In England and Wales, docking can only be carried out on dogs where the owners have proved that the dogs will be used as working or shooting dogs.<sup>\*[8]</sup>

The breed standard indicates that the males of the breed are on average between 15.5–16 inches (39–41 cm) at the withers with the females a little smaller, growing to between 15–15.5 inches (38–39 cm). Both males and females of the breed weigh approximately 13–14.5 kilograms (29–32 lb).<sup>\*[9]</sup> American Cocker Spaniels are smaller, with the males being on average between 14.25–15.5 inches (36.2–39.4 cm), and females again being smaller on average at between 13.5–14.5 inches (34–37 cm), both weighing approximately 11–13 kilograms (24–29 lb).<sup>\*[3]</sup> The closely related English Springer Spaniels are larger than either types of cockers, growing to between 19–19.75 inches (48.3–50.2 cm) for the females, and 19.25–20 inches (48.9–50.8 cm) for the males, and weighing between 23–25 kilograms (51–55 lb).<sup>\*[10]</sup>

The English Cocker Spaniel is similar to the English Springer Spaniel and at first glance the only major difference is the larger size of the Springer. However English Cockers also tend to have longer, and lower-set ears than English Springers. In addition Springers also tend to have a longer muzzle, their eyes are not as prominent and the coat is less abundant.<sup>\*[11]</sup>

### 73.2.1 Colour

Breed standards restrict dogs to certain colours for the purposes of conformation showing (dependent on country), whereas working Cockers can be any of a wide variety of colours. For instance, the breed standard of the United Kingdom's Kennel Club states that in solid colours, no white is allowed except for on the chest.<sup>\*[9]</sup>

They come in solid (or “self”), particoloured, and roan types of markings. Roan is similar to merle, but consists of solid patches and white patches speckled or “ticked” with the same colour as the solid patches.

The colours themselves in the breed consist of black, liver with brown pigmentation, red with black or brown pigmentation, golden with black or brown pigmentation,<sup>\*[12]</sup> sable, silver, ash, black and tan, liver and tan,<sup>\*[13]</sup> blue roan, liver roan, orange roan with black or brown pigmentation, lemon roan with black or brown pigmentation, black and white ticked, liver and white ticked, orange and white ticked with black or brown pigmentation, lemon and white ticked with black or brown pigmentation,<sup>\*[14]</sup> black and white, liver and white with brown pigmentation, orange and white with black or brown pigmentation, lemon and white with black or brown pigmentation.<sup>\*[15]</sup>

Of the solid colours, sable is considered rare, and is classified by some countries as being a type of particolour on account of its mixed hair shafts. White is black/brown pigmentation is also considered rare, and is also usually classified as a particolour too. In addition a silver/ash colour, usually associated with the Weimaraner breed of dog, is considered genetically possible but is yet to be recorded by the United Kingdom's Kennel Club.<sup>\*[13]</sup> Of the roan varieties, lemon roan with a light brown pigmentation is the most recessive of all the roans.<sup>\*[14]</sup> Plain white Cockers are rarely born, and are thought to be more prone to deafness than those with more pigmentation. As such they are generally not encouraged in the breed.<sup>\*[15]</sup>

- Black and tan



*Solid black coloured English Cocker Spaniel*

- Liver and white ticked
- A black and white cocker
- Black ticked with white
- A tricolor roan English Cocker Spaniel with Black and Tan markings
- White with black pigmentation
- Orange and white Cocker Spaniel
- Dark blue roan Cocker Spaniel

### 73.3 Temperament



*Cockers are athletic, alert and make great family pets.*

Cockers are compassionate, determined, kind, intelligent, athletic, alert and resilient and make great family pets.<sup>\*</sup>[16] The breed does not like being alone,<sup>\*</sup>[17] and will bond strongly to an individual person in a family, usually the one who feeds it. Known for optimism, intelligence and adaptability, the breed is extremely loyal and affectionate. The

English Cocker Spaniel has a cheerful nature. They rank 18th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, being of excellent working/obedience intelligence.\* [18] Due to the breed's happy disposition and continuously wagging tail, it has been given the nickname "merry cocker".\*[19] They can also be dominant but loyal to their companion.

With a good level of socialisation at an early age, Cocker Spaniels can get along well with people, children, other dogs and other pets.\* [20] This breed seems to have a perpetually wagging tail and prefers to be around people; it is not best suited to the backyard alone. Cockers can be easily stressed by loud noises and by rough treatment or handling. When trained with a soft hand and with lots of rewards, the Cocker Spaniel will be an obedient and loving companion with a happy, cheerful nature.\* [21]

## 73.4 Health

English Cocker Spaniels in UK and USA/Canada have an average lifespan of 11 to 12 years,\* [22] which is a typical longevity for purebred dogs, but a little less than most other breeds of their size.\* [23] The English Cocker Spaniel typically lives about a year longer than the smaller American Cocker Spaniel.\* [22]

In a 2004 UK Kennel Club survey, the most common causes of death were cancer (30%), old age (17%), cardiac (9%), and "combinations" (7%).\*[24]

In 1998 and 2002 USA/Canada Health Surveys, the leading causes of death were old age (40%) and cancer (22%).\*[25]\*[26]

Common health issues with English Cockers are bite problems, skin allergies, shyness, cataracts, deafness (affecting 6.3% of the dogs of this breed\* [27]), aggression towards other dogs, and benign tumours.\* [26]

Some uncommon health issues that can also have an effect on English Cocker Spaniels include canine **hip dysplasia**, patellar luxation, canine dilated cardiomyopathy, and **heart murmurs**. Hip dysplasia is an abnormal formation of the hip joint which is the most common cause of canine **arthritis** in the hips.\* [28] Patellar Luxation, also known as luxating patella, refers to the dislocation of the kneecap. Canine dilated cardiomyopathy is an adult onset condition which occurs when the heart muscle is weak and does not contract properly. It can lead to **congestive heart failure**, which is where fluid accumulates in the lungs, chest, abdominal cavities, or under the skin.\* [29]\*[30] Dilated cardiomyopathy is often accompanied by abnormal heart rhythms, or **arrhythmias** which can complicate treatment.\* [29]

### 73.4.1 Rage Syndrome

Rage syndrome is most often associated with the Show Cocker Spaniel breed, although cases have been found in other breeds and cases are relatively rare even within the Cocker Spaniel breed. **Rage Syndrome** is described as when a dog attacks suddenly and often savagely, without any warning and during the attack the dog often has a glazed look and appears to be unaware of its surroundings. Rage Syndrome can affect any and all breeds. Though not a common ailment, studies have found it is more common in solid coloured Cockers than in particolours and also more common in darker coloured Cockers than lighter coloured Cockers, being most common in solid gold and black coloured spaniels. Their health issues are typical for a purebred dog breed; however they are closely associated with **rage syndrome** even though cases are really quite rare. Rage syndrome cannot be accurately predicted and can only be diagnosed by **EEG** or genetic testing and these tests are not conclusive.\* [31]\*[32] A link between coat colour and temperament has been proposed.\* [33] This link could be the colour pigment melanin, which is biochemically similar to chemicals that act as transmitters in the brain. A study made by the University of Cambridge involving over 1,000 Cocker Spaniel households throughout Britain concluded that solid colour Cockers were more likely to be aggressive in 12 out of 13 situations. Red/golden Cockers were shown to be the most aggressive of all, in situations involving strangers, family members, while being disciplined, and sometimes for no apparent reason.\* [34]\*[35] A study by Spanish researchers at the **Autonomous University of Barcelona** revealed a similar link between golden Cockers and aggression. Males were also more likely to be aggressive. The study found the English Cocker Spaniel to have the highest level of owner- and stranger- directed aggression compared to other breeds.\* [35]\*[36]

## 73.5 Working Cockers

This breed, like many others with origins as **working dogs**, has some genetic lines that focus on **working-dog** skills and other lines that focus on ensuring that the dog's appearance conforms to a **breed standard**; these are referred to as the "working" (or "field-bred") and "conformation" strains, respectively. After World War II, Cocker Spaniels



*English Cocker with puppies*

bred for pets and for the sport of conformation showing increased enormously in popular appeal, and, for a while, was the most numerous Kennel Club registered breed. This popularity increased the view that all Cockers were useless as working dogs.\*[37] However, for most dogs this is untrue, as even some show-bred Cockers have retained their working instinct.\*[38]

Today, this breed is experiencing a resurgence in usage as a working and hunting dog. Dogs from working lines are noticeably distinct in appearance. As is the case with the English Springer Spaniel, the working type has been bred



A field-bred English Cocker Spaniel

exclusively to perform in the field as a hunting companion. Their coat is shorter and ears less pendulous than the show-bred type. Although registered as the same breed, the two strains have diverged significantly enough that they are rarely crossed.\*[37] The dogs that have dominated the hunt test, field trial and hunting scene in the United States are field-bred dogs from recently imported English lines.\*[39] Working-dog lines often have physical characteristics that would prevent them from winning in the show ring. This is a result of selecting for different traits than those selected by show breeders. The longer coat and ears, selected for the show ring, are an impediment in the field.\*[2] Cuban authorities train and use English Cocker Spaniels as sniffer dogs to check for drugs or food products in passengers'



*Field Cocker Spaniel*

baggage at Cuban airports.\*[40]

### 73.5.1 Skills

A field-bred cocker spaniel is first and foremost an upland flushing dog. In performing this task there are some skills the dog must be trained to perform.\*[41]

- **Hup** This is the traditional command to sit and stay. To be an effective hunter the dog must comply with this command absolutely. When hopped the dog can be given direction called to the handler. The ability to hop a dog actively working a running bird allow the handler and any gunners to keep up without having to run.
- **Retrieve to Hand** The majority of hunters and all hunt test or field trial judges require that a dog deliver a bird to hand, meaning that a dog will hold the bird until told to give it to the hunter directly.

- **Quarter** Dogs must work in a pattern in front of the hunter seeking **upland game birds**. The dog must be taught to stay within gun range to avoid flushing a bird outside of shooting distance.
- **Follow Hand Signals** Upland hunting involves pursuing wild game in its native habitat. Gun dogs must investigate likely covers for **upland game birds**. The dog must be responsive to hand signals in order for the hunter to be able to direct the dog into areas of particular interest.
- **Steady** When hunting upland birds, a flushing dog should be steady to wing and shot, meaning that he sits when a bird rises or a gun is fired. He does this in order to mark the fall and to avoid flushing other birds when pursuing a missed bird.

## 73.6 Trivia

Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge own an English Cocker Spaniel called Lupo, and Lupo was bred from Ella, a dog owned by her parents Michael and Carole Middleton.\* [42]\* [43] He is a working-type English Cocker Spaniel. Lupo was born in a litter just prior to Christmas 2011, and was given to Prince William, Duke of Cambridge and Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, who at first denied owning the dog to the media.\* [44]

Following the birth of Prince George of Cambridge, Lupo was featured in one of the first official photographs.\* [45] He was subsequently featured in a family portrait with the Duke and Duchess and Prince George in March 2014.\* [46] He has travelled with his owners to their holiday residence in Norfolk,\* [47] but did not travel with them on their tour of Australia and New Zealand in 2014.\* [46]

## 73.7 References

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## 73.9 External links

- English Cocker Spaniel at DMOZ

## Chapter 74

# American English Coonhound

The **English Coonhound**, also referred to as the **American English Coonhound** (by the American Kennel Club only) or the **Redtick Coonhound**, is a breed of dog. It is a type of coonhound that is typically bred in the Southern United States. It has origins from hunting hounds brought to America by settlers during the 17th and 18th centuries, resulting in the dogs known as the “Virginia Hounds”. The breeds first recognition came from the United Kennel Club in 1905 as the English Fox and Coonhound. Further recognition has been granted in recent years by the American Kennel Club, first in the Foundation Stock Service and in 2011 as a fully recognized member of the hound group.

The breed is of medium height and proportionate weight, and their coats come predominantly in three types, redtick, bluetick and a tricolor tick pattern. They have a high prey drive and are used in various roles in hunting, including treeing. Health issues that the breed suffers from include overheating while out on summer hunting expeditions.

### 74.1 History

The breed traces its ancestry from Foxhounds brought to the United States by European settlers during the 17th and 18th centuries.<sup>\*[1]</sup> It shares a common ancestry with all other coonhounds with the exception of the Plott Hound.<sup>\*[2]</sup> The breed developed from the “Virginia Hounds”, which were developed over time from dogs imported to the United States by Robert Brooke, Thomas Walker and first President of the United States, George Washington.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The dogs had to adapt to more rigorous terrain, with the breed being specifically bred over time to suit these new conditions.<sup>\*[1]</sup> They were used to hunt raccoons by night and the American Red Fox by day.<sup>\*[4]</sup> It was recognized by the United Kennel Club (UKC) in 1905 as the English Fox and Coonhound.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

The Treeing Walker Coonhound was recognized separately by the UKC in 1945, splitting it off from the English Fox and Coonhound breed. The following year the Bluetick Coonhound.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

The breed was accepted into the American Kennel Club's Foundation Stock Service as the American English Coonhound in 1995.<sup>\*[5]</sup> It was moved up to the Miscellaneous Class on 1 January 2010.<sup>\*[6]</sup> Following the recognition of the breed by the AKC in the hound group on 30 June 2011 as the 171st breed,<sup>\*[5]</sup> the American English Coonhound became eligible to compete in the National Dog Show in 2011 and both the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show and the AKC/Eukanuba National Championship for the first time in 2012.<sup>\*[7]\*[8]\*[9]</sup>

### 74.2 Description

Male English Coonhounds measure between 22–27 inches (56–69 cm) at the withers, with females being slightly smaller at 21–25 inches (53–64 cm). The weight of a Coonhound should be in proportion to the dog's height.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Their coats come in three distinct colors and patterns. The most common is the “redtick” pattern, while others include tricolor markings with ticks, and a “bluetick” pattern. Members of the breed in the bluetick pattern can be confused with Bluetick Coonhounds.<sup>\*[1]</sup> The coat itself is short to medium in length and hard to the touch.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

Unlike the other classifications of coonhounds, a variety of colorations is acceptable to meet English coonhound breed standards. Coloration can be redtick, bluetick, tricolored and tricolored with ticking. However, red markings are predominant and “Redtick” is a common euphemism for English Coonhounds. Some people believe this lack

of emphasis on specific coloration has allowed breeders to focus breeding programs on traits such as intelligence and hunting ability rather than superficial concerns like coat standards. Color variations are common even amongst pups from the same litter of English coonhounds, indicating high levels of DNA diversity in the breed.

## 74.3 Temperament

English Coonhounds tend to be quiet in the house, and require regular exercise to keep in prime condition. English Coonhounds love to nest and usually make good house pets. They have a high prey drive, and will go after small animals unless trained otherwise.\*[2] Because of this, they are not usually recommended for households with small pets unless they have been raised around small animals. They are generally good with children and tend to be very loyal dogs that feel the need to please their owners.\*[2] Like most puppies they can be quite inquisitive and destructive therefore needed training early on is highly recommended.\*[2]

Like all coonhounds, English are generally good natured and very sociable dogs. Skittishness or aggression is considered a defect according to UKC breed standards. They are strong willed, if not stubborn, and require more patience in training than other breeds. Young dogs are usually extremely active and playful and desirous of human attention in addition to requiring plenty of exercise. English Coonhounds are incessant nesters and should be avoided by people who do not wish to have dogs on couches and beds. They make excellent family pets as they have been bred for hunting purposes to coexist amiably within a pack. English Coonhounds also make adequate watch dogs as they possess extremely loud hound mouths characterized by melodious, drawn out bawls and short, explosive chops.

### 74.3.1 Hunting

The breed has proven popular with night hunters, and have a powerful nose which enables them to track of both small and large game including, raccoons, cougars and bears.\*[1] One of the types of hunting that the breed is used for treeing, where the dogs are used to force animals that naturally climb up into trees, where they can be shot by hunters.\*[1]

While known for their ability in this type of hunting, they can lose their ability to pace themselves and on occasion can stand their ground when they believe that they have chased their prey up a tree, even if they haven't.\*[1] They can have a one track mind while hunting, and tune everything else out. Against cougars and bears they can keep the larger game in position while the hunters arrive. They have become the favored breed in coon hunting. They have a tendency to bark when caged.\*[1]

## 74.4 Health

English Coonhounds can be prone to overheating while on coon hunts during the summer months in the Southern United States.\*[1]

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## 74.6 External links

# Chapter 75

## English Foxhound

The **English Foxhound** is one of the four foxhound breeds of dog. They are scent hounds, bred to hunt foxes by scent.

### 75.1 Description

#### 75.1.1 Appearance



*English Foxhounds.*

The breed standards guidelines for showing English Foxhounds is about 21–25 inches (53–64 cm) tall at the withers.\* [1] The skull is wide and the muzzle is long. The legs are muscular, straight-boned, and the paws are rounded, almost cat-like.



A pack of English Foxhounds

### 75.1.2 Temperament

The English Foxhound is a pack hound, therefore, it gets along well with other dogs and enjoys human companionship. It gets along with horses, children, and other pets, as it is a gentle, social, and tolerant breed.

It is a very active breed that enjoys hunting foxes. Though it is faster than the American Foxhound, it has stamina and will run all day with very few breaks in between.

## 75.2 Health and lifespan

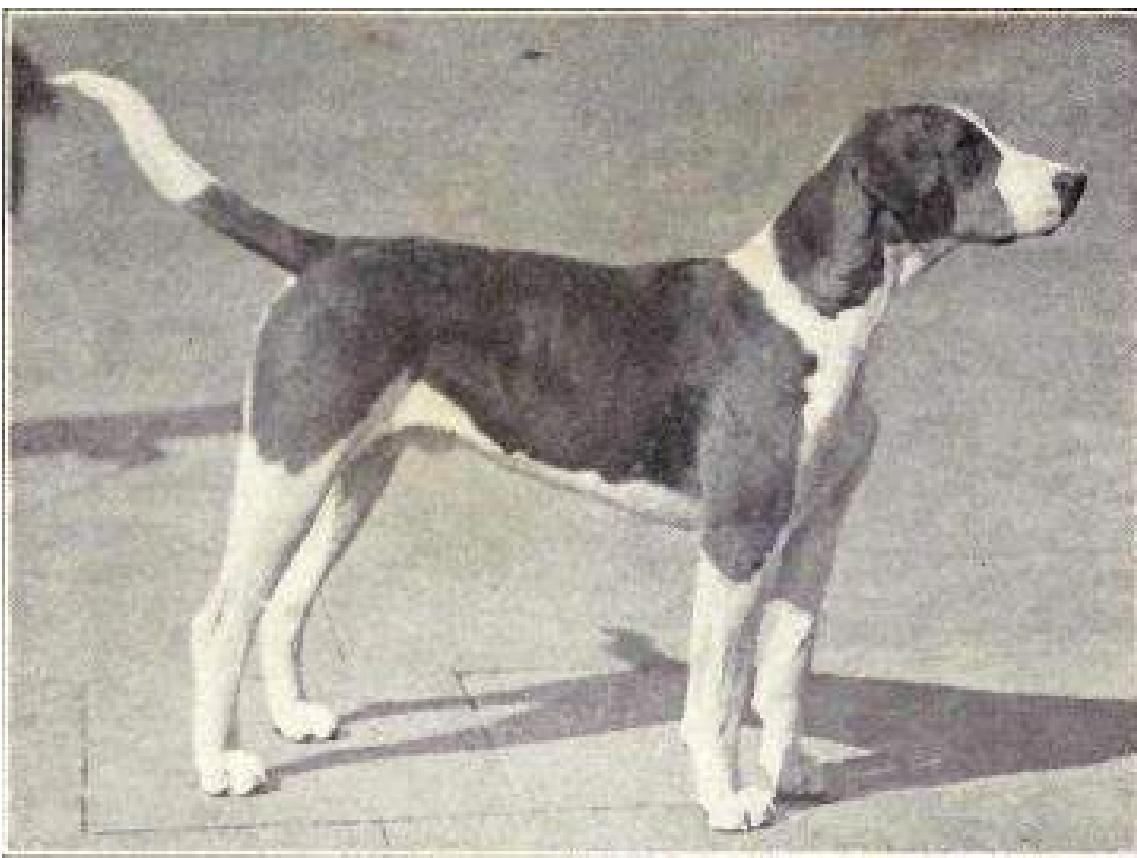
There are very few health problems in this breed. Occasionally seen are chronic hip dysplasia, renal disease, and epilepsy. The breed's lifespan is typically 10–13 years.

## 75.3 History

The English Foxhound was created in the late 16th century, as a result of the perception of the depletion of deer in England. Nobles and Royalty had hunted deer for both food and sport, using the Deerhound or Staghound for this purpose. During the reign of Henry VIII, it was perceived that a new prey was needed, and the fox was selected. The English Foxhound was then created by a careful mixing of the Greyhound, for speed, the Fox Terrier, for hunting instinct, and the Bulldog, for tenacity in the hunt.

During the British Raj, English Foxhounds were imported to India for the purpose of jackal coursing,<sup>\*[2]</sup> though due to the comparatively hotter weather, they were rarely long lived.<sup>\*[3]</sup> Foxhounds were preferred for this purpose over greyhounds, as the former was not as fast, and could thus provide a longer, more sporting chase.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

Studbooks for the English foxhound have been kept since the 18th century. Breeding lines and the work of people involved in breeding hounds is extremely important in the continual development of this working breed. Puppy shows are important events in the hunting calendar and allow the local hunt followers and visiting hound breeders examine



English Foxhound circa 1915.

the latest generation from the hound pack.

The hounds were meant to trail foxes and live around horses. They are still used for those purposes.

## 75.4 Exercise

The English Foxhound is a very energetic breed. It needs plenty of exercise. This breed needs area to run. If confined to a small area, the foxhound may become destructive. The apartment life is not one for the English Foxhound, but the breed can thrive in a suburban setting, given the proper exercise and attention.

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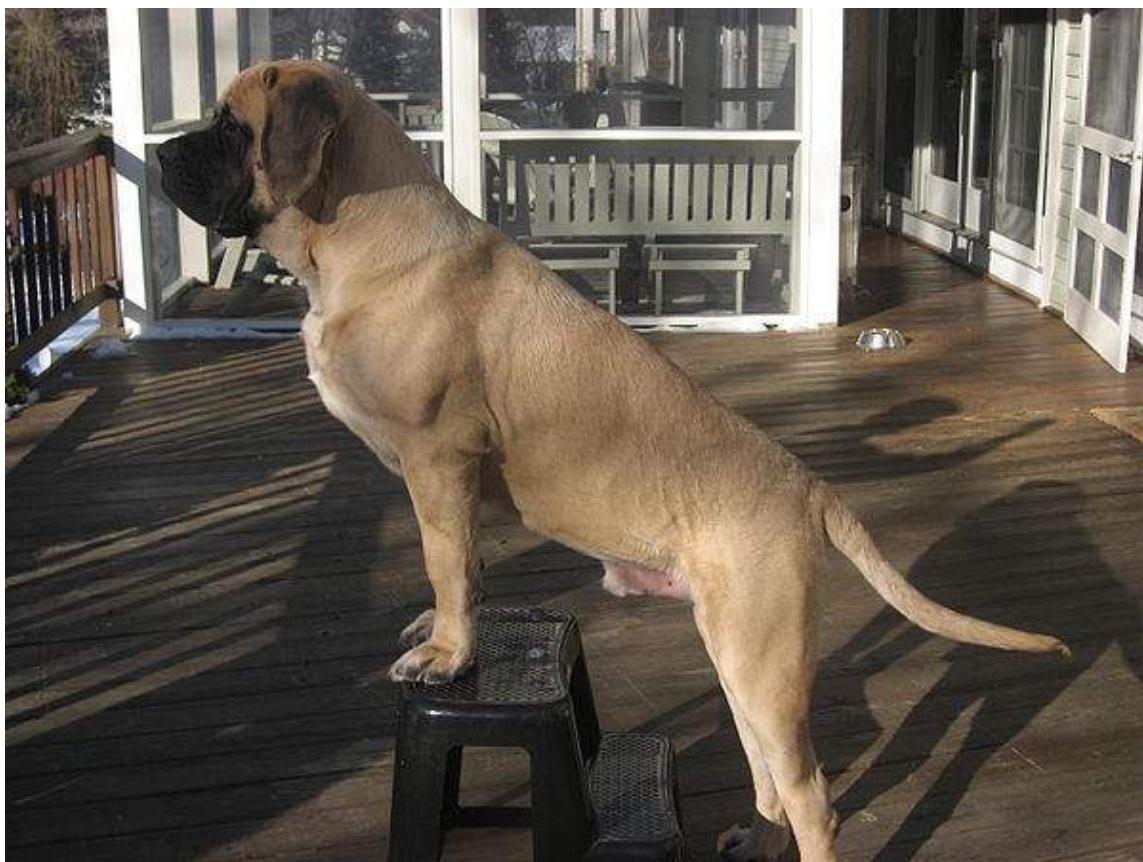
- English Foxhound at DMOZ

# Chapter 76

## English Mastiff

The **English Mastiff** is a breed of large dog perhaps descended from the ancient *Alaunt* and *Pugnaces Britanniae*, with a significant input from the **Alpine Mastiff** in the 19th century. Distinguishable by enormous size, massive head, and a limited range of colors, but always displaying a black mask, the Mastiff is noted for its gentle and loving nature. The lineage of modern dogs can be traced back to the early 19th century, the modern type was stabilised in the 1880s and refined since. Following a period of sharp decline, the Mastiff has increased its worldwide popularity. Throughout its history, the Mastiff has contributed to the development of a number of dog breeds, some generally known as **Mastiff-type** dogs, or, confusingly, just as “Mastiffs”.

### 76.1 Appearance



*Fawn English Mastiff*

With a massive body, broad skull and head of generally square appearance, it is the largest dog breed in terms of mass. Though the Irish Wolfhound and Great Dane are taller, they are not nearly as robust.\*[1]

The body is large with great depth and breadth, especially between the forelegs, causing these to be set wide apart. The AKC standard height (per their website) for this breed is 30 inches (76 cm) at the shoulder for males and 27.5 inches (70 cm) (minimum) at the shoulder for females. A typical male can weigh 150–250 pounds (68–113 kg), a typical female can weigh 120–200 pounds (54–91 kg), with show specimens tending towards the upper ranges.

### 76.1.1 Coat colour standards

The former standard specified the coat should be short and close-lying (though long haired Mastiffs, called “Fluffies”, are occasionally seen) and the color is apricot-fawn, silver-fawn, fawn, or dark fawn-brindle, always with black on the muzzle, ears, and nose and around the eyes.



*The Mastiff has a distinctive head with dewlap and flews. The black mask is visible even on this brindle.*

Fluffy mastiffs are mastiffs (typically, but can also apply to the other short-coated mastiff breeds) that exhibit the recessive, long-haired fluffy phenotype, hence fluffy mastiffs. They are otherwise genetically sound, and in no way inferior to a short-haired English mastiff. The fluffy coat is however considered a fault in the show ring, so it's not a trait that reputable breeders particularly breed for or advertise. If the dam and sire dogs are both carriers of the fluffy trait, then one or two fluffies may crop up in a litter and they are sold on pet-quality contracts. They now have genetic testing available to screen for this gene. So with breeders screening for the fluffy carriers in their breeding program, the chances of fluffies in the litters is diminishing. Some breeders will refuse to breed any dog that turns out to be a fluffy carrier. Others think being a fluffy or fluffy carrier is preferable to bad structure, and will include fluffies in their breeding program. The Fluffy trait does however decrease the amount of drool the dog produces. Though almost all Mastiffs are categorized as droolers, the English “Fluffy” Mastiff is not included in this group. They are gentle

giants that are well behaved due to their extreme size. Along with being a joyful family pet they also are determined home defenders. They will protect house and family members with deep growls and very loud barks, though bites by mastiffs are extremely rare.

The colours of the Mastiff coat are differently described by various kennel clubs, but are essentially fawn or apricot, or those colours as a base for black brindle. A **black mask** should occur in all cases. The fawn is generally a light “silver” shade, but may range up to a golden yellow. The apricot may be a slightly reddish hue up to a deep, rich red. The brindle markings should ideally be heavy, even and clear stripes, but may actually be light, uneven, patchy, faint or muddled. **Pied** Mastiffs occur rarely. Other non-standard colours include black, blue brindle, and chocolate (brown) mask. Some Mastiffs have a heavy shading caused by dark hairs throughout the coat or primarily on the back and shoulders. This is not generally considered a fault. Brindle is dominant over solid colour. Apricot is dominant over fawn, though that dominance may be incomplete. Most of the colour faults are recessive, though black is so rare in the Mastiff that it cannot be certain if it is recessive, or a mutation that is dominant.\*[2]



*Two Mastiffs: one apricot, one fawn*

The genetic basis for the variability of coat in dogs has been much studied, but all the issues have not yet been resolved.\*[3] On the basis of what is known (and remembering that, as dogs are **diploid** animals, each gene location (**locus**) appears twice in every animal, so questions of **dominance** also must be resolved), the gene possibilities allowed by the Mastiff standard are  $A^*yBDE^*mh(k^*br\_or\_k^*y)mS$ . This describes a dog which is fawn with a dark nose, non-dilute, black-masked, non-harlequin, brindled or not brindled, non-merle, and non-spotted. To allow for the rare exceptions we must include “*b*” (brown mask and possible brown brindling), “*d*” (blue mask and possible blue brindling), “*s<sup>\*</sup>p*” (pied spotting), and perhaps “*a*” (recessive black). The possible combination of **homozygous** brown and homozygous blue is a pale brown referred to as **Isabella** in breeds where it is relatively common. Speculative gene locations may also exist, so a Mastiff may be “*I*” (apricot) or “*i*” (non-apricot) and perhaps “*c<sup>\*</sup>ch*” (silver lightening) or “*C*” (without silver lightening).\*[4] (Note that this “C locus” may not be the same as the one identified in other animals, **SLC45A2**.)

### 76.1.2 Record size

The greatest weight ever recorded for a dog, 343 pounds (156 kg), was that of an English Mastiff from England named Aicama **Zorba** of La Susa, although claims of larger dogs exist.\*[5] According to the 1989 edition of the **Guinness Book of Records**, in March 1989, when he was 7 years old, Zorba stood 35 inches (89 cm) at the shoulder and was 8.25 feet (251 cm) from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail, about the size of a small donkey.\*[6] After 2000, the Guinness Book of World Records stopped accepting largest or heaviest pet records.\*[7]

## 76.2 Temperament

The Mastiff breed has a desired temperament, which is reflected in all formal standards and historical descriptions. **Sydenham Edwards**, wrote in 1800 in the *Cynographia Britannica*:

What the Lion is to the Cat the Mastiff is to the Dog, the noblest of the family; he stands alone, and all others sink before him. His courage does not exceed his temper and generosity, and in attachment he equals the kindest of his race. His docility is perfect; the teasing of the smaller kinds will hardly provoke him to resent, and I have seen him down with his paw the Terrier or cur that has bit him, without offering further injury. In a family he will permit the children to play with him, and suffer all their little pranks without offence. The blind ferocity of the Bull Dog will often wound the hand of the master who assists him to combat, but the Mastiff distinguishes perfectly, enters the field with temper, and engages in the attack as if confident of success: if he overpowers, or is beaten, his master may take him immediately in his arms and fear nothing. This ancient and faithful domestic, the pride of our island, uniting the useful, the brave and the docile, though sought by foreign nations and perpetuated on the continent, is nearly extinct where he probably was an aborigine, or is bastardized by numberless crosses, everyone of which degenerate from the invaluable character of the parent, who was deemed worthy to enter the Roman amphitheatre, and, in the presence of the masters of the worlds, encounter the pard, and assail even the lord of the savage tribes, whose courage was sublimed by torrid suns, and found none gallant enough to oppose him on the deserts of Zaara or the plains of Numidia.\*[8]

The American Kennel Club sums up the Mastiff breed as:

a combination of grandeur and good nature as well as courage and docility. Domesticated Mastiffs are powerful yet gentle and loyal dogs, but due to their physical size and need for space, are best suited for country or suburban life.\*[9]

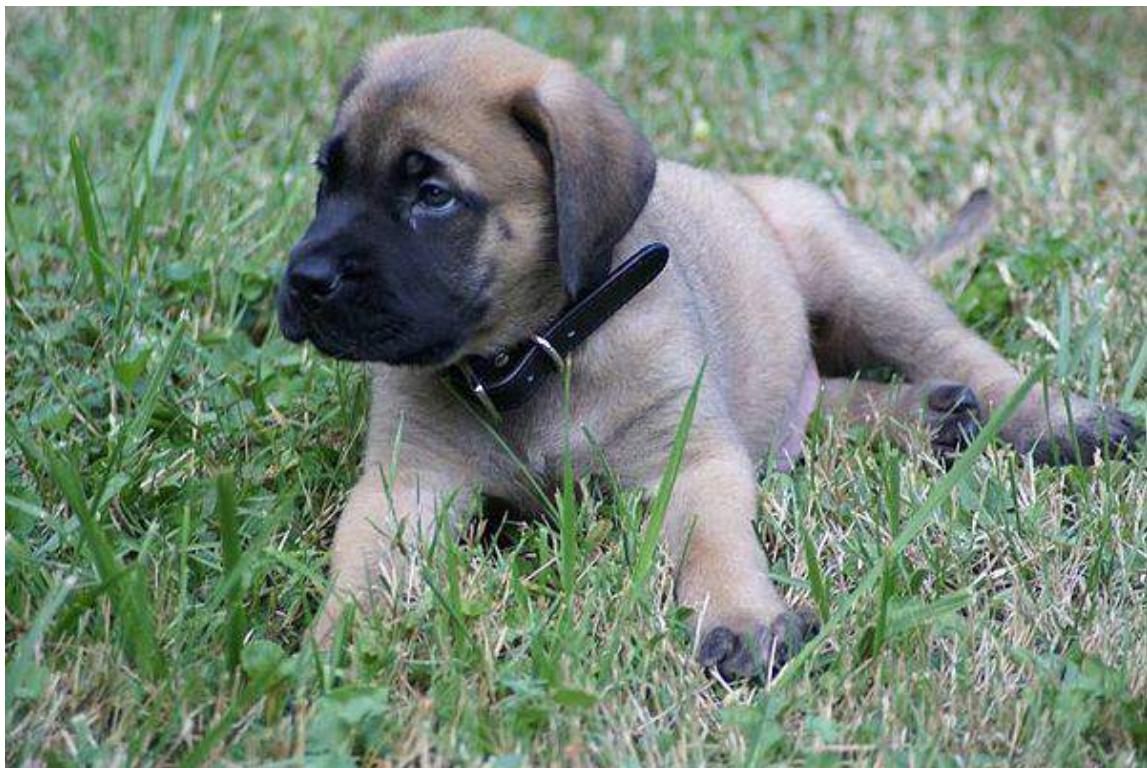
## 76.3 Health

The Mastiff should at all stages of development show the breed characteristics of massiveness and sound, if cumbersome, movement. The Mastiff is a particularly large dog demanding correct diet and exercise. Excessive running is not recommended for the first two years of the dog's life, in order not to damage the **growth plates** in the joints of this heavy and fast-growing dog, which in some weeks may gain over 5 lb. However, regular exercise must be maintained throughout the dog's life in order to discourage slothful behaviour and to prevent a number of health problems. A soft surface is recommended for the dog to sleep on in order to prevent the development of calluses, arthritis, and hygroma (an acute inflammatory swelling). Due to the breed's large size, puppies may potentially be smothered or crushed by the mother during nursing. A **whelping box**, along with careful monitoring can prevent such accidents. The average lifespan of the Mastiff is about 7 years although it's not uncommon for some to live to 10–11 years.\*[10]\*[11]

Major problems can include **hip dysplasia** and **gastric torsion**. Minor problems include **obesity**, **osteosarcoma**, and **cystinuria**. Problems only occasionally found include **cardiomyopathy**, **allergies**, **vaginal hyperplasia**, **cruciate ligament rupture**, **hypothyroidism**, **OCD**, **entropion**, **progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)**, and **persistent pupillary membranes (PPM)**.

When purchasing a purebred Mastiff, experts often suggest that the dog undergo tests for **hip dysplasia**, **elbow dysplasia**, **thyroid**, and **DNA** for PRA.

A Mastiff may be kept in an apartment, but care must be taken to give it enough exercise. Mastiffs should be fed 2 or 3 times a day; it is believed that one large meal per day can increase the chance of **gastric torsion**.



A puppy

## 76.4 History

### 76.4.1 Before the 19th century

The large dogs depicted in figurines and in bas-reliefs from the sixth century BC in Assyria during the reign of King Ashurbanipal\*[12] may have some part in the ancestry of modern Mastiffs, but without genetic evidence or a clear historical link, this is speculative. There is a similar figurine from the same region during the Kassite period almost a thousand years earlier.\*[13] These dogs may be related to the dogs that fought lions, tigers, bears, and gladiators in Roman arenas.\*[14]

It is less contentious that the Alaunt is likely a genetic predecessor to the English Mastiff. Introduced by the Normans. These dogs were developed by the Alans, who had migrated into France (then known as Gaul) due to pressure by the Huns at the start of the fifth century. Intriguingly they were known from the Romans to live in a region (the Pontic-Caspian Steppe) about 700 km to the north of the region where the Assyrians once lived. Again, any canine connections are speculative.\*[15]

Likely a main progenitor of the Mastiff were the *Canes Pugnaces Britanniae*, or Pugnaces Britanniae for short (Latin meaning “combative (one) of Britannia”), which was the name given by the Romans to the original war-dog of the Britons. (However, the often repeated claim that there was a Roman official, Procurator Cynegeti, especially responsible for purchasing dogs in Britain to be used in the amphitheatre, is due to a misinterpretation).\*[16]

The origin of the term “Mastiff” is unclear. Many claim that it evolved from the Anglo-Saxon word “masty”, meaning “powerful”.\*[17] Other sources, such as the *Oxford English Dictionary*, say the word originated from the Old French word *mastin* (Modern French *mâtin*), the word being itself derived from Vulgar Latin \**ma(n)suetinus* “tame”, see Classical Latin *mansuetus* with same meaning.

The first list of dog breed names in the English language, contained within *The Book of Saint Albans*, published in 1465, includes “Mastiff”.\*[18] This work is attributed to Prioress Juliana Berners, but in part may be translated from the early 14th century Norman-French work *Le Art de Venerie*, by Edward II's Huntmaster Guillaume Twici.\*[19]

In 1570, Conrad Heresbach, in *Rei Rusticae Libri Quatuor*, referred to “the Mastie that keepeth the house”.\*[20] Heresbach was writing in Latin; his work was translated a few years later into English by Barnabe Googe as *Foure Bookes of Husbandrie*.\*[21] This work is adapted from *De Re Rustica* by 1st century Roman writer Columella, which



A painting of about 1650 by Abraham Hondius of a bear-baiting with dogs including at least one apparent Mastiff

highlights the Roman connection, but it has been speculated the Mastiff is descended from dogs brought to Britain by the Phoenicians in the 6th century BC.<sup>\*[22]</sup> From Roman to Medieval times, these dogs were used in the blood sports of bear-baiting, bull-baiting, dog fighting, and lion-baiting. Dogs known as **Bandogs**, who were tied (bound) close to houses, were of Mastiff type. They were described by **John Caius**<sup>\*[23]</sup> in 1570 as vast, huge, stubborn, ugly, and eager, of a heavy and burdensome body.

When in 1415 Sir Peers Legh was wounded in the **Battle of Agincourt**, his Mastiff stood over and protected him for many hours through the battle. The Mastiff was later returned to Legh's home and was the foundation of the **Lyme Hall Mastiffs**. Five centuries later this pedigree figured prominently in founding the modern breed.<sup>\*[24]</sup> Other aristocratic seats where Mastiffs are known to have been kept are Elvaston Castle (Charles Stanhope, 4th Earl of Harrington and his ancestors) and Chatsworth House. The owner of the Chatsworth Mastiffs (which were said to be of **Alpine Mastiff** stock) was **William Cavendish**, 5th Duke of Devonshire, known to his family as *Canis*.<sup>\*[25]</sup> Mastiffs were also kept at Hadzor Hall, owned by members of the Galton family, famous for industrialists and scientists, including **Charles Darwin**.

Some evidence exists that the Mastiff first came to **America** on the Mayflower, but the breed's documented entry to America did not occur until the late 19th century.

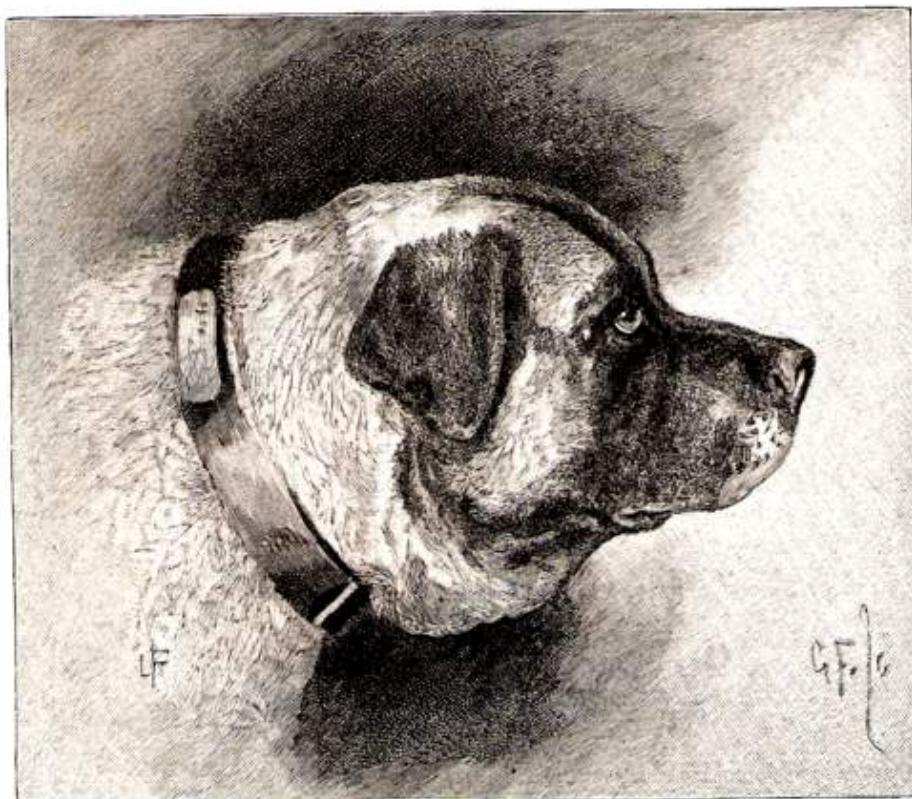
#### 76.4.2 19th century to the First World War

In 1835, the **Parliament of the United Kingdom** implemented an **Act** called the **Cruelty to Animals Act 1835**, which prohibited the baiting of animals. This may have led to decline in Mastiffs used for this purpose, but Mastiffs continued to be used as guards for country estates and town businesses. Organised breeding began in the 19th century,<sup>\*[26]</sup> when J.W. (John Wigglesworth) Thompson sought out a bitch, Dorah, from John Crabtree, the head **gamekeeper** of



A picture of 1804 by Philip Reinagle, engraved by John Scott, showing a Mastiff of the Bandog type.

Kirklees Hall, whose dogs were often held in the name of his employer, Sir George Armitage. Dorah was descended in part from animals owned by Thompson's grandfather, Commissioner Thompson, at the beginning of the century, as well as a Mastiff of the Bold Hall line, recorded from 1705, a bitch purchased from canal boat men, another caught by Crabtree in a fox trap, a dog from Nostal Priory and another dog from Walton Hall, owned by Charles Waterton, the naturalist. J. W. Thompson's first stud dog Hector came from crossing a bitch, Juno, bought from animal dealer Bill George, to a dog, Tiger, owned by a Captain Fenton. Neither of these had any pedigree, as was normal for the period. Between 1830 and 1850 he bred the descendants of these dogs and some others to produce a line with the short, broad head and massive build he favoured. In 1835, T.V.H. Lukey started his operations by breeding an Alpine Mastiff bitch of the Chatsworth line, Old Bob-Tailed Countess (bought from dog dealer Bill White), to Pluto, a large black Mastiff of unknown origin belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The result was a bitch called Yarrow, who was mated to Couchez, another Alpine Mastiff belonging (at the time) to White and later mated to a brindle dog also in White's possession. Lukey produced animals that were taller but less massive than Thompson's. After 1850, Thompson and Lukey collaborated, and the modern Mastiff was created, though animals without pedigree or of dubious pedigree continued to be bred from into the 20th century. Another important contribution to the breed was made by a dog called Lion, owned by Captain (later Colonel) John Garnier of The Royal Engineers.<sup>\*[27]</sup> He bought two Mastiffs from the previously mentioned dealer Bill George. The bitch, Eve, bought by George at Leadenhall Market, was old enough to be gray-muzzled, but of good type; the dog, Adam, was of reputed Lyme Hall origin, but bought at Tattersalls and suspected by Garnier of containing a "dash of Boarhound", an ancestral form of Great Dane. Garnier took them with him when he was assigned to Canada and brought back their puppy, Lion. He was bred to Lukey's Countess to produce Governor, the source of all existing Mastiff lines. (Lion was also mated to Lufra, a Scottish Deerhound, and their puppy Marquis appears in the pedigrees of both Deerhounds and Irish Wolfhounds.) In the 1880s soundness was sacrificed for type (widely attributed to the short-headed, massive, but straight-stifled and chocolate-masked Ch. Crown Prince). This dog numerically dominated all of his contemporaries in terms of offspring. Subsequently, the Mastiff lost popularity but gained a consistency of type, with leaner, longer-headed specimens becoming relatively less common. Prominent among the breeders of this era were Edgar Hanbury and his relation, the politician and philanthropist Mark Hanbury Beaufoy, later Chairmen of The Kennel Club, who reaching his peak as a breeder with the Crown Prince grandson, Ch. Beaufort, eventually exported to America. Despite such imports, Mastiff numbers in the USA declined steadily through the 1890s and the early 20th century. From 1906 to 1918, only 24 Mastiffs were registered in the United States. After 1910, none of these were bred in America. By the



ENGLISH MASTIFF, "DUKE."

*English Mastiff, "Duke" (this dog of the 1800s lacks a deep, square muzzle)*

time the First World War ended, other than for a few imports, the breed was extinct outside of Great Britain.

### 76.4.3 After the First World War

In 1918, a dog called Beowulf, bred in Canada from British imports Priam of Wingfield and Parkgate Duchess, was registered by the American Kennel Club, starting a slow re-establishment of the breed in North America. Priam and Duchess, along with fellow imports Ch Weland, Thor of the Isles, Caractacus of Hellingsly and Brutus of Saxondale, ultimately contributed a total of only two descendants who would produce further offspring: Buster of Saxondale and Buddy. There were, however, a number of other imports in the period between the wars and in the early days of the Second World War Those whose descendants still survive were 12 in number,\*[28] meaning the North American contribution to the gene pool after 1945 consisted of 14 Mastiffs. In the British Isles, virtually all breeding stopped due to the rationing of meat. After the war, such puppies as were produced mostly succumbed to canine distemper, for which no vaccine was developed until 1950.\*[29] Only a single bitch puppy produced by the elderly stock that survived the war reached maturity, Nydia of Frithend, and her sire had to be declared a Mastiff by the Kennel Club, as his parentage was unknown, and he was thought by some to be a Bullmastiff. After the war, animals from North America (prominently from Canada) were imported. Therefore all Mastiffs in the late 1950s were descended from Nydia and the 14 Mastiffs previously mentioned. It has been alleged that the Mastiff was bred with other more numerous giant breeds such as Bullmastiffs and St. Bernards, as these were considered close relatives to the Mastiff. In 1959, a Dogue de Bordeaux, Fidelle de Fenelon, was imported from France to the USA, registered as a Mastiff, and entered the gene pool.\*[30] Since that time, the breed has gradually been restored in Britain, has reached 28th most popular breed in the USA,\*[31] and is now found worldwide.



*Marquis of Hertford's black Mastiff Pluto (1830)*

## 76.5 Famous Mastiffs

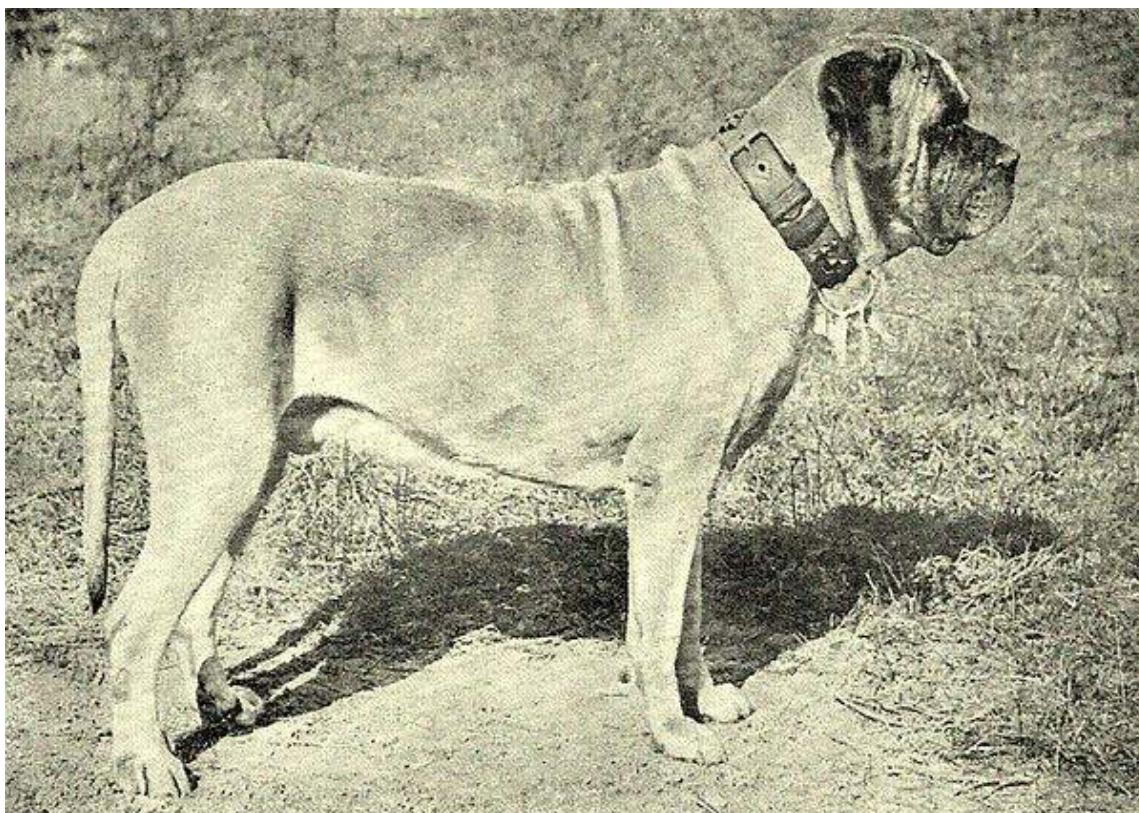
- “Crown Prince” , progenitor of the modern breed, owned by psychiatrist L. Forbes Winslow
- “Cash” , owned by Trevor Dwyer-Lynch ( “Patrick” from Coronation Street), also appeared in one episode of the show
- “Hercules” (a.k.a. “the Beast” ), from the film *The Sandlot* (played by Ch. Mtn. Oaks Gunner)
- “Goliath” (a.k.a. “the Great Fear” ), from the film *The Sandlot 2*
- “Carlo” from "The Adventure of the Copper Beeches", a Sherlock Holmes story
- “Kazak” , owned by Winston Niles Rumfoord, a wealthy space traveler in Kurt Vonnegut's novel *The Sirens of Titan*
- An English Mastiff also named “Kazak” appears in the fourth-season episode Un Chien Tangerine of *Archer*.
- “Moss” and “Jaguar” , of the Japanese series *Ginga: Nagareboshi Gin* and its sequel *Ginga Densetsu Weed*
- “Mason The Mastiff” , in the 2007 film *Transformers*\*[32]
- “Leo” , owned by Richard Ansdell, R.A., and the model for his painting “The Poacher” , aka “The Poacher At Bay”
- “Rocky” (Ch Sterling's Against All Odds) appeared in the “Leech Trapper” episode of the TV series *Dirty Jobs*



*Luke's Governor, born 1861, a six-generation predecessor of Ch. Crown Prince*



*John Paul 1867 painting showing a typical mid-19th century longer-headed apricot brindle*



CH. BEAUFORT  
Owned by W. K. Taunton, Esq.

*Beaufort, acclaimed 19th century champion, grandson of Crown Prince*

- “Lady Marton” , owned by Victorian industrialist Henry Bolckow, and claimed by some to have been a St. Bernard
- “Chupadogra” A.K.A. “Buster” is an elderly English Mastiff, voiced by Sam Elliott from in the 2010 film, *Marmaduke*.
- “Lenny” is a brindled English Mastiff from the 2009 movie, *Hotel for Dogs*
- “Captain Pickles” in "She's Out Of My League"
- “Spike” from a *McDonalds* commercial.
- “Ch. Semper Fi Groppetti Gargoyle” Best of Breed 2 years in a row at the Westminster Kennel Club Show at the Madison Square Garden show in New York City. He also took a Group 4 there making him the only mastiff ever to win a group placement there that was owner handled.\*[33]

## 76.6 See also

- List of Mastiff-type dog breeds

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The controversial Ch. Crown Prince, pictured in old age

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## 76.8 External links

- English Mastiff at DMOZ

## Chapter 77

# English Setter

The **English Setter** is a medium size breed of dog. It is part of the **Setter** family, which includes the red **Irish Setters**, **Irish Red and White Setters**, and black-and-tan **Gordon Setters**. The mainly white body coat is of medium length with long silky fringes on the back of the legs, under the belly and on the tail. The coat features flecks of colour, and the different colour varieties are referred to as **belton**.

A gentle but at times strong-willed, mischievous gun dog, bred for a mix of endurance and athleticism, it is used to hunt for game such as quail, pheasant, and grouse. When working, the dog will hunt methodically seeking the airborne scent of its prey. It is sometimes referred to as the Laverack or Llewellyn Setter as these were famous strains of the breed during the major development period in the 19th-century. Those from hunting stock are generally of a finer build and with less coat than those bred for show exhibition.

Generally reasonably healthy, they have an average life span of 11 to 12 years. The Kennel Club advise UK breeders to screen for **hip dysplasia**.

### 77.1 Description

#### 77.1.1 Appearance

The English Setter is a medium-sized dog which should have an elegant overall appearance. Its size can range from 24 inches (61 cm) for females up to 27 inches (69 cm) for males. The field or hunting type can be finer in build and construction than those from bench or show lines.\*[1]\*[2] The breed was designed to hunt game such as quail, pheasant, and grouse so should be able to cover a lot of ground when seeking the airborne scent of the birds, carrying its head high.\*[3] The head should be slightly domed with a **muzzle** of good depth and show chiselling under the eyes, which should be dark in colour with a kind, gentle expression.\*[4] The top of the ears (sometimes the ears are referred to as “leathers”) are positioned in line with the eyes and lie in an elegant fold.\*[5] It has a long muscular neck, well angled shoulders and a brisket of good depth. The body is of a moderate length proportionate to its height and it has strong powerful hindquarters. It carries its tail in line with its back and the tail should be long enough to reach the hock.\*[6]

The main body coat is short to medium length, lies flat and has a silky texture. Long silky coat – usually called “feathering”, forms fringes on the outside of the ears, neck, chest, down the back of the front legs, under the belly and on the back legs. The tail is also feathered with long coat. The body coat and feathering should be straight and flat but not profuse and never curly although a slight wave can be seen.\*[1]

The bench or show type has a long, flowing coat that requires regular grooming. The field or hunting type has a shorter coat that requires less grooming.\*[7]

The base colour of the coat is white with differing coloured **ticking** also called flecks or speckling. The various speckled coat colours when occurring in English Setters are referred to as **belton**; valid combinations are white with black (**blue belton**), white with orange flecks (**orange belton**), white with orange flecks and lighter nose (**lemon belton**), white with liver flecks (**liver belton**), or “**tricolour**” which is blue or liver belton with tan markings on the face, chest, and legs. The flecking should not form large patches on the body and the flecks should be distributed all over the body.\*[8]\*[9] The use of the word “**belton**” was first coined by Laverack to describe his ideal for flecking and is



*The head of a female English Setter*

also the name of a village in the extreme north of England.\*[10] Puppies' coats may not have all the markings that they have as adults.\*[11]

- English Setter
- A blue belton English Setter
- An English Setter's tail has long feathering.
- Coat white with orange flecks
- An orange belton

### 77.1.2 Temperament



*An English Setter puppy when the colour markings on the body are not yet fully developed.*

This breed's standard temperament is best described as a "Gentleman by Nature".\*[12] However, it can also be strong-willed and mischievous, especially if coming from working/field breeding lines.\*[13] English Setters are energetic, people-oriented dogs, that are well suited to families who can give them attention and activity,\*[14] or to working with a hunter, where they have a job to do. They are active dogs that need plenty of exercise and up to two hours a day of exercise is recommended.\*[15] Inside they tend to be lower energy and love to be couch potatoes and lap dogs; the breed is described as "intensely friendly," "good natured," and "adores visitors and is particularly happy with children."\*[16]

They rank 37th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, being of above average working/obedience intelligence.\* [17] English Setters are very intelligent and can be trained to perform about any task another breed can do, with the exception of herding. However, they are not always easy to train, as their natural bird instinct tends to distract them in outdoor environments.\* [18] Their temperament is considered to be gentle and as English Setters can be very sensitive to criticism, positive reinforcement training methods using treats and praise work best when undertaking basic training.\* [19]

## 77.2 Health

Dogs, both pedigree and cross breeds, can be affected with genetic problems.\* [20] Those known to sometimes occur in English Setters can include congenital deafness, which was reported as affecting 12.4 percent of the 701 English Setters tested by the Louisiana State University in 2010.\* [21] As at 2013, there has not been any detailed research on this condition undertaken in the UK;\* [22] autoimmune thyroiditis, which was shown to affect 26.2 percent of 747 English Setters examined between January 1974 until December 2012 in an Orthopedic Foundation for Animals listing;\* [23] canine hypothyroidism;\* [24] elbow dysplasia; and allergies, which can include some sensitivity to certain food ingredients and also skin conditions, are known to occur.\* [25]\* [26]

In 2004, the UK [Kennel Club](#) established the Accredited Breeders Scheme, which was later called the Assured Breeders Scheme (ABS).\* [27] The scheme received [UKAS](#) accreditation in April 2013.\* [28] ABS members are required to adhere to additional criteria than those necessary for basic KC registration. Among the extra requirements is "Ensuring that the parents of each litter are readily identifiable by either [Microchip](#), [Tattoo](#) or [DNA profile](#)."\* [29] As at March 2013, breeders of English Setters who are members of the ABS must screen for [hip dysplasia](#).\* [30]\* [31]

Some members of the breed may be affected by [cancer](#) and this was identified as the most common cause of death of English Setters in a survey undertaken by the Kennel Club; the age of death from this disease was mainly after reaching ten years of age. However, the survey had only received a small response rate.\* [32] Life expectancy is between 11 to 12 years, though 13 to 15 years is not uncommon.\* [32]

## 77.3 Function



An English Setter in action, pursuing a bird.

Setters hunt by ranging over large distances in a systematic, methodical manner, silently seeking game by scent. When prey is found by scenting the air, the dog will freeze rather than give chase. The dog will stop in a sort of crouch or “set” by freezing in a standing position upon finding their quarry and this distinctive stance is how the term “setter” evolved. Once the dog has indicated where the birds are by freezing on point, on command it would then slowly creep forward to disturb the birds into flight. Once the birds were in flight the hunter who had been following the dog would release **hawks** to capture the birds in the air. When netting superseded the use of hawks, setting dogs would still be used to indicate the whereabouts of the birds but the hunter would come up behind the dog and throw a net over the birds. In the mid-1600s, guns became more readily available and shooting game birds became a popular pastime of the **landed gentry**. The basic work of setters was still to find and point to the location of game birds but it also had to be steady to shot.\*[3]\*[33]

The scent of game birds is airborne so to pick up this scent the setter carries its head well up and should never follow foot scent.\*[3] Most setters are born with a natural proclivity to hunting. Dogs that show excitement and interest in birds are described as being “birdy”, and trainers look for puppies that show this particular trait. Training is usually done with quail as a first choice or domesticated **pigeons**.\*[34]

Writing in 1876, Arnold Burges described the “pure-blooded English Setter” as “the best animal for American upland shooting” in his book *The American Kennel and Sporting Field*.\*[35]

## 77.4 Early history

“Setting dogges” is an ancient term used for setters and the original purpose of the English Setter was to set or point upland **game birds**. From the best available information, it appears that the English Setter was a trained **bird dog** in England more than 400 years ago and there are works of art created in the early 15th century showing dogs that are discernible as being of a “setter type”. There is evidence that the English Setter originated in crosses of the Spanish Pointer, large Water Spaniel, and **English Springer Spaniel**, which combined to produce an excellent bird dog with a high degree of proficiency in finding and pointing game in open country.\*[33]\*[36]\*[37]

Writing in 1576, Dr **Johannes Caius** states: “There is also at this date among us a new kind of dogge brought out of Fraunce, and they bee speckled all over with white and black, which mingled colours incline to a marble blewe”. Argue speculates this may be a description of the blue belton colour found in English Setters.\*[38]

Caius went on to describe the dog called a setter using the Latin name Index:

Another sort of Dogges be there, serviceable for fowling, making no noise either with foote or with tongue, whiles they follow the game. They attend diligently upon their Master and frame their condition to such beckes, motions and gestures, as it shall please him to exhibite and make, either going forward, drawing backward, inclining to the right hand, or yealding toward the left. When he hath founde the byrde, he keepeth sure and fast silence, he stayeth his steppes and wil proceede no further, and weth a close, covert watching eye, layeth his belly to the grounde and so creepeth forward like a worme. When he approaches neere to the place where the byrde is, he layes him downe, and with a marcke of his pawes, betrayeth the place of the byrdes last abode, whereby it is supposed that this kind of dogge is calles in Index, Setter, being in deede a name most consonant and agreeable to his quality.\*[39]\*[40]

By the 17th century setters, or “setting dogges”, had become established and were widespread on British estates, although the evolution into the more specific individual breeds of setters occurred at a later date. The interbreeding of the different colours was still taking place during this period but it gradually changed and sportsman/breeders began to segregate matings to dogs adapted to the terrain it was required to work on.\*[37]\*[41]

## 77.5 Breed development

The modern English Setter owes its appearance to Edward Laverack (1800–1877), who developed his own strain of the breed by careful breeding during the 19th century in England and to another Englishman, R. Purcell Llewellyn (1840–1925), who founded his strain using Laverack's best dogs and outcrossed them with the Duke, Rhoebe and later Duke's littermate Kate bloodlines with the best results.\*[10]

Historically, many dogs descending from the same bloodline were referred to by the name of their breeder or owner and the **nomenclatures** “Laverack Setter” and “Llewellyn Setter” describe English Setters bred by Laverack



*Ch Mallwyd Sirdar, an English Setter from the Laverack bloodline. He was said to be admired by both fanciers and shooting men.*

and Llewellyn.\*[42] Horace Lytle, one time gundog editor of the *Field & Stream*, author and a well-known gundog trainer,\*[43] clarified this in the book “How to train your bird dog”, which he wrote in 1928:

Another tremendous uncertainty exists among the widest possible class of hunters with reference to the so-called Llewellyn Setters. Llewellyn Setters are nothing more – and nothing less – than English Setters. Llewellyn Setters are simply English Setters that trace back to two particular English Setters. They represent a certain definite English Setter ancestry. That's all there is to it. Thus an English Setter may not always be a “Llewellyn”; but a “Llewellyn” is always an English Setter. Furthermore, the craze for this particular strain that came to this country with the importation of the first “Llewellyns” caused ninety per cent of the owners of all Setters that are not either distinctly Irish or Gordon, to refer to their dogs as “Llewellyns.” Yet in ninety per cent of these cases, the dogs so referred to are not of the Llewellyn strain at all. Not one person in a hundred who owns an English Setter can tell even from the pedigree whether the dog is of the Llewellyn strain or not. They simply don't know. Most of those who refer to their Setters as “Llewellyns” do so because the name is rather euphonious and pleasing to pronounce. Many of those who really do know, insist that their Llewellyns be one hundred per cent, and they refer to those that are not as “grades.” If there is even as little as 3 per cent “outcross,” these few are inclined to feel that the dog is nothing but a rank plebeian. All of which is really ridiculous – at least so think a good many of us who have thought the matter out.\*[44]

Around 1826, Reverend A Harrison of Carlisle in Cumbria sold a male dog called “Ponto” and a female named “Old Moll” to Laverack and this pair formed the foundation of his English Setters. Laverack did not know the exact pedigree of these dogs but maintained the strain had been pure-bred for the previous thirty-five years.\*[45] Laverack closely inbred to these two dogs for generations and his bloodline was successful in dog shows and as a working dog in field trials.\*[46]

In 1874, C. H. Raymond from Morris Plains, New Jersey imported the first English Setter from the Laverack bloodline to America.\*[47] The working setter Count Noble descended from these early imports and is commemorated in the Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh.\*[36] Llewellyn's strain was based on Laverack's best dogs, which were then outcrossed with the bloodlines of his dogs Duke, Rhoebe and later Duke's littermate, Kate. It was Kate bred with



*Rodfield's Pride, an English Setter from the Llewellyn bloodline. He won several stakes in the autumn of 1902.*

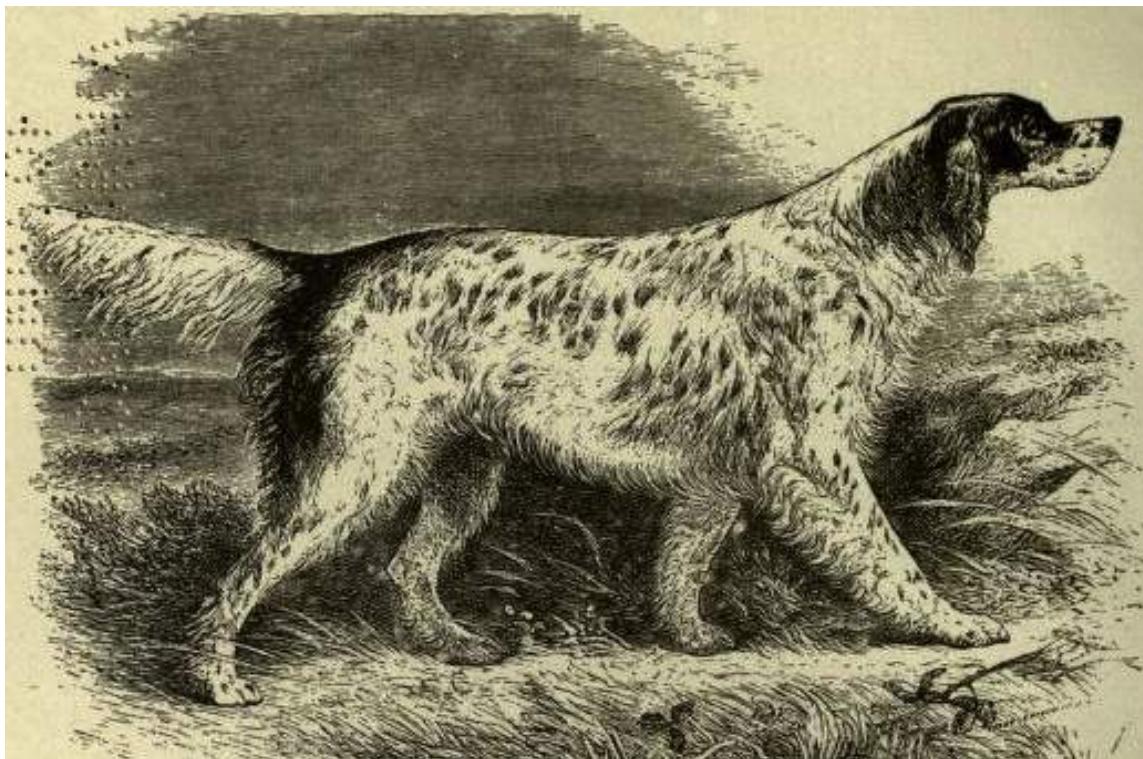
Laverack's best hunting males that produced Llewellyn's ideals Fd.Ch.Ch. Armstrong's Dash II and later Fd.Ch.Ch Dashing Bondhu.\*[48] They were the foundation of Llewellyn's personal strain known as "Dashing Bondhu". William Humphrey (1882–1963) inherited them from Llewellyn in 1925 and continued them pure until his death in 1963.\*[49] Jim the Wonder Dog, described as a Llewellyn setter, was said to have "possessed an occult power" and there is a bronze statue of him in a memorial garden on the square in Marshall, Missouri, built to commemorate him.\*[50]

## 77.6 In competitions

The field type and show type English Setter look very different, even though they are the same breed. Field type setters are often smaller and are seen with less feathering and usually more distinctive spotting than show type setters. Both traits are beneficial in the field: less feathering makes getting **burs** out of their coat easier and the spotting makes them easier to see in the field.\*[51]

English Setters are classified within the gundog group in the UK\*[\[52\]](#) and the Sporting group in America and Canada.\*[\[53\]](#)\*[\[54\]](#) The FCI place them in section 2, British and Irish Pointers and Setters, of Group 7.\*[\[55\]](#)

In the English Setter breed, compared to other breeds, there are very few Dual Champions.\*[\[51\]](#) The Kennel Club have four champion titles available to be achieved by setters competing in the UK. These are Show Champion (Sh Ch) which is awarded to dogs who have won three Challenge Certificates (CCs) under three different judges with at least one CC won after 12 months of age; Champion (Ch) is the title gained by dogs who have won a Sh Ch title plus a **field trial** award, Diploma of Merit or a Show Gundog Working Certificate; Field Trial Champion (Ft Ch) means the dog has won a pointer or setter open stake or two first prizes at two different stakes under two different A Panel judges. There must be no less than 16 runners entered; and a Dual Champion – the highest award available to setters – is a dog who has achieved the titles of Show Champion and Field Trial Champion.\*[\[56\]](#)



*“Countess” the first gundog Dual Champion. She was bred by Laverack and owned/handled by Llewellyn.*

An English Setter called “Countess” was the first gun dog to ever attain a Dual Champion title. She was sired by Dash 2nd and her dam was Moll 3rd.\*[57] Her breeder was Laverack, who sold her to Sam Lang; he in turn passed her on to Llewellyn in whose name she was entered in field trials.\*[58]

In the UK, the breed has been successful at **Crufts** and secured the award of best in show in 1964, 1977 and 1988.\*[59]

At the **Westminster show in America** an English Setter won the best in show title in 1938. He was only 11 months old and at his very first show.\*[60]\*[61] This was before entry to the show was restricted to Champions in 1992.\*[62] As of 2013, he is the only setter to achieve best in show at Westminster since the award of best in show started to be made in 1907.\*[63]

## 77.7 Registrations

When the American Kennel Club was established in 1878, English Setters, together with eight other Sporting breeds, were accepted as the first pure-bred registrations by the Club. The very first dog registered with the AKC and the holder of registration number one was an English Setter named “Adonis”.\*[64] He was born in 1875 and is recorded as sired by “Leicester” out of a bitch named “Dart”. His colours were given as black, white and tan. He was owned by his breeder George E. Delano of New Bedford, MA.\*[37]

English Setters were especially popular during the 1960s, 70s and 80s and registrations of puppies reached 1344 during 1974.\*[2]

In 2012, the **Kennel Club** in the UK listed the English Setter amongst the **Vulnerable Native Breeds** as only 234 puppies were registered.\*[65] A decade earlier, in 2002, there were 568 English Setter puppies registered.\*[66] However, during 2012 the number of English Setter puppies registered increased to 314, so the breed was moved to the Kennel Club’s “At Watch” list, which is for breeds with registrations from 300–450.\*[67] The breed is still fairly well represented in Italy, where it is popular as a working gun-dog. Even in Italy, however the breed is in sharp decline, going from 20,999 registrations in 2002, to 14510 registrations in 2011.\*[68]

In contrast, the **American Kennel Club** stated that 2011 was the “year of the setters, with all four making big jumps over the past year”. \* [69] English Setters had previously ranked at 101 in 2010 but moved up to 87 in 2011, a position the breed maintained in 2012.\*[70]



*An English Setter resting.*

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## 77.9 External links

- English Setter at DMOZ

# Chapter 78

## English Shepherd

Not to be confused with Old English Sheepdog.

The **English Shepherd** is an extremely versatile breed of working dog of the collie lineage, developed in the United States from farm dogs brought by English and Scottish settlers in the 17th through 19th centuries before pedigrees became fashionable around the end of the 19th century. Subsistence farmers appreciated the breed for their versatility and not for their flash or strict conformation to a standard of appearance.

The English Shepherd is a highly intelligent, all-around farm dog, being used as a herding dog, livestock guardian, farm watch dog, hunting dog, vermin eradicator and a child's companion. English Shepherds were not bred to be specialized to work one type of livestock as some recent herding dogs have been. English Shepherds were bred to do many tasks on the small diversified farms of the 17th through early 20th centuries that had various types of livestock including cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and fowl. It may have been the most common breed in America during the 19th and early 20th century.\*[1]

### 78.1 Description

#### 78.1.1 Appearance

English Shepherds are similar in appearance to Border Collies and Australian Shepherds. English Shepherds usually have tails and a less rounded head than many Aussies. English Shepherds are never merle as Aussies frequently are. They are generally not square in body like an Aussie. English Shepherds tend to be larger than Border Collies but are most readily distinguished from Border Collies by their very different upright, loose-eyed herding style.

The English Shepherd is a medium-sized dog, usually somewhat longer than it is tall. It generally weighs between 20 to 30 kilograms (44 to 66 lb) and is balanced in proportions. As a working dog on small farms, English Shepherds have been selected to fulfill a variety of needs. This has resulted in a wide range of regional variations.

The coat is medium length and can be straight, wavy, or curly. There is frequently feathering on the legs and tail, as well as on the ear. As a working dog, the coat should be easy to keep, requiring very little grooming. Dirt tends to just fall away. English shepherds tend to shed quite a lot and fur may be found on and under furniture, clothes, and carpeting. The primary coat colors are: sable and white (clear and shaded), tricolor, black and white, and black and tan. Other variations such as solid dogs of any color, brindles, piebalds, and red nosed tricolors and sables also exist but are not common.

#### 78.1.2 Temperament

The English Shepherd temperament is the defining characteristic of the breed, with high intelligence and often a unique type of kindness for those in his home, both animals and people. The English Shepherd is often an independent worker. English Shepherds are adaptable and learn routines quickly. Some can be watchful of strangers and are more one-person dogs. However, once he accepts people or children or stock as his own, there are few better caretakers than an English Shepherd.



A (*shaded*) Sable and White Male Puppy

The English Shepherd frequently exhibits an independent, bossy or “enforcer of the rules” streak in his temperament. If the dog's desire to enforce order is not channeled and directed to a suitable end by a strong, confident leader, he may exhibit many undesirable behaviors. Nevertheless, English shepherds can thrive as companion dogs in environments that provide sufficient mental and physical stimulation.

English Shepherds require a lot of exercise (at least 40 minutes of walking per day) and may become destructive if not provided enough. They have a natural instinct to chase and enjoy playing a game of **fetch**. They tend to become calm and relaxed at the end of the day, likely to curl up at their owner's feet.

This breed was selected on diverse small family farms in the past and has been selected to work in a partnership arrangement with his master.

## 78.2 Health

Because of their medium size and the fact that they have not been aggressively over-bred, English Shepherds are generally healthy dogs, typically avoiding problems (like **hip dysplasia**) that are more common in some other breeds. However, anyone contemplating getting an English Shepherd would be well advised to research the hip ratings (**OFA** or **PennHIP**) of the breeder's stock as with any other breed.

### 78.2.1 MDR1 gene mutation

Recent research at **Washington State University** indicates that, in addition to many other herding breeds, approximately 15% of the English Shepherd population is subject to the MDR1 gene mutation. Dogs that are tested positive have increased sensitivity and adverse reactions to a number of common canine drugs. A simple cheek swab is all that is needed to **test** if the dog has this potentially life-threatening condition. [2]



*Another Tricolor English Shepherd*

## 78.3 History

Originating in northern England and Scotland, these dogs came with the first settlers to reach the American colonies. American farmers appreciated this versatile breed and used dogs to protect their farms and livestock.\*[3] The English Shepherd and various other collies were also referred to as **Scotch Collie**'s during the 18th and 19th centuries but the term "Scotch Collie" fell out of favor during the 20th century.\*[4] Quoting from Leon F. Whitney early in the 20th century ("How to Breed Dogs", 1937, no ISBN) "It is known variously as the farm shepherd, the barnyard collie, the old fashioned shepherd, the cow dog, the English Shepherd, and other colloquial names. And while I doubt there is a more alert, trustworthy, or American dog, still no breed specialty clubs have organized to push it. It is the ordinary shepherd that one sees on farm after farm throughout the country." (Despite the publication date of 1937 given here English Shepherds were registered as a breed before that time through UKC (1927\*[1])) and probably the defunct Southeastern Kennel Club before then.

UKC apparently had another registration going on for a type of "farm shepherd" that was separate from the English Shepherd. Many times the names were confused but at other times they were distinguished as different breeds.) All of these names as well as **Farm Collie** were applied to the farm shepherds of the era. As there was no breed club or registry until later, there is some dispute over exactly which name applies to which dogs. **Australian Shepherd** is likely a derivative of these farm dogs and appeared primarily in the Western United States. The English Shepherd on the other hand was more common in the Midwest and East.\*[5] These dogs are primarily descendants of the working farm dogs of England.

As the small diversified farms in the mid-western and eastern United States dwindled in numbers, many of them replaced by larger and less diversified operations, the English Shepherd became a rare breed.



*Female (shaded) Sable & White English Shepherd doing one of her jobs, hunting vermin.*

## 78.4 Working Life

English Shepherds are very quick to learn farm routines and will work independently with little training, but will benefit from some training and guidance. More than just a specialty herding breed, the English Shepherd is also a guardian of property and livestock, and a hunter of game and vermin on their territory. English Shepherds are also known for their ability to track and 'tree' raccoons and squirrels.

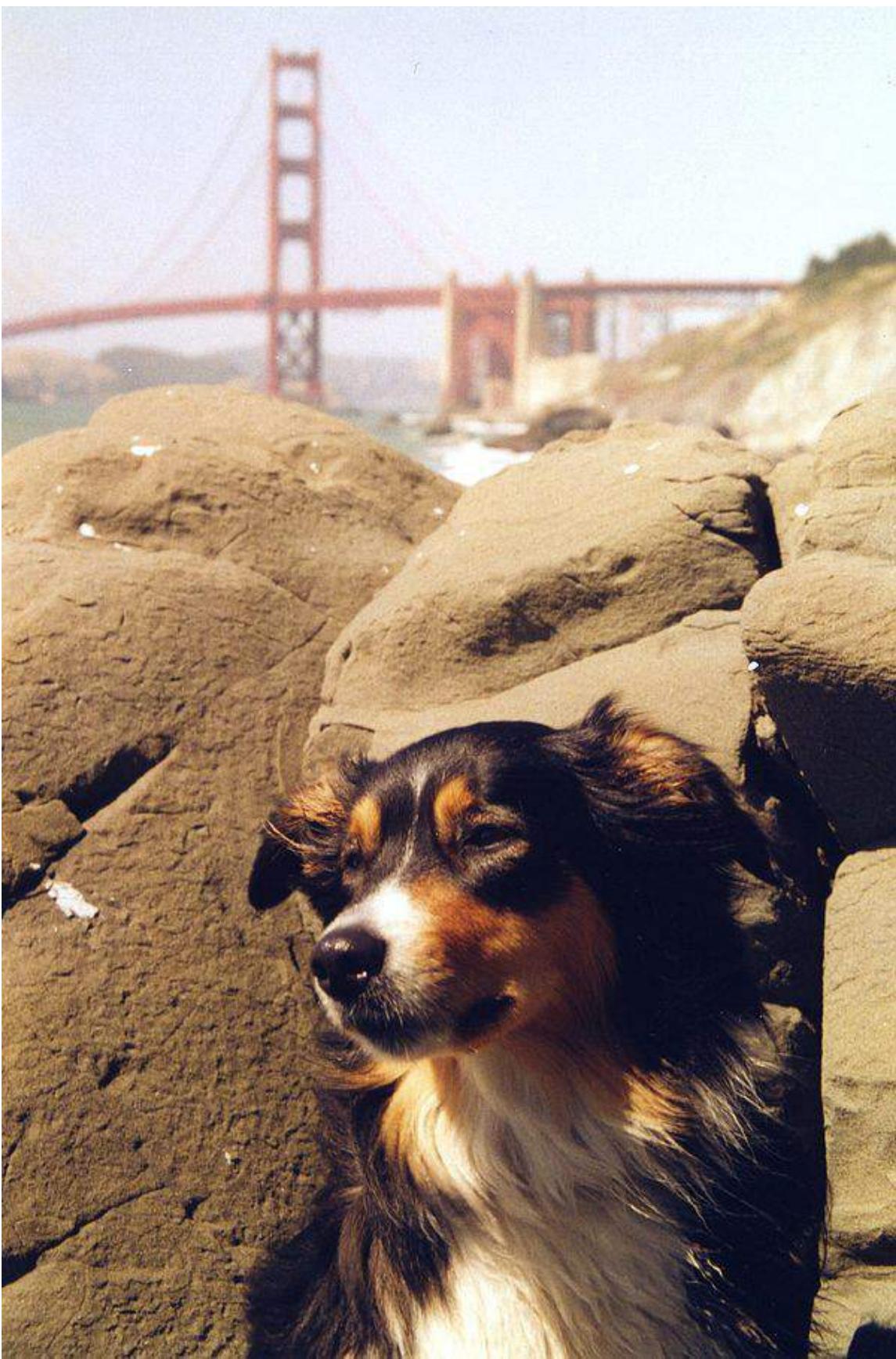
The modern English Shepherd is best suited for farm work, but they are used for hunting, search and rescue (SAR), therapy, and as competitors in dog agility, obedience, Rally obedience, tracking, and flyball.

English Shepherds are often larger than Border Collies, but the quickest way to tell the two apart is to put them on stock. Border Collies tend to herd with a distinctive strong eye contact and a crouching stance, while English Shepherds have an upright, loose-eyed herding style. English Shepherds can work all types of stock—from the meanest bull to baby chickens. Compared to others, they are prized above specialty herding breeds for being as gentle as possible or as tough as necessary with the stock.

This ability to rate their stock stems from the great empathy they have for their family and livestock. With the right upbringing, this empathy makes the English Shepherd a wonderful family dog. However, the same bossy nature which this breed excels at in keeping order on the farm can cause havoc in the local dog park where the English Shepherd often appoints himself as the leader.

## 78.5 Activities

English Shepherds can compete in dog agility trials, obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. English Shepherds exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\* [6] English Shepherds also possess a strong hunting instinct from their past use as an all purpose farm dog. They are known to tree prey and can be trained to flush birds



*Many English Shepherds can adapt well to life in the city*

by taking advantage of the innate herding instinct.

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## 78.7 External links

- English Shepherd Club
- English Shepherd Club Registry
- The United Kennel Club, Inc
- United English Shepherd Association
- ESC breed standard
- National English Shepherd Rescue
- Rare Breeds Network

## Chapter 79

# English Springer Spaniel

The **English Springer Spaniel** is a breed of gun dog in the **Spaniel** family traditionally used for flushing and retrieving game. It is an affectionate, excitable breed with an average lifespan of twelve to fourteen years.\*[1] Descended from the **Norfolk** or **Shropshire Spaniels** of the mid-19th century, the breed has diverged into separate show and working lines. The breed suffers from average health complaints. The show-bred version of the breed has been linked to "rage syndrome", although the disorder is very rare. It is closely related to the **Welsh Springer Spaniel** and very closely with the **English Cocker Spaniel**; less than a century ago, springers and cockers would come from the same litter. The smaller "cockers" hunted **woodcock** while the larger littermates were used to flush, or "spring," game. In 1902, the **Kennel Club of England** recognized the English Springer Spaniel as a distinct breed.\*[2] They are used as sniffer dogs on a widespread basis. The term *springer* comes from the historic hunting role, where the dog would "spring" (flush) birds into the air.

### 79.1 Description

The English Springer Spaniel is a medium-sized compact dog. Its coat is moderately long with feathering on the legs and tail. It is a well proportioned, balanced dog with a gentle expression and a friendly wagging tail.\*[3] This breed represents perhaps the greatest divergence between working and show lines of any breed of dog. A field-bred dog and a show-bred dog appear to be different breeds, but are registered together. In fact, the gene pools are almost completely segregated and have been for at least 70 years.\*[4] A field-bred dog would not be competitive in a modern dog show, while a show dog would not have the speed or stamina to succeed in a field trial.\*[5]

The English Springer Spaniel field-bred dogs tend to have shorter, coarser coats than show-bred dogs. The ears are less pendulous. Field-bred dogs are wiry and have more of a feral look than those bred for showing. The tail of the field-bred dog may be docked a few inches in comparison to the show dog. Field-bred dogs are selected for sense of smell, hunting ability, and response to training rather than appearance.\*[5]

Show dogs have longer fur and more pendant ears, **dewlaps** and dangling **flys**. The tail is **docked** to a short stub in those countries that permit docking. They are generally more thickly boned and heavier than field-bred springers.\*[5]

The English Springer Spaniel is similar to the **English Cocker Spaniel** and at first glance the only major difference is the latter's smaller size. However English Springers also tend to have shorter, and higher-set ears than English Cockers. In addition Springers also tend to have a longer muzzle; their eyes are not as prominent and the coat is less abundant.\*[6] The major differences between the **Welsh Springer** and the English Springer are that the Welsh have more limited colours and tend to be slightly smaller.

#### 79.1.1 Coat and colours

Field-bred dogs tend to have shorter, coarser coats than the longer furred show-bred dogs. They normally only shed in summer and spring months, but shed occasionally in the autumn.\*[4] The **coat** comes in black or liver (dark brown) with white markings or predominantly white with black or liver markings; Tricolour: black and white or liver and white with tan markings, usually found on eyebrows, cheeks, inside of ears and under the tail. Any white portion of the coat may be flecked with ticking.



A young English Springer Spaniel

### 79.1.2 Sizes

Males in the show dog line average approximately 18 to 20 inches (46 to 51 cm) at the **withers** and weigh on average 50 to 55 lb (23 to 25 kg). According to the UK (FCI) Breed Standard, the English Springer Spaniel should be 20 inches (51 cm) at the withers. The females should be 17 to 19 inches (43 to 48 cm) and usually 35 to 45 lb (16 to 20 kg). Working types can be lighter in weight and finer in bone.

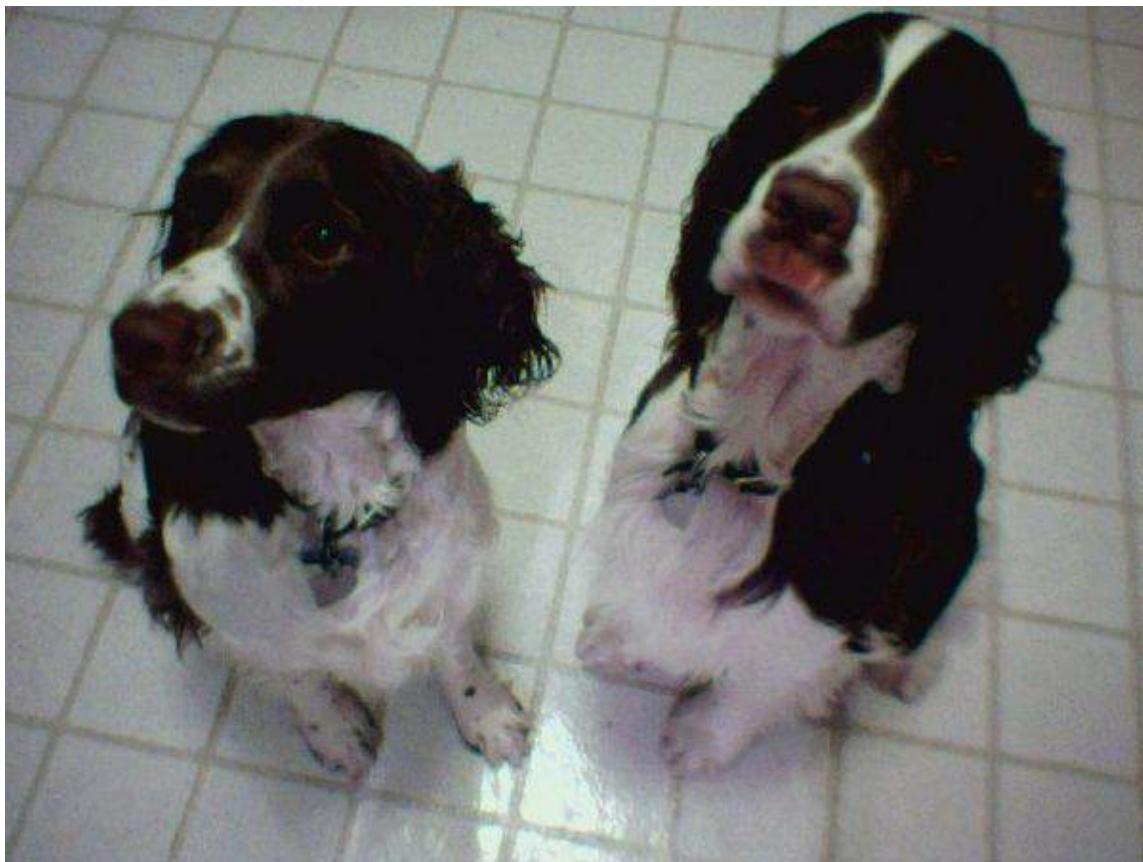
## 79.2 Temperament

The typical Spaniel is friendly, eager to please, quick to learn and willing to obey.\* [7] An affectionate and easy-going family dog, its alertness and attentiveness make it the ideal hunting companion. The English Springer Spaniel ranks 13th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*, considered an excellent working dog. It has exceptional stamina and needs moderate amounts of activity, to focus its mind and to provide exercise, although this is different for each dog. Its long-legged build makes it among the fastest of the spaniels.

It is a sociable breed that enjoys the company of children and handles the company of other pets well. If left alone for too long, they can become destructive and mischievous through boredom. They love the water, and tend to get wet whenever they have the chance.\* [8]

## 79.3 Health

The English Springer Spaniel has an average lifespan of 10.5 to 15 years.\* [9] As in most breeds, there are some health problems that are more likely to occur. **Hip dysplasia**, a malformation of the hip joints that leads to arthritis, and **progressive retinal atrophy (PRA)**, which is a degeneration of the retina causing vision loss leading to blindness, are two such diseases for which veterinarians are working on genetic markers to determine carriers. Another



A field line Springer Spaniel on left, and a show line on the right

problem can be elbow dysplasia.\*[10] Retinal dysplasia (RD), which can cause blindness and Phosphofructokinase deficiency (PFK), which is genetic deficiency which impairs the ability of cells using carbohydrates for energy are two other hereditary conditions for which both lines of the English springer spaniel should be screened prior to breeding.\*[11] Health issues are usually similar in both types of English Springer however phosphofructokinase deficiency in particular can appear more in field lines, however carriers in show lines have been identified.\*[12]

As with most spaniels and floppy eared dogs, they are prone to ear infections. There are several types of common infections,\*[13] and treatment typically includes oral antibiotics and cleaning the ear canal daily with a solvent that will also leave the ear in an acidic state to retard the growth of yeast and bacteria.\*[14] Other health problems include autoimmune diseases, which include allergies and other sensitivities to the environment.\*[15] They can also be susceptible to various eye problems including inward or outward curling eyelashes or even an additional row of eyelashes, all of which can require corrective surgery.\*[16]

English Springer Spaniels tend to gain weight easily, and owners need to be careful about their food consumption.\*[1]

## 79.4 Skills

An English Springer Spaniel is foremost an upland flushing dog. There are a number of skills that breeders train the dog to perform for their occupation.\*[17]

- **Retrieve to Hand** Most hunters and all hunt test or field trial judges require that a dog deliver a bird to hand, meaning that a dog will hold the bird until told to give it to the hunter directly.
- **Soft Mouth** Springers are taught to deliver game with a soft mouth, meaning he does not puncture it with his teeth. The game should always be *fit for the table*. If a springer damages the bird, it may be hard mouthed. This is a serious fault, but it can be difficult to determine whether it may have been genetic or caused by poor training methods. Breeders generally avoid using any springer that is hard mouthed.



A Welsh Springer Spaniel on left, and an English Springer Spaniel on right

- **Quarter** A flushing spaniel's primary role is often as an upland flushing dog. Dogs must work in a zig-zag pattern in front of the hunter seeking upland game birds. The dog is taught to stay within gun range to avoid flushing a bird outside shooting distance. This pattern is one of the primary criteria used to judge a dog in a field trial.
- **Scenting** Having the ability to scent game is of vital importance to the hunter. A springer should have a good nose in both wet and dry conditions. A dog with a good nose will learn to use the wind as it quests for game, ever adjusting its pattern according to the nuances of the wind.
- **Flushing** The springer should have a positive flush. It should not hesitate or point when encountering game. Some field trial dogs will often get airborne during a flush. This is exciting to watch, but is not necessary to win. Most hunters prefer that their dog not flush in that style, as it can present a risk to the dog.
- **Hup** This is the traditional command to sit and stay. When hupped the dog can be given direction called to the handler. The ability to hup a dog actively working a running bird allow the handler and any gunners to keep up without having to run.
- **Follow Hand Signals** Upland hunting involves pursuing wild game in its native habitat. Gun dogs must investigate likely covers for upland game birds. The dog must be responsive to hand signals in order for the hunter to be able to direct the dog into areas of particular interest.
- **Steady** When hunting upland birds, a flushing dog should be steady to wing and shot, meaning that he sits when a bird rises or a gun is fired. He does this in order to mark the fall and to avoid flushing other birds when pursuing a missed bird.
- **Blind Retrieve** An adequately trained and experienced working springer can be expected to use all of the aforementioned attributes to be conducted by hand, whistle and command to a position whereby an unmarked lost game bird can be picked and retrieved to hand.



English Springer Spaniels make good family dogs.

## 79.5 History

English physician Dr. John Caius described the spaniel in his book the *Treatise of Englishe Dogs* published in 1576. His book was the first work to describe the various British breeds by function.\*[18] By 1801, Sydenham Edwards explained in the *Cynographia Britannica* that the land spaniel should be split into two kinds, the Springing, Hawking Spaniel, or Starter, and the Cocking or Cocker Spaniel.\*[18]

At this point in time, both cocker spaniels and springer spaniels were born in the same litters. The purpose of the breed was to serve as a hunting dog. The smaller cockers were used to hunt woodcock, while their larger littermates, the springer spaniels, would “spring”—or flush—the gamebird into the air where a trained falcon or hawk would bring it to the handler.\*[3]

Many spaniel breeds were developed during the 19th century, and often named after the counties in which they were developed, or after their owners, who were usually nobility. Two strains of larger land spaniel were predominant and were said to have been of “true springer type.” These were the Norfolk and the Shropshire spaniels, and by the



*An English Springer Spaniel catching a tennis ball*

1850s, these were shown under the breed name of Norfolk spaniel.\*[19]

In January 1899, the Spaniel Club of England and the Sporting Spaniel Society held their trials together for the first time. Three years later, in 1902, a combination of the physical standard from the Spaniel Club of England and the ability standard from the Sporting Spaniel Society led to the English Springer Spaniel breed being officially recognised by the [English Kennel Club](#). The [American Kennel Club](#) followed in 1910.\*[19] In 1914, the first English Field Champion was crowned, FTC Rivington Sam, whose dam was a registered cocker spaniel, Rivington Riband. Sam is considered one of the foundation sires for modern field lines.\*[19]

## 79.6 Use as sniffer dogs

For more details on this topic, see [Detection dog](#).



An English springer spaniel from 1915

Springer Spaniels are commonly used as sniffer dogs for a variety of tasks. Notable cases of explosive search dogs have included Buster, a Dickin Medal recipient, Royal Army Veterinary Corps arms and explosives search dog serving with the Duke of Wellington's Regiment in Iraq, for finding an extremist group's hidden arsenal of weapons and explosives.\* [20] Another example is Jake, aka Hubble Keck People's Dispensary for Sick Animals Gold Medal and Blue Cross Animal Hospital Medal recipient, a London Metropolitan Police explosives search dog. He was deployed at Tavistock Square, Russell Square and King's Cross following the 7 July 2005 London Bombings.\* [21]

However the Springer's use is not limited to detection of explosives, it can extend to other work. Murphy, a male Springer has been trained by HM Prison Service in HMP Norwich to search for mobile phones. He can tell the difference between the guards' phones and illegal phones held by inmates.\* [22] Other varied uses for the Springer can include sniffing out bumblebee nests,\* [23] illegal immigrants,\* [24] and blood.\* [25]

Springer Spaniels are also used as search and rescue dogs for mountain rescue teams where their willingness to work and cover rough terrain makes them an excellent choice alongside other more traditional search dog breeds.

Springers are used as drug dogs by agencies in various places including Sweden,\* [26] Finland,\* [27] Britain,\* [28] Isle of Man,\* [29] Canada CBSA\* [30] and Qatar.\* [31]

## 79.7 See also

- Hunting dog
- Sporting Group



*A drawing of Norfolk spaniels, dating from 1881*

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*British Transport Police officers with a Springer Spaniel sniffer dog in Waterloo station*

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## 79.9 External links

- English Springer Spaniel at DMOZ

## Chapter 80

# English Toy Terrier (Black & Tan)

The English Toy Terrier - Black and Tan is a small breed of terrier in the toy dog group.

### 80.1 Appearance

According to the Kennel Club, the English Toy Terrier should be 25–30 cm (10–12 in) in height and 2.7–3.6 kg (6–8 lb) in weight. The only permitted color is black with defined tan markings on the legs, chest and face. The movement is described as being like the extended trot of a horse.\* [1] Most English toy terriers are lovable, friendly, very loud and love to bark.

### 80.2 History

The English Toy Terrier (ETT) developed from the Old English Black and Tan Terrier and is closely related to the larger Manchester Terrier. Extremely fast and agile, the origins of this alert terrier are in the world of the rat pit, a sport popular in the cities of Victorian England where terriers were placed in a circle or pit with a number of rats and bets were taken as to which dog would kill its quota of rats in the fastest time. Small dogs were highly prized with the ideal being to produce the smallest dog still capable of killing its quota of rats in as short a time as possible. In 1848 a black and tan terrier weighing just  $5\frac{1}{2}$  pounds (2.5 kg) named Tiny is recorded to have killed 300 rats in less than an hour.

The outlawing of this sport coincided with the formation of the Kennel Club. With its elegant appearance the Black and Tan Terrier moved effortlessly into the conformation show ring. At the first ever all breeds dog show there was a very respectable entry of Black and Tan Terriers divided by weight. This weight division continued with two varieties of Black and Tan Terrier until the 1920s when they were split into two breeds, the larger Manchester Terrier and the smaller Black and Tan Terrier (Miniature). The name English Toy Terrier (Black and Tan) was adopted in 1962. Black and Tan Terriers of all sizes were exported to Canada and the USA, founding a population which was largely isolated from the European one until very recently. In North America the two sizes were also split into two breeds until 1958 when declining numbers of the Standard Manchester Terrier prompted the American Kennel Club to re-defined them as a single breed with two varieties; Standard and Toy.

### 80.3 Concerns of extinction

The ETT is on the UK Kennel Club's list of vulnerable native breeds\*[2] and great effort is being made to boost the popularity of the breed and develop a viable gene pool. The Kennel Club (UK) has opened the stud book, allowing the North American Toy Manchester Terrier to be re-registered as English Toy Terrier (Black & Tan) provided it is certified to be a Toy and not of the Standard variety. Some owners in Great Britain are against this decision; others see it as a positive way to preserve the breed.



*Tiny in the Rat-Pit 1848*



*English Toy Terriers in 1894 with another very popular toy dog of the era, the Paisley Terrier*

## 80.4 See also

- Manchester Terrier
- Toy Manchester Terrier
- Toy dog
- Toy Group
- Russkiy Toy

## 80.5 References

- [1] The Breed Standard
- [2] An Introduction to the Vulnerable Native Breeds

## 80.6 External links

- English Toy Terrier (Black & Tan) Club (UK)

# Chapter 81

## English Water Spaniel

The **English Water Spaniel** is a breed of dog that has been extinct since the first part of the 20th century, with the last specimen seen in the 1930s. It was best known for its use in hunting waterfowl and for being able to dive as well as a duck. It is described as similar to a Collie or to a cross between a Poodle and a Springer Spaniel with curly fur and typically in a white and liver/tan pattern.

Pre-dating the Irish Water Spaniel and thought to have been referred to by Shakespeare in Macbeth, it is believed to have genetically influenced several modern breeds of dog, including the American Water Spaniel, Curly Coated Retriever and the modern variety of Field Spaniel. It is unknown if the breed was involved in the creation of the Irish Water Spaniel.

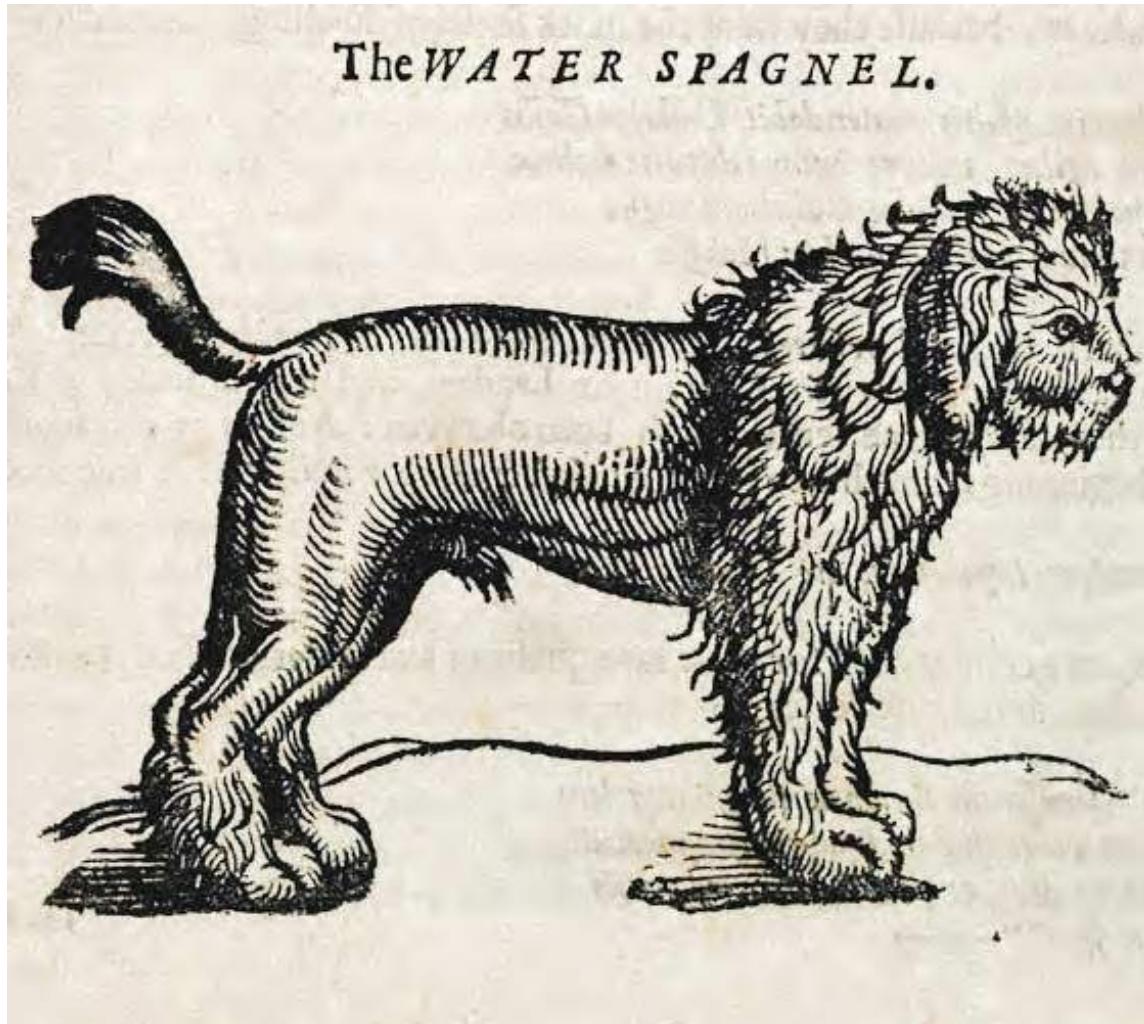
### 81.1 History



A 16th century hawking party accompanied by Water Spaniels.

In 1570, Dr John Caius described the Water Spaniel. It has been suggested that Shakespeare also knew the breed

"for he mentions the 'water rug' in *Macbeth*. "\*[1] Furthermore, Shakespeare specifically mentions the breed in Act III Scene 1 of *The Two Gentlemen of Verona* when Launce says of his love, "She hath more qualities than a water-spaniel."



*Water Spagnel*

The breed is mentioned specifically by name as early as 1802, in *Sportsman's Cabinet*, where it is described as having "hair long and naturally curled, not loose and shaggy"; the description accompanied an engraving of a liver and white curly coated spaniel. This shows that they pre-date the Irish Water Spaniel which was not developed as a breed until the 1830s. Unfortunately as the person credited with developing the Irish Water Spaniel, Justin McCarthy, left no written records, it is unknown if the English Water Spaniel was involved in its development.\*[2] During the first half of the 18th century, the English Water Spaniel was used for duck hunting in East Anglia.\*[3]

The Kennel Club initially had a class for "Water spaniels other than Irish" as no standard was specifically set up for the English Water Spaniel and the judging of this class was described as "chaos" by Hugh Dalziel in *British Dogs: Their Varieties, History, Characteristics, Breeding, Management, And Exhibition.*\*[4] Writing in 1897, Dalziel said of the breed, "I do not believe the breed is lost, but that scattered throughout the country there are many specimens of the old English water spaniel, which it only requires that amount of encouragement to breeding which it is in the power of show committees to give to perpetuate the variety and improve its form." \*[4] Dalziel bemoaned the fact that while the Irish Water Spaniel continued, the English Water Spaniel was allowed to quietly be absorbed into other Spaniel breeds.\*[1]

The stud book of the Kennel Club also had a class for "Water spaniels other than Irish", however only fourteen dogs were registered in the twelve years up to 1903. This led some writers and judges of that time to believe that the English Water Spaniel was merely a cross of the Irish Water Spaniel as entrants in dogs shows in that same class do not match the description of the dog from earlier periods. Dogs awarded prizes as Water Spaniels during this period have been described as having "coats as flat as a Clumber, but with a bit of longish hair about the top of the skull."



Water Spaniel (1815) by Ramsay Richard Reinagle (1775-1862)

\*[5]

Writing in 1967, author John F. Gordon stated, “After two centuries of breeding it is now extinct. None have been seen for over thirty years.” \*[3] Descendant breeds of the English Water Spaniel are thought to include the American Water Spaniel which was also developed using additional stock from the Irish Water Spaniel and the Flat Coated Retriever breeds.\*[6] The Curly Coated Retriever is considered to have descended from the Poodle, the retrieving setter, the St. John’s water dog and the English Water Spaniel.\*[7] Records for the origin of the modern Field Spaniel are more precise and show that one of the four progenitor dogs used in creating the breed was an English Water Spaniel-Cocker Spaniel cross which was registered at the time as a Sussex Spaniel due to his liver colour.\*[8]

## 81.2 Appearance

Very unlike the Irish Water Spaniel in appearance, the English Water Spaniel more closely resembled a curly-haired version of the Springer Spaniel, with some traits of the Collie, poodle, and setter. The white and liver (tan) dog stood about 20 inches (51 cm) tall and looked like a typical, lean, long-legged spaniel with long ears and tail, a white underbelly, and a brown back, except that it had the coat of a water dog.\*[3]

The English Water Spaniel was described as having a long and narrow head, with small eyes and ears that were long and covered in thick curls of fur. The body was moderately stout and barrel shaped, but not as much as that of the Field Spaniel. Its legs were long and straight with large feet.\*[9] The dog varied in size with the larger varieties known as “Water Dogs” and the smaller as “Water Spaniels”.\*[1]\*[5]

Due to the English Water Spaniel’s colours of liver (tan) and white, it has been suggested that the breed may have been the source of the colours now found in the modern English Springer Spaniel and Welsh Springer Spaniel breeds.\*[1]



The Water Spaniel. (Yousatt.)

An 1859 drawing of a Water Spaniel.

### 81.3 Hunting

Paintings by Henry Bernard Chalon and Ramsay Richard Reinagle both show English Water Spaniels working with their masters hunting ducks. An engraving by Henry Thomas Alken Snr. shows a slightly different looking English Water Spaniel, but also reinforces its area of work by again showing it while duck hunting. In *The Sportsman's Repository* (1820), the author advises that if an individual wishes to hunt ducks or any other type of waterfowl, then the hunter had best use an English Water Spaniel.\*[3]

The breed is described as swimming and diving as well as the ducks themselves; and they are intelligent enough to avoid being lured away from the nesting places. The author described the best variety of the breed to be those with long ears whose coat was white under the belly and around the neck but brown on the back.\*[3]

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## Chapter 82

# English White Terrier

The **English white terrier** (also known as the **White english terrier** or **Old english terrier**)<sup>\*[1]\*[2]</sup> is an extinct breed of dog. The English White terrier is the failed show ring name of a pricked-ear version of the white fox-working terriers that have existed in the U.K. since the late 18th Century.

The name “English white terrier” was invented and embraced in the early 1860s by a handful of breeders anxious to create a new breed from a prick-eared version of the small white working terriers that were later developed into the Fox terrier, the Jack Russell terrier, the Sealyham terrier and later in America – the Boston Terrier and the Rat terrier. In the end, however, the Kennel Club hierarchy decided the “English white terrier” was a distinction without a difference, while the dog's genetic problems made it unpopular with the public. Within 30 years of appearing on the Kennel Club scene, the English white terrier had slipped into extinction. It was, however, crossbred with the Old English Bulldog giving rise to the Boston terrier and Bull terrier.

### 82.1 Breed History

Small bred working terriers have existed in the U.K. since at least the late 18th Century. These dogs have always been quite variable in terms of size and shape, with dogs ranging in size from 10 to 15 inches, and with both drop ears and prick ears, smooth, broken, and rough coats.(Burns, 2005)

With the rise of dog shows in the 1860s, breed fancy enthusiasts raced to name and “improve” every type of dog they could find, and terriers were at the very top of their list. From the long-extent white-bodied working terriers came the Fox terrier, the Jack Russell terrier, the Parson Russell terrier, and the Sealyham terrier.

In the rush to create and claim new breeds, competing groups of dog breeders sometimes came up with different names for the same dog, and it was very common for entirely fictional breed histories to be cobbled up as part of a campaign to declare a new breed and create a bit of personal distinction for a dog's originator (to say nothing of sales).

In the 1860s and 1870s, a small group of dog show enthusiasts tried to claim that prick-eared versions of white working terriers were an entirely different breed from those same dogs with dropped ears. The problems with this claim were legion, however. For one thing, prick and drop-eared dogs were often found in the same litter, while entirely white dogs had a propensity for deafness and were therefore nearly useless in the field. (Briggs, 1894)

In 1894, Rawdon Briggs Lee wondered, in his book *Modern Dogs*, about the relatively recent origin of the “English white terrier” and noted that, “It has been surmised that the original English white terrier had been a fox terrier crossed with a white Italian greyhound” (i.e. a toy breed).

Lee noted that at the London dogs shows where the breed first appeared in 1863–1864, the dogs were presented in two classes: “one being for dogs and bitches under six or seven pounds weight, as the case may be; the other for dogs and bitches over that standard.”

In 1894, about the time that English white terriers finally disappeared from the Kennel Club scene (it was always a pet and show dog, and never a working dog), Lee noted that “The most recent London-bred specimens I have seen have been comparative toys, under 10lb. in weight, and with a rounded skull, or so-called 'apple head,' which so persists in making its appearance in lilliputian specimens of the dog – an effect of inbreeding.”

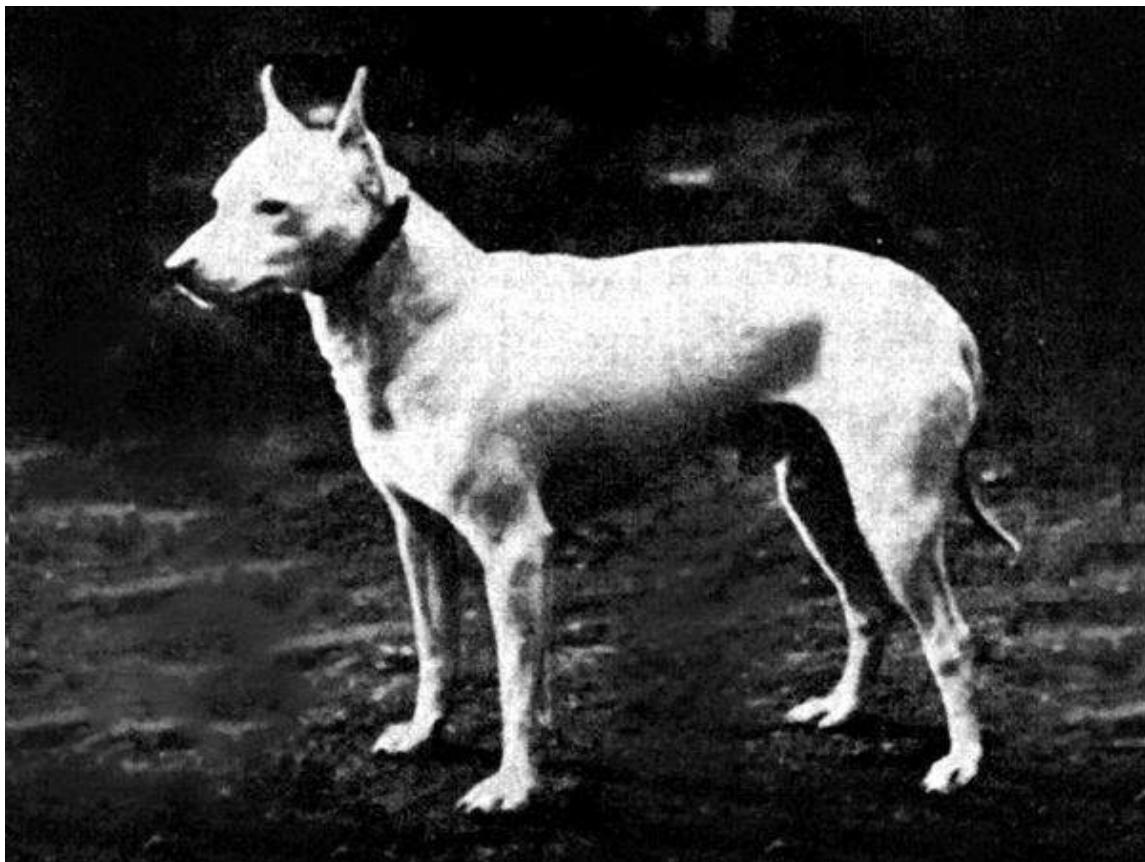
Though Lee included a club description of the dog claiming the dog could be found as heavy as 20lbs in weight, Lee (a noted Kennel Club judge and Kennel Editor of *The Field* sport hunting magazine) took the trouble to note that “As a matter of fact, I do not ever remember seeing a really so-called pure English white terrier up to 20lbs, the maximum allowed by the club.”

Lee describes the English white terrier as “the most fragile and delicate of all our terriers,” noting that “he is not a sportsman’s companion,” but that he “makes a nice house dog” but “requires a considerable amount of cuddling and care.”

Lee notes that at some of the early dog shows “some of the specimens were shaped more like an Italian greyhound than as a terrier” and that the dog “is particularly subject to total or partial deafness.”

Though the dog still existed as a breed in 1894, Briggs could see the writing on the wall and did not bemoan the possible extinction of this show-ring failure: “While regretting extremely the decay of the White English Terrier, I am afraid they must bow to the inevitable, and give place to dogs better suited to the wants and conveniences of the present day than they unfortunately are.”

## 82.2 Appearance



*English white terrier (1890)*

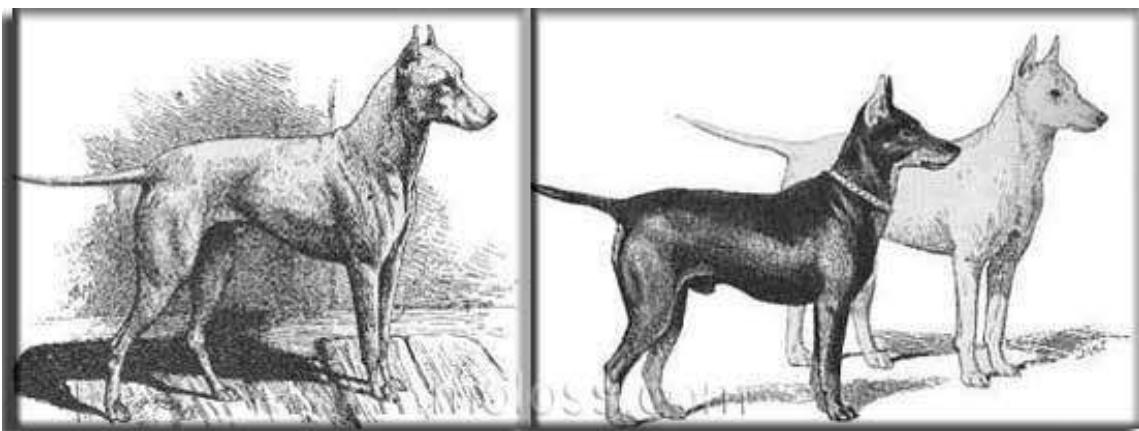
From *Modern Dogs* by Rawdon Briggs Lee (1894):

The description of the white English terrier is drawn up by the club as follows; the table of points is not issued by the club, but the figures, in my opinion, indicate the numerical value of each

point, and not carried higher than the back.

- COAT—Close, hard, short, and glossy.

- COLOUR—Pure white, coloured marking to disqualify.
- CONDITION—Flesh and muscles to be hard and firm.
- WEIGHT—From 12 lb. to 20 lb.



*Old English terrier with Black and Tan terrier*

### 82.2.1 Silvio

Alfred Benjamin, owned a male Old English terrier, named 'Silvio' (born 1876). It was well-shown and considered a prime specimen of the breed. In 1877 Silvio won conformation shows at Bath, Royal Agricultural Hall, Darlington, Alexandra Palace and in 1878 at Wolverhampton. Silvio weighed nineteen pounds with the following measurements:

### 82.2.2 Judging

## 82.3 References

- [1] Britannica Concise - Terriers
- [2] Old English Terrier

## 82.4 Further reading

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## Chapter 83

# Entlebucher Mountain Dog

The **Entlebucher Sennenhund** or **Entlebucher Mountain Dog** is a medium-sized dog, it is the smallest of the four Sennenhunds, a dog type that includes four regional breeds. The name Sennenhund refers to people called *Senn*, herders in the Swiss Alps. Entlebuch is a municipality in the canton of Lucerne in **Switzerland**. The breed is also known in English as the **Entelbuch Mountain Dog**, **Entelbucher Cattle Dog**, and similar combinations.

### 83.1 History



*Entlebucher Sennenhund*



Entlebucher puppy at eleven months of age.

All of the Sennenhund breeds are believed to be descended from large molossers brought to Switzerland by the Romans in the first century B.C.\*[1] However, the Entlebucher was only described as a separate breed in 1889, although for many years little distinction was made between the Appenzeller Sennenhund and the Entlebucher Sennenhund. In 1913, four bobtail Entlebucher Sennenhund were shown to Albert Heim, an advocate for the increasingly rare Sennenhund breeds. The breed was entered into the Swiss Kennel Club stud book, but World War I intervened, and at first after the war no examples of the breed could be found.\*[1] The first breed club was not formed until 1926, sixteen dogs of the type were found in 1927, and the breed slowly was restored.\*[2] Although originally kept for guarding and herding, today the breed is usually kept as a lively companion.

### 83.1.1 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

It shares many characteristics of other Mountain dogs from around the world.



*Entlebucher with a tennis ball*

## 83.2 Appearance

The female Entlebucher Sennenhund is a square; the male is a longer, less square, sturdy, medium-sized dog. It has small, triangular ears and rather small brown eyes. The head is well proportioned to the body, with a strong flat skull. The long jaw is well formed and powerful. The feet are compact, supporting its muscular body. The smooth coat is close and smooth with symmetrical markings of black, tan, and white. This tricolor coat has white on its toes, tail-tip, and the chest and blaze where the fur is soft and fluffy; the tan always lies between the black and the white. It has muscular, broad hips. The hocks are naturally well angled. The tail is sometimes docked, a practice which is now prohibited by law in many countries, or it may have a natural bobtail.\*[1] Height at the withers is 19-20 ins (48–50 cm) and weight is 45-65 lbs (20–30 kg).

## 83.3 Temperament

As with all large, active working dogs, this breed should be well socialized early in life with other dogs and people, and be provided with regular activity and training. Temperament of individual dogs may vary. The Standard says

that the breed is “good-natured and devoted towards people familiar to him, slightly suspicious of strangers.” \*[3]

## 83.4 Kennel club recognition

The Entlebucher Sennenhund is recognised internationally by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale, using the standard written in the breed's native Switzerland. Other national kennel clubs not affiliated with the Fédération Cynologique Internationale also recognise the breed, often writing their own versions of the breed standard.

The Entlebucher is recognised by The Kennel Club (UK) and the Canadian Kennel Club and placed in the Working Group. The United States Kennel Club (US) places the breed in the Guardian Dog Group. It is not yet recognised by the New Zealand Kennel Club or the Australian National Kennel Council. The breed is recognised by numerous small clubs and internet-based registries, where it is promoted as a rare breed for puppy buyers seeking a unique pet.

The breed was accepted into the American Kennel Club Stud Book on December 1, 2010 and became eligible to compete in the herding dog group on January 1, 2011.\*[4]\*[5]

## 83.5 Health issues

Inbreeding due to the small foundation stock numbers has led to Entlebuchers suffering from congenital defects, the most common of which is hip dysplasia. Hemolytic anemia also is known to occur. Progressive Retinal Atrophy (PRA) is also present in the breed. The National Entlebucher Mountain Dog Association (NEMDA), in collaboration with other organizations, is working to eliminate these issues from the breed through responsible breeding, genetic testing, and fact dissemination.\*[6]

## 83.6 See also

- Preservation breeding

## 83.7 References

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- [4] AKC Entlebucher Mountain Dog News, Retrieved April 9, 2011.
- [5] “Three New Breed Recognized by AKC]”. *Globe and Mail*. January 26, 2011. Retrieved January 26, 2011.
- [6] National Entlebucher Mountain Dog Association Objectives, <http://nemda.org>

## 83.8 External links

- Entlebucher Mountain Dog at DMOZ
- Genetics of tricolour coats

# Chapter 84

## Blue Picardy Spaniel

The **Blue Picardy Spaniel** (or **Épagneul Bleu de Picardie**) is a breed of Spaniel originating in France, from the area around the mouth of the River Somme, around the start of the 20th century. It is descended from Picardy Spaniels and English Setters, and is described as a quiet breed that requires much exercise due to its stamina. It is especially good with children. Similar to the Picardy Spaniel, it has a distinctive coloured coat. Recognised by only a handful of kennel associations, the breed is predominantly known in France and Canada.

### 84.1 Description

#### 84.1.1 Appearance

A Blue Picardy Spaniel on average is around 22–24 inches (56–61 cm) high at the withers and weighs 43–45 pounds (20–20 kg).<sup>\*[1]</sup> Its coat is speckled grey black forming a bluish shade, with some black patches.<sup>\*[2]</sup> The coat is flat or a little wavy with feathering on the ears, legs, underside and tail.<sup>\*[3]</sup> It has long legs with some setter characteristics.<sup>\*[4]</sup>

It has a long broad nose and muzzle, with thick ears covered in silky hair that usually end around the tip of the muzzle. Its chest is of medium size that descends down to the same level as the elbows. Both the forequarters and the hindquarters are well muscled. Its tail typically does not extend beyond the hock and is normally straight.<sup>\*[5]</sup>

The breed has many similarities with the **Picardy Spaniel** due to the two breeds' recent history. The Blue Spaniel is described as being softer, as well as the obvious difference in coat color. The Picardy has a brown coat whereas the Blue Picardy has a black and grey coat, which was brought into the breed by the introduction of English Setter blood. Similar in the modern era due to the close similarities of the two different breed standards.<sup>\*[6]</sup> In addition, the Blue Picardy is a little faster, and has a slightly finer nose.<sup>\*[7]</sup>

#### 84.1.2 Temperament

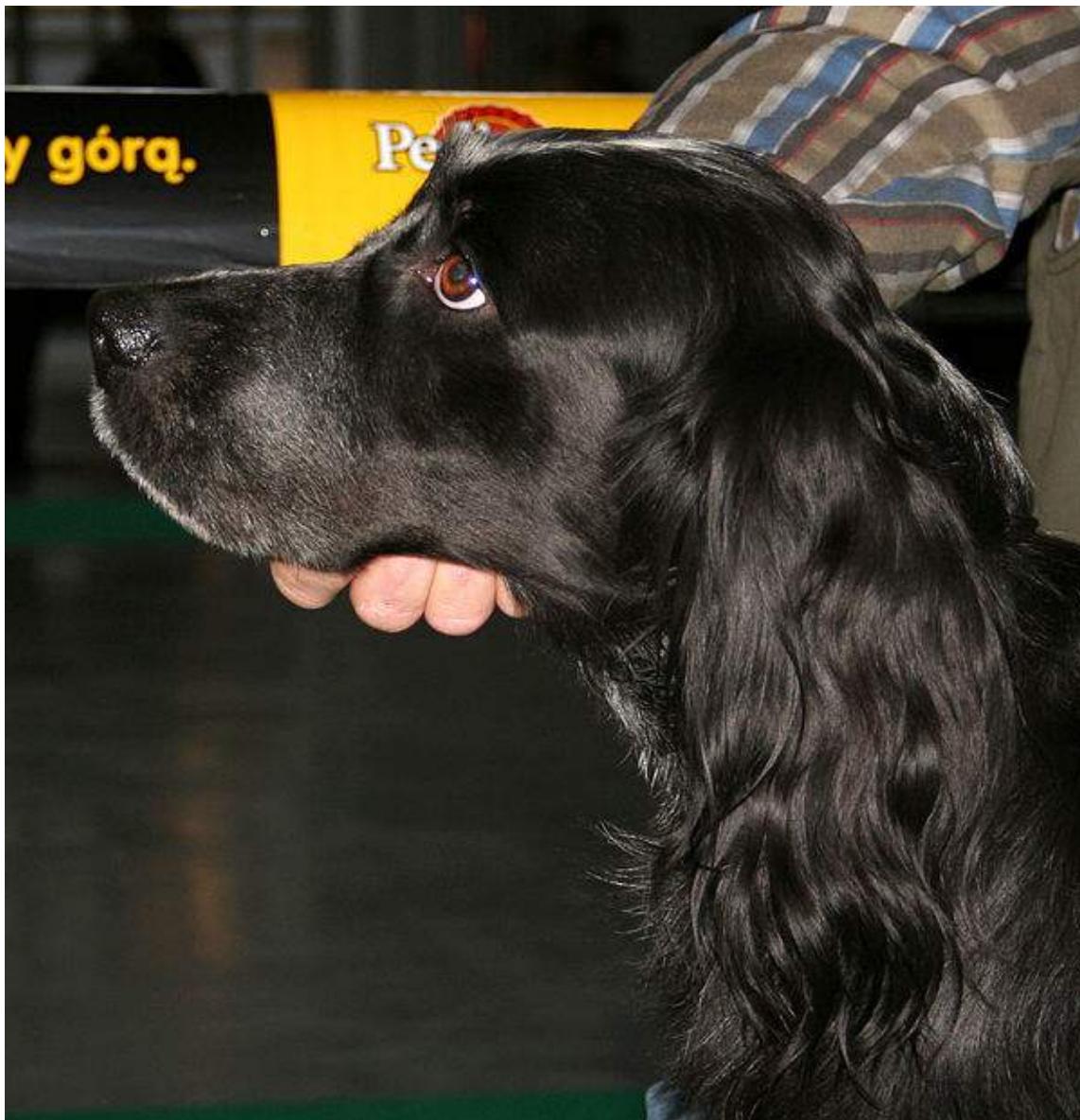
It is a versatile hunting dog, used for its ability to locate and retrieve game in harsh and adverse terrain and conditions.<sup>\*[8]</sup> It is not specialised to any one type of terrain, and tends to score well in field trials.<sup>\*[7]</sup> The Blue Picardy is considered to be a quiet breed, but requires a great deal of exercise as it has a high level of stamina. It loves to play, and is a responsive and obedient breed which thrives on human companionship. It is especially good with children.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

### 84.2 Health

For more details on general dog related health issues, see Dog health.

The breed has no known genetic health issues.<sup>\*[9]</sup> Blue Picardy Spaniels can be prone to ear infections,<sup>\*[5]</sup> which are common among dogs with pendulous ears, including Basset Hounds and other breeds of Spaniel.<sup>\*[10]</sup> It has an average life expectancy of thirteen years.<sup>\*[11]</sup>

## 84.3 History



A close-up of the facial features of a Blue Picardy Spaniel.

The first French Spaniel is speculated to have appeared following the Crusades of the 11th Century,\*[5] and it was these breeds of dogs that were described in Gaston III of Foix-Béarn's 14th Century work *Livre de Chasse*.\*[12] Following the French Revolution the commoners in France were allowed to raise and keep their own hunting dogs. This in turn meant that the pre-existing French Spaniel split into several types specific to their own regions, which were classified according to physical appearance and hunting abilities.\*[5]

At the turn of the 20th Century the area around the mouth of the River Somme was considered a paradise for hunters interested in wildfowl. Because of quarantine restrictions in the United Kingdom, British shooters would board their dogs in the Picardy area, near the mouth of the Somme. This caused the infusion of English Setter blood into the local Spaniel population and developed the Blue Picardy Spaniel.\*[13]\*[14]

While the first black, blue-grey Spaniel was recorded in 1875, it was not until 1904 when the Picardy Spaniel was first shown. This Spaniel was officially classified as a French Spaniel, and was shown at the Paris Canine Exposition. When the Picard Spaniel and Blue Picardy Spaniel Club was formed in 1907 the two different breeds of Picardy Spaniel were categorised.\*[15]

In France, the Blue Picardy was recognised as a separate breed in 1938,\*[15] and there are about 1000 puppies born

in France each year.\*[7] The first person to import the Blue Picardy Spaniel into Canada was Ronald Meunier of Saint-Julien, Quebec, around 1987, and the breed was then recognised by the Canadian Kennel Club effective 1 June 1995.\*[16] The breed is recognised by the American Rare Breed Association, which uses the same standard as the Fédération Cynologique Internationale.\*[17]

## 84.4 References

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- [4] “Blue Picardy Spaniel” . Canada's Guide to Dogs. Retrieved 2010-01-08.
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- [11] “Blue Picardy Spaniel (Epagneul Bleu de Picardie)” . dogsindepth.com. Retrieved 2010-01-10.
- [12] Edward of Norwich, 2nd Duke of York (1909). *The Master of Game*. Ballantyne, Hanson & Co. p. 195.
- [13] “Blue Picardy Spaniel” . Pet Style. Retrieved 2010-01-08.
- [14] “European Gundog Breeds: French Spaniels” . Irish Field Sports.com. Archived from the original on May 7, 2008. Retrieved 2010-01-08.
- [15] “A Brief History of the Blue Picardy Spaniel” . Alex Cyrill Sporting Dogs. Retrieved 2010-01-08.
- [16] Fath, Don. “The Blue Picardy Spaniel in Canada” . Canada's Guide to Dogs. Retrieved 2010-01-09.
- [17] “FCI-Standard N° 106 / 07. 09. 1998 / GB” (PDF). American Rare Breeds Association. Retrieved 2010-01-08.

## 84.5 External links

- Espagneuls Picards, Bleus de Picardie & Pont Audemer Club (In French)
- Nederlandse Vereniging Epagneul Bleu de Picardie (In Dutch)

# Chapter 85

## Estonian Hound

The **Estonian Hound** (Estonian: *eesti hagjas*) is a scent hound-like breed which is the only dog breed developed in Estonia. It was bred in 1947 when the Soviet Union's national economy ministry decided that every country in the Union must have its own dog breed. The Estonian Kennel Union is working on the recognition of the breed by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale.

### 85.1 History

The Estonian Hound is relatively young breed that is already highly valued in Estonia, its country of origin. This breed resulted from the crossbreeding of several foreign dog breeds with local hunting dogs. The Estonian Hound's development was announced by an ultimatum issued by the Soviet Union's Ministry of Agriculture and Economy in 1947, which ordered every Soviet Republic to establish a local breed of hunting dogs to replace the large breeds of hunting dogs bred at that moment. These large dogs were blamed for the rapid decline of Estonia's wildlife population; it was established that only dogs with a maximum height of 17 inches were allowed to hunt. The result was a very agile and hard driven breed that has enjoyed tremendous popularity since then: the modern Estonian Hound. After Estonia regained its independence, the Estonian Hound was proclaimed the country's national dog.\* [1]

### 85.2 Description

The Estonian Hound is a dog of medium size and a strong muscular body, bone structure and muscles that are well developed. It has no folds in its skin and drop ears. The coat is short and rough and should be shiny. The undercoat is weakly developed. This breed's eyes are dark brown colored. The Estonian Hound usually has black patches and a dark pigmented skin. The size of the patches is unlimited. Blackish brown color, red patches and a saddle like patches on the back are also allowed but the tip of the tail has to be white. The Estonian Hound's height is 17–21 inches (43–53 cm) and it weighs 33–44 pounds (15–20 kg).

#### 85.2.1 Temperament

The Estonian Hound is happy and pleasant dog with a balanced, calm and active temperament and a high intelligence. It is friendly and should never be aggressive, so it needs to be socialized and exposed to new situations and environments in order to prevent it from being a bit timid. It is good with other dogs and usually also with cats if used to them as a puppy. They love human attention and can get upset when left alone. Proper human to canine communication is really important to its training. They are affectionate and easy to teach, this is important since they have to learn that they cannot hunt hoofed animals as it is forbidden in Estonia where only hare and foxes are allowed to be hunted. The Estonian Hound has a pleasant voice that doesn't annoy when it hunts.

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Estonian Hound Web-Clab

# Chapter 86

## Estrela Mountain Dog

The **Estrela Mountain Dog** is a large breed of dog which has been used for centuries in the Estrela Mountains of Portugal to guard herds and homesteads.

### 86.1 Description



*Two Estrela Mountain Dogs*

#### 86.1.1 Coat

The Estrela Mountain dog comes in two coat types. Both types should have coat resembling the texture of goat hair.



*Estrela Mountain Dog portrait*

Long coat: The thick, slightly coarse outer coat lies close over the body and may be flat or slightly waved, but never curly. Undercoat is very dense and normally lighter in color than the outer coat. The hair on the front sides of the legs and the head is short and smooth. Hair on the ears diminishes in length from the base of the ears to the tips. The hair on the neck, the buttocks, the tail, and the back side of the legs is longer resulting in a ruff at the neck, breeches on the buttocks and backs of the legs, and feathering on the tail. The males can have a “lion’s mane” .

Short coat: The outer coat is short, thick, and slightly coarse, with a shorter dense undercoat. Any feathering should be in proportion.

### **86.1.2 Color**

Fawn, wolf gray and yellow, with or without brindling, white markings or shadings of black throughout the coat. All colors have a dark facial mask, preferably black. Blue coloration is very undesirable.

### **86.1.3 Size**

Desirable height for mature males is 25½ - 28½ inches and for mature females is 24½ - 27 inches. Mature males in good working condition weigh between 88 and 110 pounds. Mature females in good working condition weigh between 66 and 88 pounds.



<http://StarMountainKennel.com> Margaret Boisture

Show's the mane of a male Estrela

#### 86.1.4 Temperament

A large, athletic dog, the Estrela Mountain Dog is a formidable opponent for any predator - fortunately, it is not often called upon to rise to anyone's life-or-death defense. It is calm but fearless and will not hesitate to react to danger, making it an exceptional watchdog as well as an excellent guard dog. It is intelligent, loyal, and faithful, affectionate to those it knows but wary of those it does not. It is instinctively protective of any children in its family. It needs early and continued socialization to be trustworthy around small pets and other dogs.

It's important to begin training and socializing the Serra da Estrela dog from puppyhood to nurture its acceptance of different situations. This is a strong independent-minded breed that will need persistent training and consistent leadership. It has a tendency to bark, especially when protecting his or her territory. As with most livestock guardians, the Serra da Estrela dog is not a "pet" for everyone. Strong ownership is paramount.

## 86.2 History

The breed has been developed in the mountains of Serra da Estrela, in what is now Portugal.\* [1]\* [2] The Estrela Mountain Dog is one of the oldest breeds in Portugal.\* [3] The earliest of the Estrela ancestors were herd-guarding



*Estrela Mountain Dog resting*

dogs in the Serra da Estrela, in what is now Portugal. Since there are no written records, it is not known for sure whether the ancestors which contributed to this breed were brought by the Romans when they colonized the Iberian Peninsula, or later by the invading Visigoths. Regardless, there is no disagreement that the Estrela is one of the oldest breeds in Portugal.

Those early guardian dogs were not the distinct breed we know today. Rather, the Estrela developed over a period of hundreds of years. Shepherds would have chosen to breed the dogs that had the characteristics necessary to survive in their mountain environment and to do their job: large size, strength, endurance, agility, a deep chest, ability to tolerate a marginal diet, the set of the legs, a powerful mouth, a tuft of hair around the neck, an easy, jog-like gait, a warm coat, and a watchful, mistrustful, yet loyal temperament. Since the region was isolated, there was little breeding with non-native dogs, leading to the purity of the breed.

Life changed little for the people and dogs of the region, even into the 20th century. The isolation of the region meant the breed was relatively unknown outside it until the early 1900s, and even then, they were mostly ignored in early dog shows. The Portuguese admired foreign breeds much more than their own. Shepherds often castrated their dogs to prevent them from leaving their flocks to mate. These factors had a negative effect on the Estrela. So from 1908 to 1919, special shows called concursos were held to promote and preserve the Estrela breed in the region. During this period there was some attempt at a registry (of which there is no surviving record). Special livestock guardian working trials were included in these shows. The trial consisted of an owner/shepherd bringing his dog into a large field with many flocks of sheep. The dog was observed by judges for its reactions coming into the field and as the shepherd was ordered to move the flock, which inevitably produced stragglers. The dog was expected to move from his spot of guarding to bring the stragglers back, and then assume a leadership position at the head of the flock.

The first, tentative, recorded breed standard was published in 1922. This standard only reflected the functional features naturally found in the best dogs of the time, although it did mention having dew claws as reflecting a “perfect” dog. The characteristic hooked tail and turned-back (rosed) ears, which later became part of the official standard, were not mentioned in this preliminary standard.

The first official breed standard was written in 1933. This standard attempted to differentiate the Estrela as a distinct breed. This led to the hooked tail and double dew claws becoming a requirement. All colors were allowed. The

standard has undergone small refinements since then. For example, dew claws became optional by 1955, and the allowed colors have been limited a few times to achieve today's current set.

Prior to World War II, the Estrela breeders were still primarily the shepherds and farmers of the region. Since they were mostly illiterate, they did not make any attempt to follow the official breed standard, if they even knew one existed. But by the early 1950s, interest in the breed returned, and the annual concursos were reinstated. Again the intent was to stimulate interest among the Serra residents and to encourage them to adhere to the official standard. During this period, the long-haired variety was most popular at shows, but "show dogs" represented (and still do) only a small portion of the Estrela population in Portugal. Many of the working dogs were (and are) short-haired.

Early in the 1970s, interest was steeply declining. There was some concern about the degeneration and even possible extinction of the breed. But the Portuguese revolution of 1974 helped save the Estrela. It led to changes both in dog shows in Portugal and in Portuguese dog breeds. Prior to the revolution, dog showing had largely been a pastime of the wealthy, with their preference for non-Portuguese breeds as status symbols. Now, working people could and did show the native dogs they preferred. Also, with the revolution came an increase in crime and thus more interest in guard dogs.

There is no record of the Estrela outside Portugal prior to 1972. While some undoubtedly did leave the country, they were probably interbred, with no effort to maintain the breed. In 1972 and 1973, pairs were imported to the US. Others were probably imported into the US since then, but it was not until 1998 that the first papered dog was imported into the United States. The United Kingdom was the first country to establish the breed outside Portugal in 1972. Today the Estrela can be found in many countries.

Today, the Estrela Mountain Dog remains true to its guardian heritage. It is still a working dog, guarding flocks in its native Portugal and elsewhere (the Portuguese Marines had even used them as patrol dogs). It is also an ideal family pet because of its alertness, loyalty, intelligence, and its instinct to nurture young; all features it needed in its earliest days.

## 86.3 References

- [1] "Fiches et standards-de race" . scc.asso.fr.
- [2] [History of the Estrela Mountain Dog ]
- [3] [(cf BBC article)]

### Sources

- UKC Estrela Mountain Dog Breed Standard
- Estrela Mountain Dog Association of America, EMDAA
- Star Mountain Kennel

### 86.3.1 Permission

Permission was given by the breed club for the use of that history section from the breed club website. It has a correctly assigned CC-BY-SA-3.0 license shown on the bottom of the breed club website as well. BBC article: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-16845256>.

## 86.4 External links

- Estrela Mountain Dog at DMOZ

# Chapter 87

## Eurasier

The **Eurasier**, sometimes referred to as **Eurasian**, is a breed of dog of spitz type that originated in Germany. It is widely known as a wonderful companion that maintains its own personality, has a dignified reserve to strangers, a strong bond to its family and that is relatively easy to train.

### 87.1 Description

#### 87.1.1 Appearance



The Eurasier is a balanced, well-constructed, medium-sized Spitz (Spitzen) type dog with prick ears. It comes in different colors: fawn, red, wolf-grey, solid black, and black and tan. All color combinations are allowed, except for pure white, white patches, and liver color. Fédération Cynologique Internationale (FCI) standards call for the Eurasier to have a thick undercoat and medium-long, loosely lying guard hair all over the body, with a short coat on the muzzle, face, ears, and front legs. The tail and the back of the front legs (feathers) and hind legs (breeches)

should be covered with long hair. The coat on the Eurasier's neck should be slightly longer than on the body, but not forming a mane. The breed may have a pink, blue-black or spotted tongue.

The male has a height of 52 to 60 cm (20-23.5 inches) at the withers and weighs approximately 23 to 32 kg (50-70 lb).

The female has a height of 48 to 56 cm (19-22 inches) at the withers and weighs anywhere from 18 to 26 kg (40-57 lb).

### 87.1.2 Temperament



Eurasiers are calm, even-tempered dogs. They are watchful and alert, yet reserved towards strangers without being

timid or aggressive. Eurasiers form a strong link to their families. For the full development of these qualities, the Eurasier needs constant close contact with its family, combined with understanding, yet consistent, training. They are extremely sensitive to harsh words or discipline and respond best to soft reprimand. The Eurasier is a combination of the best qualities of the **Chow Chow**, the **Wolfspitz**, and the **Samoyed (dog)**, resulting in a dignified, intelligent breed.

Eurasiers were bred as companion dogs; as such they do poorly in a kennel environment such as those commonly used for institutionally trained service dogs, nor are they well suited for the social stresses of working as a sled or guard dog. Training should always be done through family members, not through strangers or handlers. Eurasiers should never be restricted to only a yard, kennel, crate, or chained up. They would pine and become depressed. Within these limitations, Eurasiers can work very well as therapy dogs. This breed enjoys all kinds of activities, especially if the activities involve their family. Eurasiers are calm and quiet indoors, outdoors they are lively and enjoy action. Eurasiers rarely bark but if they do, they usually have a good reason.

## 87.2 History



Eurasier puppy with “wolf grey” coat

Eurasiers originated in **Germany** in 1960, when the founder, Julius Wipfel, set out together with Charlotte Baldamus and a small group of enthusiasts to create a breed with the best qualities of the **Chow Chow** and the **Wolfspitz**. The initial combination of the breeds resulted in what was first called "**Wolf-Chow**" and then, twelve years later, after crossing with a **Samoyed**, was renamed "**[Eurasier]**" (Eurasian) and recognized by the **FCI** in 1973. Nobel Laureate Konrad Lorenz obtained a Eurasier puppy from Charlotte Baldamus, Nanette vom Jaegerhof, whom he called “Babett”. He thought her character was the best he had ever known in a dog.

Today, unethical breeders sometimes try to pass off a Keeshond/Chow Chow mix as a Eurasier. While they are genetically similar, these mixes cannot be classified as Eurasiers.

Eurasiers are still a comparably young breed. The three Eurasier Clubs are in the *German Kennel Club VDH / FCI — EKW, KZG, and ZG*—therefore strongly direct and supervise breeding in Germany. A group of very dedicated Eurasier Clubs have joined together in the International Federation for Eurasier Breeding (IFEZ) in the FCI. Eurasier puppies

bred according to these sound IFEZ guidelines receive an IFEZ certificate.

The Eurasier breed was recognized by the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC) in 1995 as a member of Group 3 (Working Dogs).

The Kennel Club announced in December 2012 that with effect from April 1, 2013, the Eurasier breed will transfer from the imported register to the breed register.\*[1]

## 87.3 Health



Eurasier

Eurasiers are generally healthy dogs, though a small gene pool in the breed's early years has led to some hereditary diseases being seen occasionally. Known issues include hip dysplasia, luxating patella, and hypothyroidism, as well as eyelid and lash disorders such as distichiae, entropion, and ectropion.\*[2]\*[3]\*[4]

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  - Annelie Feder et al., *Eurasier heute*. German book with English translation.

- Julius Wipfel, *Eurasier*. In this book dated 1974, Julius Wipfel outlined his ideals on how to care, keep and breed Eurasiers. For an English translation turn to the KZG.
- Alfred Mueller, *Origins and History of Eurasiers*, 2003, an indepth study on the website of the ZG, see: [http://www.eurasier-online.de/eurasier\\_geschichte\\_e.htm](http://www.eurasier-online.de/eurasier_geschichte_e.htm)

## 87.5 External links

Eurasier at DMOZ

## Chapter 88

# Field Spaniel

The **Field Spaniel** is a medium-sized breed dog of the spaniel type. They were originally developed to be all-black show dogs in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and were unpopular for work as a hunting dog. However, during the mid-20th century they were redeveloped as a longer-legged dog that was more suitable to be used for field work. They are now considered to be a rare breed, and are registered as a Vulnerable Native Breed by The Kennel Club.

Their fur is darker than other spaniels and have no undercoat. Their coats come mostly in solid colours with some occasional markings on the chest. They can make good family dogs and are patient with children, but can require some sort of purpose, be it hunting or agility work in order to prevent them from becoming bored and destructive.

### 88.1 History



*Ch. Clareholm Dora, Best Champion at Crufts in 1909.*

The Field Spaniel was originally developed for the show ring by competitors who were attempting to develop an all-

black Spaniel.\*[1] Some of the breeding methods of those early developers were criticised; one of the first breeders of the Field Spaniel, Thomas Jacobs, said of the origin; “Much has been written and said on the purity of the breed; deprecating the means I have adopted to produce them as calculated to alter a presumed type, and frequent missiles have at me and my dogs from behind the hedge. But where is the pure bred black spaniel we hear so much about? Proof of the existence of the pure bred one (if there ever was one!) has not been forthcoming. Like most sporting dogs, they are the result of different crosses.”\*[2]

They were unpopular with sportsmen as the dark colours of the breed did not show up in hunting conditions, and the elongated and short shape of the early breed was not very practical for moving easily through cover.\*[1] The low-slung variety of Field Spaniel were developed by Phineas Bullock from dogs previously owned by Sir Francis Burdett,\*[2]\*[3] the secretary of the Birmingham Dog Show. Burdett was said to have owned a variety of black Cocker Spaniels. Bullock crossed the Field Spaniel with the Sussex Spaniel and the English Water Spaniel. In the 1870s he was very successful in the show ring with his variety of Field Spaniel; however, it resulted in a dog that was almost exactly like a Sussex Spaniel with the exception of the head itself.\*[4]

The dog who is considered to be the father of the modern English Cocker Spaniel is Ch. Obo, who was born in 1879 to a Sussex Spaniel father and a Field Spaniel mother. Obo's son Ch. Obo II is considered to be the father of the modern American Cocker Spaniel, who was described as being only ten inches high with quite a long body.\*[5]

By 1909, the average weight of a Field Spaniel was 35–45 pounds (16–20 kg).\*[6] Further mixing of the breed occurred with elements of the Basset Hound introduced. Various genetic health issues arose and action was taken in order to correct the problems within the breed. English Springer Spaniels were used to introduce healthier elements into the breed and resulted in the longer legged spaniel that we know today. Most of the modern breed can be traced to four dogs from the 1950s; Colombina of Teffont, Elmbury Morwena of Rhiwlas, Gormac Teal, and Ronayne Regal.\*[7]

The Field Spaniel remains a rare breed, even in the UK. In 2009, a total of 51 dogs were registered with The Kennel Club and has been in steady decline since 2000. Out of all the Spaniel breeds registered with The Kennel Club, the Field Spaniel has the lowest numbered registered year on year, with only the Sussex Spaniel coming a close second with 60 registrations in 2009. This is compared to the English Springer Spaniel with 12,700 and the English Cocker Spaniel with 22,211 registrations in 2009 alone.\*[8] In order to promote the breed, they have been registered as a Vulnerable Native Breed by The Kennel Club.\*[9]

## 88.2 Description

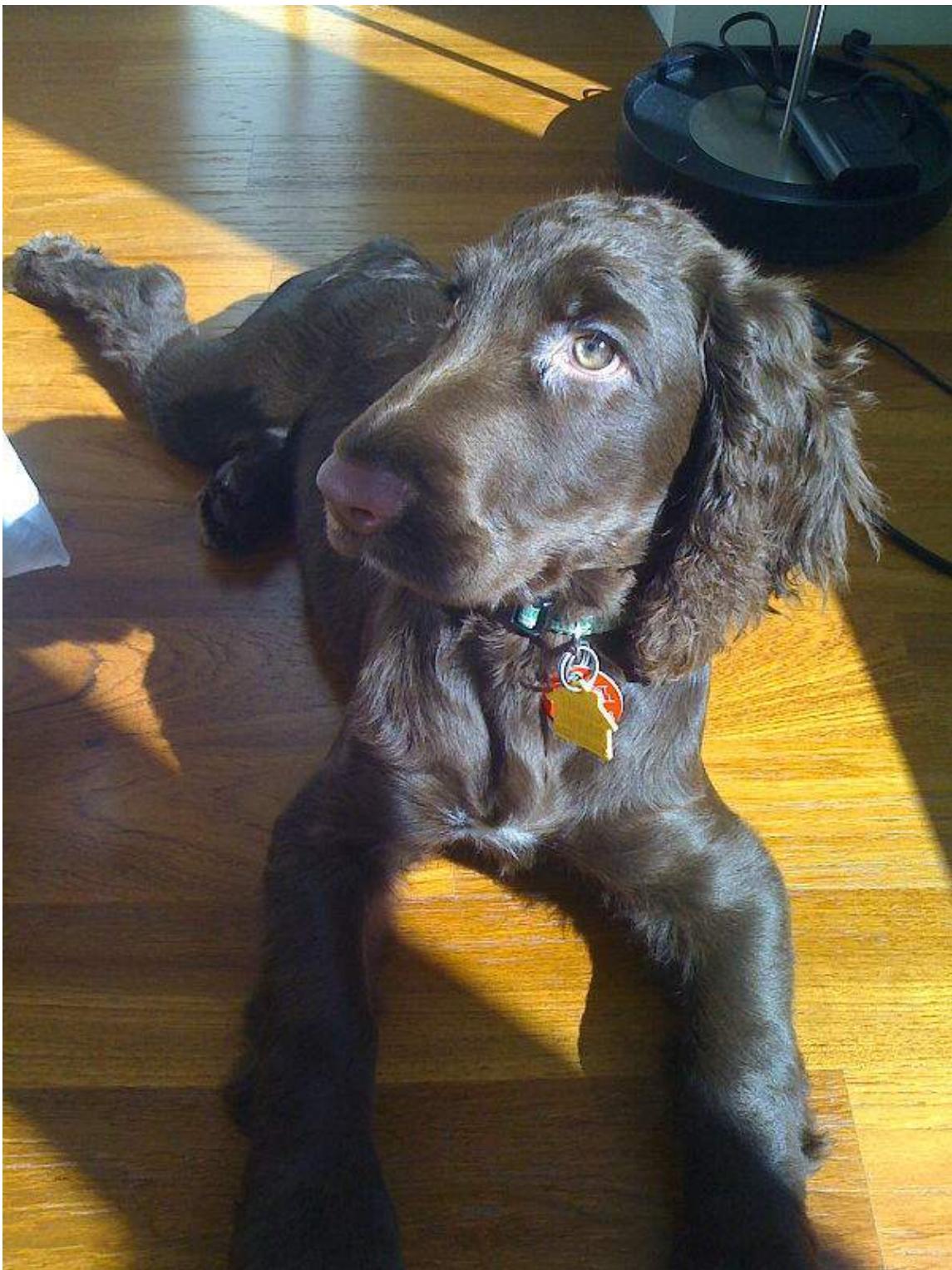
### 88.2.1 Appearance

The standard size for a Field Spaniel is 17–18 inches (43–46 cm) tall at the withers,\*[1] and a weight of between 40–55 pounds (18–25 kg).\*[10] This places it roughly between the English Cocker Spaniel and the English Springer Spaniel in size.\*[11] Its long, silky coat comes in solid colours of black, liver, or roan. Tan points, white markings on the throat and the chest can be ticked or the same colour as the rest of the body.\*[1]

They have a moderately long single coat with no undercoat. Feathering of the fur appears on the chest, belly, ears and on the back of the legs. The coat is not as heavy as that of a Cocker Spaniel but will require grooming in order to prevent mats from appearing in the fur.\*[3] Docked tails were often used in working dogs, as poor blood flow left healing of the non docked tail difficult.

### 88.2.2 Temperament

The Field Spaniel can be a good family dog while it has a job to do. They are suitable for dog agility and hunting. Without some sort of purpose, the dog can often try to amuse itself and cause mischief. However, they are patient with children and like to stay close to their family.\*[12] When socialised, they are good with other dogs.\*[3] They are generally docile and independent, and are not as excitable as Cocker Spaniels.\*[11] Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs* lists the breed as being above average in working intelligence.\*[11]



*Field Spaniel In liver colour*

## 88.3 Health

There are a few ocular conditions to which the Field Spaniel has a predisposition. These include cataracts, retinal atrophy and retinal dysplasia.\*[13] Hip dysplasia has appeared in British lines of Field Spaniels.\*[11] In a health survey conducted by the Kennel Club (UK), the primary cause of death in Field Spaniels was cancer, with the second most frequent cause being old age. The median lifespan for the breed was found to be eleven years and eight months,



A solid-black-coloured Field Spaniel.

which is five months higher than the median age for all dog breeds.\*[14]

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## 88.5 External links

- Field Spaniel at DMOZ

# Chapter 89

## Fila Brasileiro

The **Fila Brasileiro** (Portuguese pronunciation: ['fiłɐ̃\_brazi'lejru]) also known as the **Brazilian Mastiff** is a large working breed of dog developed in **Brazil**. It is known for its superb tracking ability, aggressiveness and an unforgiving impetuous temperament. When a Brazilian Mastiff finds its quarry, it does not attack it, but rather holds it at bay until the hunter arrives. Owing to these qualities, the Brazilian Mastiff is used as a guard dog, as a shepherd dog for herding livestock and as a hunting dog for tracking and controlling large prey. When slavery was legal in Brazil, the Brazilian Mastiff was used to return fugitives unharmed to their slave masters.

Owing to its size, temperament and potential for aggression, the Brazilian Mastiff has been banned in many countries.

### 89.1 Ancestry and appearance

The Fila Brasileiro is a descendant of the 15th-century English mastiff, bloodhound, bulldog and rafeiros. Its bloodhound ancestry being evident in its long muzzle and pendulous skin. It is a **Molosser** breed with large bones and loose skin. The breed standard requires males to be between 65 and 75 cm (25.5 inches to 29.5 inches) high at the withers and weigh at least 50 kg (110 lbs), and up to 180 lbs. Females are slightly smaller and are expected to be 60 to 70 cm (23.5 inches to 27.5 inches) high at the withers and weigh at least 41 kg (90 lbs). They have a rectangular build and though they are massive, their natural agility is apparent. The head is big and heavy with a deep muzzle. The ears are large, thick, tapered and either droop or fold back exposing the interior, depending on mood. Neck and back are well muscled, the chest is broad and deep. Unlike the vast majority of canines, the croup is higher than the withers. Legs are heavily boned. The skin is very distinctive of the breed as it is thick and loose all over the body, mainly in the region around the neck. The thick skin forms pronounced dewlaps. In many individuals, the dewlaps proceed to the chest and abdomen. Some dogs show a fold at the side of the head and also at the withers descending to the shoulders. The coat is short and dense and the texture is normally smooth and soft. Their colours vary from solid, brindle, mouse grey, patched, dappled or black and tan. They are almost never white. Typical colours are fawn, black and brindle. Brindles of a basic color may have the stripes of either less or with very strong intensity. Sometimes a black mask is present.

Though large in size, the Fila does not appear static. Rather he is harmonious, cat-like and above all powerful. The expression is noble, solemn, dignified but somewhat melancholic. The Fila appears self-assured and calm but is never absent in expression. When at attention, the gaze of the Fila Brasileiro is firm, alert and unwavering. Another typical characteristic of the breed is its gait, which is similar to that of a camel, moving two legs of one side at a time. The gait gives it a typical rolling lateral movement on the throat and the hindquarters which is accentuated when the dogs tail is raised. The head is typically lower than the backline. The characteristic carriage and gait has earned it great success in dog shows.

### 89.2 Coat

The coat of the Fila Brasileiro is smooth and short. Black, Fawns (Red, Apricot, or Dark), and Brindled (Fawn, Black, or Brown Brindle) colors are permitted, except Mouse-Grey, Black and Tan, Blue and Solid White. White markings, not exceeding 1/4 of the coat surface area, are permitted on the feet, chest, and the tip of the tail in the

FCI standard.

### 89.3 History



*A brindle Fila*

The Fila Brasileiro is believed to have been evolved from a number of breeds, the Mastiff, the Bulldog, Bloodhound & The Rafeiro do Alentejo. The Fila Brasileiro breed was bred and raised primarily on large plantations and cattle farms where they were originated.

They were taught to chase down jaguars, cattle, and other animals, as well as runaway slaves. The dogs would grab the slave or animals by the neck and hold them until the farmer arrived. This instinct can be observed among puppies when they are playing.

The first written standard of the breed was edited in 1946. The Paulistas were responsible for organization a planned breeding program, opening a stud book to register dogs. Dr. Paulo Santos Cruz, began to systematically breed the Fila Brasileiro and also contributed largely in setting the CAFIB standard, and who now therefore, has the right to be called the “Father” of the Fila Brasileiro. About the registries, CBKC (Brazilian Confederation Kennel Club) follows the FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale) policy and accepts for registration only dogs with FCI pedigrees, orienting the breeders to make a hip dysplasia control and besides other health problems. The Fila Brasileiro is

described as a Brazilian Mastiff or a Brazilian Molosser. In the U.S., the OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) does a statistical registry of all Filas that were x-rayed to diagnose hip dysplasia.

The Brazilian army compared this breed to Doberman Pinschers and German Shepherds in a five year study using these dogs in the jungle under extremely hostile conditions. The following traits were observed: intelligence, aggressiveness, sensibility, temperament, energy, resistance, rusticity and strength. German Shepherds were found to have the highest intelligence and Doberman Pinschers the highest level of aggression. The Fila Brasileiro was found to be superior in every other category.

## 89.4 Temperament

The Brazilian Mastiffs are known to be naturally protective. It is also known for its extreme wariness of strangers and agility when protecting or defending its master. The dedication and obedience of the Fila Brasileiro has found its way into Brazilian saying “As faithful as a Fila” \*[1]

The Fila Brasileiro temperament is what characterizes the dog. The Portuguese word for their temperament is Ojeriza; which directly translated into English means dislike and distrust. The socialization period (about the first year with the first 6- 8 months being the most important) of the dog's life is crucial to the temperament of the individual dog. If the pup is exposed to a lot of people in a positive manner (known as 'socializing'), the pup (keeping in mind the dog's natural protective instincts) can be encouraged to behave in a calm manner in public, but emphasis should be placed on the fact that socialization is done differently from other breeds. Despite extensive socialization, the fila is instinctively protective and will naturally guard and protect its owner, their family members and the family pets; this is not something that needs to be trained, it is an innate trait. Strangers should not be left unattended with a fila and, like all other guardian breeds, it may not be the best choice for those who have frequent visitors to their homes. Lack of all socialization with strangers at a young age will result in a dog which is very anti-social.

## 89.5 Common ailments

Brazilian Mastiffs are prone to large breed ailments, including Hip Dysplasia, Gastric Torsion and Elbow Dysplasia. The dogs are often prone to bloat or gastric volvulus distension. These dogs require plenty of exercise and hence are not very well suited to city life. Open country with fenced yards are very good for the dogs as it gives them plenty of room to run and exercise.

## 89.6 Life expectancy

Filas are known to live up to about nine to eleven years.

## 89.7 Legal status

In the United Kingdom, \*[2] Israel, Denmark, \*[3] Norway, \*[4] Malta \*[5] and Cyprus \*[6] it is illegal to own any of these dogs without specific exemption from a court. The Fila is a restricted breed in Australia, the states of Qld, N.S.W., Victoria, S.A and W.A the Fila is a restricted or proscribed breed. Imports are also prohibited. They are automatically classified as a dangerous dog in New Zealand and Trinidad & Tobago, \*[7] meaning they cannot be imported and males must be neutered.

## 89.8 See also

- Guard dog

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## 89.10 External links

- CAFIB (English)
- Fila Brasileiro Association (English)

# Chapter 90

## Finnish Hound

The **Finnish Hound** (suomenajokoira, Finnish Bracke) is a breed of dog originally bred for hunting hare and fox.\*[1]

### 90.1 Description

#### 90.1.1 Appearance

The nob of the Finnish Hound is short, dense and coarse to the touch. The coat pattern is tricolor with tan, a black saddle and small white markings on head, feet, chest and tail tip. Height is commonly 20-30 inches (52–76 cm) and weight 45-70 pounds (20–31 kg).

#### 90.1.2 Temperament

The Finnish Hound is friendly, calm and never aggressive. It is energetic in the hunt and is a versatile tracker. It works independently and pursues the quarry with passionate barking.

### 90.2 Care

#### 90.2.1 Exercise

Finnish Hounds are energetic working dogs with great stamina. They need long, brisk daily walking, and plenty of running and playing free. Life expectancy is about 12 years.

#### 90.2.2 Grooming

The smooth, short haired coat is easy to maintain. The brushing can be done with a firm bristle brush, and dry shampoo may be used occasionally if needed. The coat does not need bathing unless extremely dirty. Finnish hounds are average shedders.

#### 90.2.3 Cerebellar ataxia

Finnish Hounds suffer from an inherited disease, cerebellar ataxia, forcing people to euthanize many puppies. This has been traced to a single mutation in a gene called SEL1L.\*[2] Mutant cells suffer disruptions in their endoplasmic reticula, leading to disease. It is hoped that a test will be developed to screen for this mutation and eventually breed it out of the population.

## 90.3 History

The Finnish Hound was a result of a breeding programme in the 1800s, which involved French, German and Swedish hounds. The goal was to develop a hound dog that could work on hilly terrain and in deep snow. The Finnish Hound has become Finland's most popular dog breed. Although the breed is very popular in Finland and Sweden, it is quite uncommon elsewhere.

## 90.4 See also

- Scenthound
- Alpine Dachsbracke
- Westphalian Dachsbracke
- Drever
- Scenthound Group

## 90.5 References

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# Chapter 91

## Finnish Lapphund

The **Finnish Lapphund** is a hardy, easy going, medium-size breed of Spitz type. Traditionally it has been used for herding reindeer. Although it is one of the most popular dog breeds in its native country, **Finland**, it is not very numerous outside of the Nordic countries.

### 91.1 Appearance



*Distinctive facial markings and mane on a wolf-sable coloured male*

The Finnish Lapphund is a medium-sized, strongly-built dog. It has a profuse coat with pricked, highly mobile ears, distinctive markings and an elegant nose.

The breed standard is 46 to 52 centimetres (18 to 20 in) at the withers for a male, and a slightly smaller 41 to 47 centimetres (16 to 19 in) for a female. However, some variation is allowed, since the breed standard states that the

type is more important than the size. A typical male of 49 cm height normally weighs 17 to 19 kilograms (37 to 42 lb), but the breed has a weight range of 15 to 24 kilograms (33 to 53 lb), depending on the size of the dog.



*Predominantly black Finnish Lapphund female with spectacle markings around the eyes*

The Lapphund has a profuse double coat, with a short, fluffy undercoat and a longer topcoat. The coat makes the dog waterproof as well as resistant to extreme cold. In Finland, only two dog breeds are legally allowed to be kennelled outdoors in winter: the Finnish Lapphund and the Lapponian herder.\*<sup>[1]</sup> The profuse hair around the head and neck gives the distinct impression of a mane in most males. Although the coat is profuse, it requires only a modest amount of maintenance. Weekly brushing is recommended throughout the year, except during shedding seasons, where a daily brush may be required.

A wide variety of colors and markings are found in Finnish Lapphunds. Any colour is allowed in the breed standard, although a single colour should predominate. One of the most common colour combination's is black and tan: a predominantly black dog with tan legs and face. Common colourations may include crème, black, red, brown, sable

and wolf-sable.

Many Finnish Lapphunds have very distinctive facial markings. One of the unusual facial markings is “spectacles”, where a ring of lighter coloured hair around the eyes gives the impression that the dog is wearing spectacles. The spectacles of the Finnish Lapphund, while reminiscent of their cousins, the Keeshond, are larger and more pronounced. Like other *spitz* types, the tail is carried curving over the back. The Finnish Lapphund has a tail covered with thick, long hair. The tail may hang whilst the dog stands.



*Cream sable Finnish Lapphund*

The Finnish Lapphund is a recognized breed in Finland, Europe, Great Britain, Australia and the USA. The breed standards are mostly identical, with a few minor exceptions: in the English standard, the acceptance of tipped ears is omitted.

## 91.2 Temperament

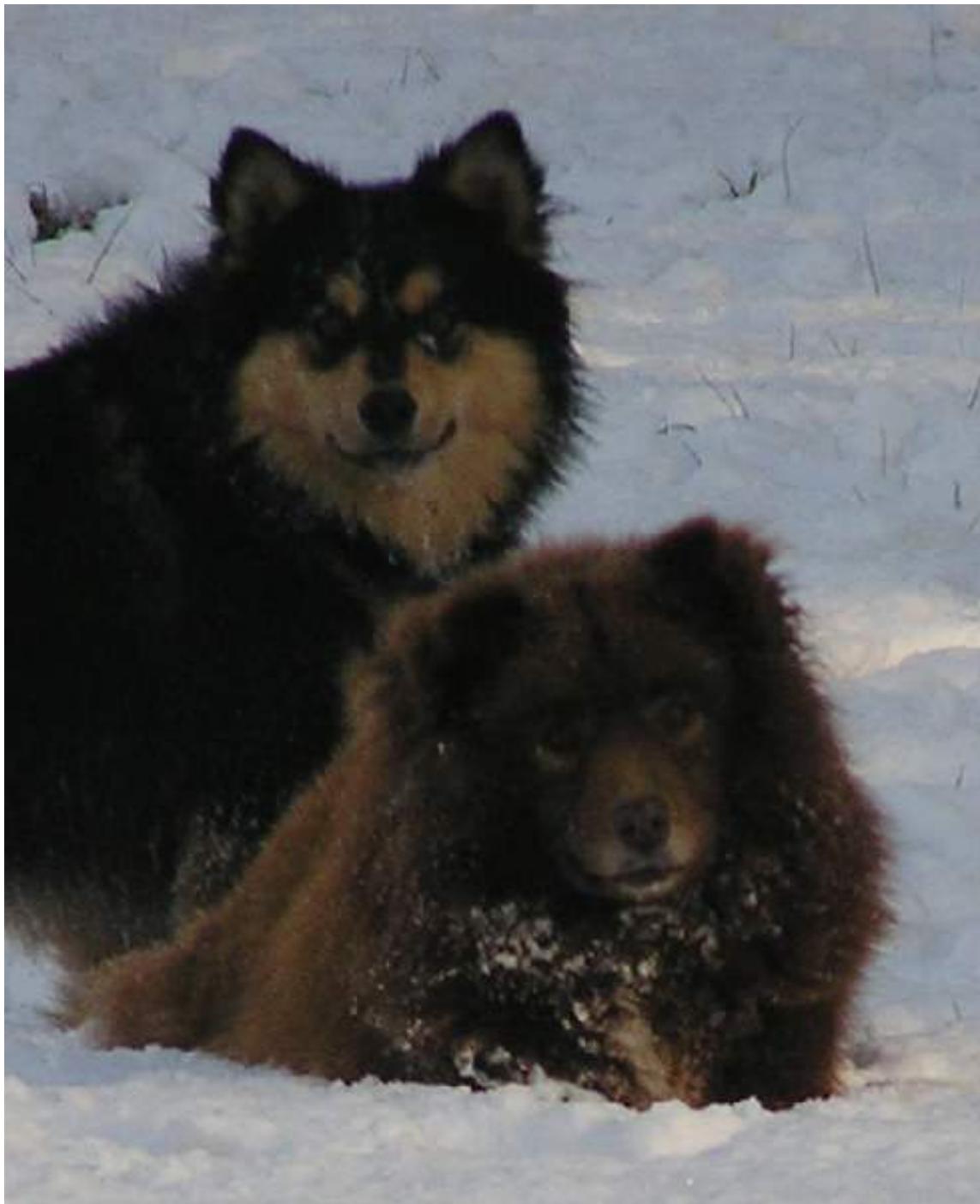
The Finnish Lapphund is a very intelligent and active breed. Finnish Lapphunds take well to training due to their intelligence. Some owners and fanciers claim that “Lappies” even have the ability to think through actions first. Although small in number worldwide, a noticeable number of Finnish Lapphunds have excelled in activities such as obedience trials, agility, herding trials, and pet therapy.

The breed is friendly and alert, and makes a good watch dog, due to its tendency to bark at unfamiliar things. The breed was originally used to herd reindeer by *droving*, and barking helped it to be distinguished from wolves. Even when not herding, the Finnish Lapphund tends to bark with a purpose, and more rare cases of problem barking can normally be controlled by training.

The breed makes the ideal outdoor companion. It is active, coldproof, and waterproof, and will gladly accompany

people on walking or running trips. It is one of two breeds permitted to live outdoors in Finland. A slight independent streak is common, though with training Finnish Lapphunds can have excellent recall and obedience skills.

Lappies are ideal choice for a family with small children. The breed adapts well to family life, including being responsive to children. Finnish Lapphunds have a gentle nature with children, people with disabilities, and the elderly. This is a very friendly breed and it normally avoids and flees from threatening situations. The breed is very curious, so some supervision is recommended.



*Finnish Lapphunds enjoying the snow.*

In Finland, many Finnish Lapphunds have won national championships for obedience and lappies are also suitable for agility.

## 91.3 Activities

The Finnish Lapphund can compete in dog agility trials, carting, mushing, obedience, Rally obedience, showmanship, flyball, tracking, and herding events. Herding instincts and trainability can be measured at noncompetitive herding tests. Lapphunds exhibiting basic herding instincts can be trained to compete in herding trials.\*[2]

## 91.4 Health

The Finnish Lapphund is a naturally healthy breed, and typically lives 12–14 years, although dogs of 16–17 years are not uncommon in Finland.\*[1]

Known medical issues include Generalised progressive retinal atrophy (GPRA) and hereditary cataracts.

- GPRA is a progressive eye disease that can cause permanent blindness in dogs. In the Finnish Lapphund, this tends to be late onset, but can typically appear between the ages of 1 and 8 years. GPRA is a genetic illness, and is transmitted via an autosomal recessive gene. A reliable genetic test for the prcd-form of GRPA has been developed by OptiGen,\*[3] and breeders are increasingly testing breeding animals before deciding on suitable mating pairs. The Finnish Lapphund club of Great Britain adopted an ethical policy in 2006 that matings will only be allowed if the progeny can not be affected by GPRA. In 2001, 2.5% dogs of Finnish dogs were affected by PRA.\*[1]
- Some Lapphunds are affected by cataracts, with 3.4% of Finnish dogs affected. Cataracts can be caused by a number of factors, and the mode of inheritance is not yet well understood. Since the incidence in Finland is relatively high, the disease is considered to be hereditary. In the UK and USA the number of affected dogs is very small.\*[1]
- The ethical standard in most countries require the stud dogs to be hip-scored, but the incidence of hip dysplasia is low.

## 91.5 History

The breed has its origins as a reindeer herder of the Sami people. The Sami are an indigenous people residing in areas now divided between Finland, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. Traditionally, reindeer herding has been very important for the Sami people, and they are still involved in herding today. The Sami have used herding dogs for centuries, and these dogs were typically long in body, somewhat rectangular in shape, with long hair and a straight tail that would curl up over the back when the dog was moving.\*[1] Finnish Lapphunds are the most similar to the long haired dogs developed by the Sami people in order to assist them with herding, often favored as winter herders for the reindeer.

Norwegians and Swedes were among the first to consider standardizing the dogs of Lapland prior to World War II. In the post war years, the dogs of Lapland were at serious risk due to distemper outbreak. Swedish Lapphund breeders today believe that their breed, and other Lapphund breeds, were in serious danger of extinction. A standard for the related Swedish Lapphund was adopted in 1944 in FCI (Federation Cynologique Internationale), and the Finnish Lapphund standard soon followed.

In Finland, the first breed standards were set in 1945 by the Finnish Kennel Club, who called the breed the Lappish Herder, also known as *Kukonharjunlainen*. It is believed that these dogs were the result of a cross between the Karelian Bear Dog and the reindeer dogs, and had short hair. In the 1950s the Finnish Kennel Association (the second major kennel association in Finland) created the first breed standard for the Lapponian herder. Acceptable colours for this breed were black, bear-brown and white.\*[1]

In the 1960s, the various Finnish kennel associations were unified, and in 1966 the breeds were reassessed. This resulted in the formal definition of two breeds: the Lapponian herder with a shorter coat was defined in 1966, and the longer coated Finnish Lapphund was defined in 1967.\*[1]

At about the same time, technology enabled changes in the lifestyle of the Sami herders. Previously, the longer-haired dogs were generally preferred for herding, but with the advent of snowmobiles, the preference started to change in



*Finnish Lapphunds routinely participate in conformation events.*

favour of the shorter haired Lapponian herder.<sup>\*[1]</sup> However, popularity did not die for the longer-haired breed, which was ranked the sixth most popular companion animal in Finland, ahead of the Finnish Spitz (ranked ten), and the Karelian Bear Dog (ranked 17).

The first American litter was born in 1988. In 1994, the breed was recognised by the [United Kennel Club](#) (UKC), the second largest kennel club in America, in the Northern Group. The breed was accepted into the AKC Miscellaneous Group on July 1, 2009 with hopes of full breed recognition in 2011.<sup>\*[4]</sup> The Finnish Lapphund Club of America (FLCA) is the parent organization in the United States.

The breed was first introduced to the [United Kingdom](#) in 1989 and is represented by the Finnish Lapphund Club of Great Britain. It was introduced to Australia and Canada in 1995 and is accepted by the New Zealand Kennel Club and Canadian Kennel Club. In Canada, its parent club is the Finnish Lapphund Club of Canada.

## 91.6 See also

- Swedish Lapphund
- Lapponian Herder

## 91.7 References

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## 91.8 External links

- Finnish Lapphund at DMOZ

# Chapter 92

## Finnish Spitz

A **Finnish Spitz** (Finnish language: *Suomenpystykorva*) is a breed of dog originating in Finland. The breed was originally bred to hunt all types of game from squirrels and other rodents to bears.\*[1] It is a “bark pointer”, indicating the position of game by barking. Barking also makes the game animal focus on the dog, not on the hunter. Its original game hunting purpose was to point to game that fled into trees, such as **grouse**, and **capercaillies**, but it also serves well for hunting **moose** and **elk**. Some individuals have even been known to go after a bear. In its native country, the breed is still mostly used as a hunting dog. The breed is friendly and in general loves children, so it is suitable for domestic life. The Finnish Spitz has been the national dog of Finland since 1979.

### 92.1 History

The Finnish Spitz developed from selectively bred Spitz-type dogs that inhabited central Russia several thousand years ago. Isolated **Finno-Ugrian tribes** in the far northern regions bred dogs according to their specific needs.\*[2] These small clans of woodsmen relied on their dogs to help them obtain food, and the excellent hunting ability of the Finnish Spitz made it a favorite choice.\*[3]

By 1880, as advanced means of transportation brought diverse peoples and their dogs together, Finnish Spitzes mated with other breeds of dogs, and were becoming extinct as a distinct breed.\*[2] At about that time, a Finnish sportsman from Helsinki named Hugo Roos observed the pure native Finnish Spitz while hunting in the northern forests. He realized the many virtues of the pure Finnish Spitz breed and decided to select dogs that were untainted examples of the genuine Finnish Spitz in order to try to revive the breed.\*[1] Thirty years of careful breeding resulted in the modern Finnish Spitz; the dogs are descendants of his original foundation stock.

### 92.2 Appearance

The Finnish Spitz resembles a fox. The proper conformation is a square build, meaning that the length of the body is the same or slightly shorter than the height of the **withers** to the ground. The length of the body is measured from the point of the shoulder or forechest in front of the withers to the rump. Females are usually a little longer in the back than males. Both sexes should appear slightly longer in the leg than the back.

**Dew claws** can appear on front and/or back feet. If back claws appear, they should be removed. The front dewclaws can be removed, but they generally are not since they are usually small.

#### 92.2.1 Coat

The Finnish Spitz has a typical **double coat**, which consists of a soft, dense **undercoat** and long, harsh **guard hairs** that can measure one to two inches (2.5 to 5 cm) long. The outer coat should not exceed 2.5 inches (64 mm) at the ruff. The coat should be stiffer, denser, and longer on the neck, back, back of thighs, and plume of the tail, shorter on the head and legs. Male dogs should sport a slightly longer and coarser coat than female ones, who have a slightly more refined coat.



*Finnish Spitz from 1915*

The pluma of the tail is important to the overall look of the dog but should not be too long. Feathered long tail hairs without sustenance can give the dog an unkempt look. Additionally, the tailset is important and the Finnish Spitz should be able to move its tail from one side to the other. Most Finnish Spitz have a preferred side and this is not incorrect.

Proper care of the coat is most important. The Finnish Spitz blows coat or loses its undercoat twice a year. It is imperative that owners brush out the old undercoat so the new coat can grow properly. Although a dog may look fluffy and full, excessive undercoat may be causing serious skin problems.

In the show ring, the coat should be shown as completely natural; a brush through the coat is acceptable, but no trimming is allowed, not even of whiskers. However, any excessive undercoat should be removed. Some exhibitors choose to show dogs with excessive undercoat to make the dog's coat appear more lush. Failing to shed undercoat is considered neglect by some judges who prefer a clean and combed coat. Another exception is the hair under the bottom of the feet. The hair under the feet as well as the toe nails should be nicely trimmed for show.

### 92.2.2 Color



1989 postage stamp depicting the Finnish Spitz

Puppies are often described as looking similar to a red fox cub. They are born dark grey, black, brown, or fawn with a vast amount of black. A fawn-colored puppy or one with a large amount of white on the chest is not preferable for show purposes. The color of the adult dog can be assessed by an experienced breeder at birth, but even then, the color may change slightly as the puppy grows.

The adult color is typically a golden-red with variations from pale honey to dark **chestnut**.<sup>\*[4]</sup> There is no preference for a particular shade as long as the color is bright and clear with no hints of dullness. The coat should never be a solid color. It should be shaded and without any defined color changes. The coat is usually at its darkest shade on the back of the dog, gradually getting lighter around the chest and belly. The undercoat must always be lighter in color than the topcoat, but is never allowed to be white. A small patch of white, no more than 0.6 inches (1.5 cm) wide, is allowable on the chest, and white tips on the feet are acceptable, but not desired.

The nose, lips, and rims of eyes should always be black.

### 92.2.3 Height and weight

Height at withers (American Kennel Club breed standard<sup>\*[4]</sup>):

- Males: 17½ to 20 inches (44.5 to 50.8 cm)
- Females: 15½ to 18 inches (39.4 to 45.7 cm)

Weight:

- Males: 26–30 lb (12–14 kg)
- Females: 16–22 lb (7.3–10.0 kg)

## 92.3 Temperament

This breed is active, alert and lively. They need one or two long walks each day and will be fairly inactive indoors. This breed will not adapt well to a strictly kenneled living situation; they need a balance of outdoor exercise and indoor play time with the family.\*[5]

Finnish Spitzes are considered to interact well with people and they are especially good with children. They are always ready to play with children but if ignored, they will usually walk away.\*[6] As with all dogs, young children and dogs should always be supervised when together. It is an independent breed and will be attached to its family while remaining aloof with strangers. The Finnish Spitz tends to be protective; males have more domineering traits than females.

Most Finnish Spitzes get along well with other dogs in the house. They are bred as a hunting dog and thus are unreliable around small animals, but on an individual basis may live well with cats.

### 92.3.1 Barking

The breed barks at anything perceived to be out of the ordinary. Barking is a major part of their hunting activities. In Finland, these dogs are prized for their barking abilities, which can range from short, sharp barks to many barks per minute that sound like a yodel. The Finnish Spitz can bark as many as 160 times per minute. In Scandinavia, a competition is held to find the “King of the Barkers.”\*[7] In Finland, their barking ability in the field must be proven before a conformation championship can be earned.\*[8]

When used as a hunting companion, the barking is a way to signal the hunter that the dog has located prey in the forest.\*[8] They can be trained to reduce the amount of barking, although the barking does make them superb watch-dogs.

### 92.3.2 Training

Finnish Spitzes are independent, strong-willed, intelligent dogs. They are best trained with a soft voice and touch.\*[9] This breed will not respond well to harsh training methods. They should be trained with a light touch and positive reinforcement methods. With patience and calm yet firm handling, the Finnish Spitz can be a wonderful companion.

## 92.4 Health

The Finnish Spitz is typically a very healthy breed, with few general health concerns. However, breeders should be consulted to understand the prevalence of a specific disorder in this breed. Below is a short list of what is known to occur:

- Hip dysplasia
- Patellar luxation
- Elbow dysplasia
- Epilepsy

Median lifespan is about 11.2 years.\*[10]

## 92.5 References

- [1] Morris, p.316.
- [2] The American Kennel Club, p.508.
- [3] Nicholas, p.6.
- [4] “AKC MEET THE BREEDS®: Finnish Spitz” . American Kennel Club.
- [5] Cunliffe, p.19
- [6] Nicholas, p. 24
- [7] Cunliffe, p.21
- [8] Nicholas, p. 26
- [9] Cunliffe, p.20
- [10] “Individual Breed Results for Purebred Dog Health Survey” .

## 92.6 Further reading

- Morris, Desmond. (2001). *Dogs: The Ultimate Dictionary of Over 1,000 Dog Breeds*. Trafalgar Square Publishing. ISBN 1-57076-219-8.
- The American Kennel Club. (1997). *The Complete Dog Book*(19th ed.). Howell Book House. ISBN 0-87605-148-4.
- Nicholas, Anna Katherine. (1990). *Finnish Spitz*. T.F.H. Publications. ISBN 0-86622-783-0.
- Cunliffe, Juliette. (2003). *Finnish Spitz: Special Rare-Breed Edition*. Kennel Club Books. ISBN 1-59378-361-2.

## 92.7 External links

- The Finnish Spitz Society UK
- The American Kennel Club official site
- The Finnish Spitz club of America
- The Finnish Spitz Directory
- The Finnish Spitz Information
- The Finnish Spitz Article
- FAQ's
- History, Breed information
- FinnishSpitzOnline.com
  - Brief breed history
  - Breed information

# Chapter 93

## Flat-Coated Retriever

The **Flat-Coated Retriever** is a gundog breed originating from the United Kingdom. It was developed as a retriever both on land and in the water.

### 93.1 Description

#### 93.1.1 Appearance

The Flat-Coated Retriever breed standard calls for males to be 23–24.5 in (58–62 cm) tall at the withers and for females to be 22–23.5 in (56–60 cm), with a recommended weight of 45–75 lb (24–34 kg).<sup>\*[1]</sup> The Flat-Coated Retriever has strong muscular jaws and a relatively long muzzle to allow for the carrying of birds and upland game. Its head is unique to the breed and is described as being “of one piece” with a minimal stop and a backskull of about the same length as the muzzle. It has almond-shaped, dark brown eyes with an intelligent, friendly expression. The ears are pendant, relatively small, and lie close to the head. The occiput (the bone at the back of the skull) is not to be accentuated (as it is in setters, for example) with the head flowing smoothly into a well-arched neck. The topline is strong and straight with a well-feathered tail of moderate length held straight off the back. This breed should be well-angulated front and rear, allowing for open, effortless movement. It is lighter, racier, and more elegant in appearance than the other retriever breeds.

#### 93.1.2 Temperament

The Flat-Coated Retriever is an active, multitalented bird dog with a strong desire to please people. Exuberant, confident, and outgoing, they make a loving family pet and can be companions to small children, provided adults are nearby to direct this dog's boisterous enthusiasm. These retrievers require plenty of exercise and engagement to help channel their natural sporting energy. While they will protect their owners and property with an assertive bark, they are unlikely to back up such noise with actual aggression.<sup>\*[2]</sup> Because of their excellent sense of smell, combined with their boundless energy and eagerness to please their masters, they are sometimes used as drug-sniffer dogs. They are used in the breeding program for The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association in the UK, both as a breed and as cross-breeds with the Labrador Retriever<sup>\*[3]</sup>

Eager and quick to learn, they are best trained in short intervals, as they may bore with repetition. This breed retains its youthful, puppy-like outlook and demeanor well into old age. Paddy Petch, author of *The Complete Flat-Coated Retriever*, refers to these dogs as the “Peter Pan” of the retriever breeds, given they never quite grow up.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

### 93.2 History

Originating in the mid-19th century in England, the Flat-Coated Retriever gained popularity as a gamekeeper’s dog. Part of its ancestry is thought to have come from stock imported from North America from the now extinct St. John’s water dog, but this is unverifiable. Canadian seafarers are thought to have brought Newfoundlands to British ports, and they factored into the ancestry of the Flat-Coated Retriever. Collie-type dogs may have been added to increase



*Flat-Coated Retrievers retrieve well on land or in the water.*

the breed's trainability along with the Newfoundland for strength and Setter blood for enhanced scenting ability. The first examples of the breed were introduced around 1860, but the final type was only established 20 years later.\*[4]

After its introduction into the U.S., the Flat-Coated Retriever began to quickly gain in popularity as a gun dog, and from 1873 when the breed became a “stable type” according to the American Kennel Club until 1915 when it was officially recognised as a breed,\*[5] their number grew rapidly. However, soon after, their popularity began to



*Black is the most common colour, but Flat-Coated Retrievers also occur in liver (dark brown) and yellow, although yellow is not allowed by the breed standard.*



*These dogs love water.*

decrease, eclipsed by the Golden Retriever, which was actually bred in part from the Flat-Coated Retriever, along with other breeds. By the end of World War II, so few Flat-Coated Retrievers remained, the breed's survival was uncertain. However, beginning in the 1960s, careful breeding brought the population back and the breed gained in popularity again, for both the sport of conformation showing, and as a companion pet. Today, the Flat-Coated Retriever enjoys a modest popularity and is moving ahead as a breed through attentive breeding for the conformation, health, multipurpose talent, and exceptional temperament that are its hallmarks. It has yet to return in substantial numbers to field competition.

In 2011, 'Sh Ch. Vbos The Kentuckian' (aka Jet), a 9.5-year-old Flat-Coated Retriever from South Queensferry, near Edinburgh, Scotland, won Best in Show at Crufts.\* [6] *Almanza Far and Flyg* (a.k.a. Simon), from Oslo, Norway, won the Gundog Group at Crufts in 2007.\* [7] Before that in 2003, a Swedish dog 'Inkwells Named Shadow' had also won the Gundog Group. The last UK dog to win the Gundog Group at Crufts was "Sh Ch Gayplume Dream-maker" in 2002. The only other Flat-Coated Retriever to win Best in Show at Crufts was 'Ch. Shargleam Blackcap' in 1980. These wins have contributed to the breed's popularity in Europe and the United Kingdom.

### 93.3 Health

Regular tests and clearances for hereditary joint conditions such as hip dysplasia and eye conditions such as progressive retinal atrophy and glaucoma should be conducted by breeders on any dogs used for breeding. Occasionally, epilepsy is also seen in the breed.

Flat-Coated Retrievers have a higher risk of cancer than most dogs. Hemangiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, and malignant histiocytosis are particularly devastating, and occur at higher rates in them than in many other breeds. According to studies sponsored by the Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America (FCRSA),\* [8] the average lifespan of the Flat-coated Retriever is only about eight years,\* [9] with a high percentage of deaths due to cancer. More recent surveys in Denmark and the UK show a median lifespan around 10 years.\* [10] The FCRSA sponsors many university cancer studies, and breeders have benefited from increased information on cancer in Flat-Coated Retrievers to reduce the incidence of cancer in future generations.

Flat-Coated Retrievers have a very low rate of hip dysplasia and luxating patellas compared to other medium-sized breeds; the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals statistics consistently show a rate of hip dysplasia in the breed of less than 3%. In the 1997 FCRSA health survey, 4.2% of males and 3.2% of females had been diagnosed with luxating patellae.

### 93.4 References

- [1] Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America, Inc. Retrieved January 6, 2011 from <http://www.fcrsainc.org/breedstandard/index.html>
- [2] Petch, P. (1988). The Complete Flat-Coated Retriever. The Boydell Press, NY. ISBN 0-85115-463-8
- [3] <http://www.guidedogs.org.uk/aboutus/national-breeding-centre/nbc-revealed/our-breeds>
- [4] *The Reader's Digest Illustrated Book of Dogs*, 1982.
- [5] "Flat-Coated Retriever History" . *American Kennel Club*. Retrieved 2007-07-08.
- [6] "Retriever Jet Top Dog at Crufts" . *Daily Express*. 13 March 2011.
- [7] "Crufts 2007 Day 1 (Gundog) Show Report" . *The Kennel Club*. 8 March 2007. Archived from the original on 2007-03-21. Retrieved 2007-07-08.
- [8] "The Flat-Coated Retriever Health Manual" . *Flat-Coated Retriever Society of America*. Retrieved 2007-07-08.
- [9] "A general health survey of Flat-coated Retrievers" . Breed Health Committee of the Flat-coated Retriever Society of America.
- [10] "Breed Longevity Data" .

### **93.5 External links**

- Gun Dog Magazine Article
- Flat-Coated Retriever at DMOZ





*A typical Flat-Coated Retriever expression*

## Chapter 94

# Formosan Mountain Dog

The **Formosan Mountain Dog** (or Formosan) is a breed or landrace of small or medium dog indigenous to Taiwan. These dogs are also known as **Taiwanese Dog/Canis** (Chinese: 台灣犬), **Taiwanese Native Dog** (Chinese: 台灣土狗) or **Takasago Dog** (Chinese: 高砂犬). They are well-adapted to the uneven and thickly forested terrain of Taiwan, having become a semi-wild breed prior to the arrival of several colonial reigns and foreign powers. Notwithstanding these adaptations, Formosans retained the potential to be trained, and are now used as hunting dogs, guard dogs, stunt dogs, rescue dogs, or simply as companions.<sup>\*[1]\*[2]</sup> Formosans are classified into one medium type and two small types.<sup>\*[3]</sup> However, now the pureblood Formosan Mountain Dog is still close to extinction due to limited conservation efforts of the Taiwanese and their government. *Native Dog* (Chinese: 土狗) is the common name in Taiwan nowadays to indicate that the dog is an offspring of Formosan with foreign dogs, it is commonly confused with **Taiwan Native Dog** (Chinese: 台灣土狗).

### 94.1 Description

#### 94.1.1 Appearance

There are two small types of the Formosan Mountain Dog; one is about 40 centimetres (16 in) tall at the shoulder, and the other is around 30 centimetres (12 in). However, the latter one was not found during the research conducted by Dr. Sung Yung-yi (宋永義) in 1976. The medium type of the Formosan Mountain Dog has a shoulder height under 50 centimetres (20 in), with a firm and fit body, slim waist, big chest, and half-covered ears. The most common type of these three in recent years is the medium-sized dog. Its color can range from black to earthy yellow or yellowish brown, and the nose is black. Black coating on the tongue is one of the most distinguished traits of the Formosan Mountain Dog.<sup>\*[3]</sup>

Dr. Sung of National Taiwan University and Mr. Ming Jie, Xu of Formosan Dog & Guard Dogs Breeding Center (台灣犬護衛犬繁殖中心) described a typical Formosan as having almond eyes, firm jaw strength, black coating on the tongue, a triangular face, thin prick ears, and a sickle tail. The tail is upright or curved with a thick fur coat, but the belly is hairless; the tail is used to warm the belly, and may even be long enough to protect the snout from insects. The dog is also well known for being well-balanced.<sup>\*[4]\*[5]</sup>

#### 94.1.2 Movement

Formosan dogs are particularly agile; they are known for their hopping skill, especially when they are hunting small animals, such as rats. When they are startled or trying to intimidate their target, they will hop sideways back and forth. Unlike Rottweilers and German Shepherds, Formosan dogs do not hold their bite on their target. This habit is adopted and may be traced back to early boar hunting. Taiwanese aborigines used 5-6 Formosan dogs to circle a wild boar, and each dog would work to wound the boar. They would release their bite once they had attacked it and wait for the next attack again and again until the boar was exhausted enough for their master to move in for the final kill.<sup>\*[6]</sup>



*A close-up of a Taiwanese Dog face showing the upright ears, almond eyes, triangular face, black nose, and the black coating on the tongue.*

#### **94.1.3 Temperament and behaviour**

The Formosan is a high energy, loyal, affectionate, and intelligent breed that learns very quickly. In unfamiliar situations, they tend to be wary of strangers and sounds, and they can become fear-aggressive. In new situations where the dog is fear-aggressive, it can take a few days before the dog will calm down.

If comfortable and well-trained, the Formosan will be friendly to people and other animals, though they tend to be a bit aloof or suspicious of strangers once they have bonded with their owner. Once bonded, they are extremely loyal and affectionate to their owners.

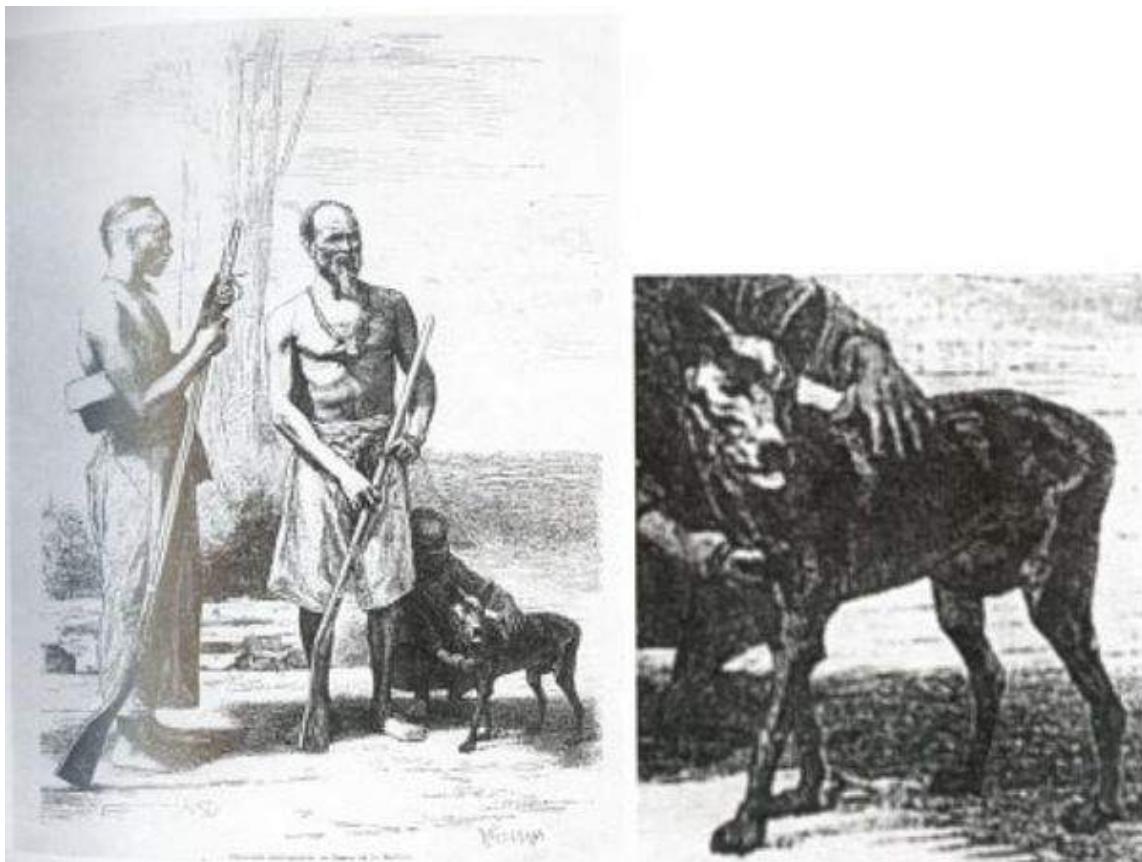
Due to the breed's alertness, these dogs can make great guard dogs; if not well-trained, the Formosan can become overly protective and aggressive toward strangers.



Young Taiwan dog in Seattle, WA USA

### Standard

- Proportions
  - Depth of chest:height at withers = 4.5:10 to 4.7:10
  - Height at withers:length of body = 10:10.5, bitches can be slightly longer.
  - Length of muzzle:length of skull = 4.5:5.5.



*Taken by British photographer John Thomson at Taiwan, in 1871*

- Size & weight
  - Height: Dogs: 48–52 cm (19–20 in) Bitches: 43–47 cm (17–19 in)
  - Weight: Dogs: 14 to 18 kg (31 to 40 lb) Bitches: 12 to 16 kg (26 to 35 lb)
- Head
  - Cranial Region:
  - Forehead: Broad and roundish, without wrinkles.
  - Skull: The skull is slightly longer than the muzzle.
  - Stop: Well defined with a slight furrow.
- Facial Region :
  - Nose: Moderate size. Wide nostrils. Black in color, but can be slightly lighter in all colors except for the ones with black fur.
  - Muzzle: Flat nasal bridge. Tight lips, without flews. The muzzle tapers a little from the base to the nose, but it is not pointed at the tip.
  - Jaws/teeth: Jaws are strong. Scissors bite, teeth are set square to the jaws.
  - Cheeks: Well developed and slightly protruding.
  - Eyes: Almond in shape. Dark brown in colour. Brown is also acceptable, but yellow or light eyes should be avoided.
  - Ears: Pricked, set on sides of the skull at an angle of 45 degrees. Inside of the outline is straight, while outside of the outline is slightly rounded.
- Neck: Muscular, strong, good length, slightly arched. Without dewlap.

- Body:
  - General: Sinewy and muscular, nearly square in shape.
  - Back: Straight and short. Withers well developed.
  - Loin: Firmly muscled.
  - Croup: Broad. Flat or very slightly sloping and short.
  - Chest: Fairly deep yet not reaching the elbow. Forechest slightly protruding. Ribs are well sprung.
  - Belly: Well tucked up.
- Tail: In the shape of a sickle, set on high, carried erect, active, with the tip curving forward.
- Limbs:
  - Forequarters:
    - Shoulders: Well muscled. Shoulder blades are laid back. They should meet the upper arms at an angle of 105-110 degrees.
    - Elbows: Close to the body.
    - Forearms: Straight and parallel to each other.
    - Metacarpus (Pasterns): Firm.
  - Hindquarters: Hindlegs should be slender, with good bone, well muscled and parallel to each other. The rear angulation should be in balance to the front.
    - Upper thighs: Broad, sloping and well bent at the stifle.
    - Lower thighs: Should be in balance with upper thighs.
    - Metatarsus (Rear pastern): Perpendicular to the ground.
  - Feet turning neither in nor out. Pads are firm and thick. Nails are black in colour, but lighter colors are acceptable in all colors except for those with black coats.
  - Gait/movement: Powerful gait with reaching stride. Agile enough to easily turn 180 degrees quickly.
  - Coat/hair: Short and hard, lying tight to the body. Length is between 1.5 and 3 cm (0.6 and 1.2 in).
  - Color: Black, brindle, fawn, white, white and black, white and fawn, white and brindle.\* [7]

## 94.2 History

### 94.2.1 Four catastrophes

There are four catastrophic events described by Dr. Sung Yung-yi that have been critical in the development of the Formosan Mountain Dog: the Dutch settlement of Formosa, the Japanese rule, World War II, and the Kuomintang era.\* [5]

#### The Dutch settlement

In 1624, the Dutch established a commercial base at Tayoan, the colonial capital (present-day Anping in Tainan). After the Dutch made Taiwan a colony, they began to import workers from Fujian and Penghu (Pescadores) as laborers, many of whom settled.\* [8]

The Dutch military presence was concentrated at a stronghold called Castle Zeelandia.\* [9] The Dutch colonists imported a hunting dog (known as the “Flying Dog.” Traditional Chinese: 飛狗) to Taiwan and started to hunt the



Dutch, Spanish, and Han Colonization in the 17th century with sketch of the “Flying Dog.” Many Dutchmen kept dogs to help in the hunt. Detail from “Landdag Ceremony on Taiwan”, drawing by Caspar Schmalkalden in 1652.

native Formosan Sika deer (*Cervus nippon taioanus*) that inhabited Taiwan. Dutch East India Company, established a trading post whose main business was the export of sika skins to Europe. During the six decades of Dutch activity two to four million sika skins were exported to Europe.\*[10]\*[11] Contributing to the eventual extinction of the subspecies on the island.\*[12] The “Flying Dog” was thought to be Greyhound or Pointer.\*[13]

Exporting was reduced when the Dutch were forced out of Taiwan in 1684, but continued throughout the Qing period with a switch to Japan as the major export market.\*[14]

During the settlement, the Dutch hunting dog started cross-bred with the Formosan Mountain Dog; this was the first time that foreign breeds had influenced the Formosan Mountain Dog. Furthermore, the Dutch prohibited native tribes from owning dogs, slaughtering large numbers of indigenous dogs.\*[15]



*Hunting Deer:* Before this piece was drawn, the natives hunted for subsistence, calling the act “stepping onto the grass”. When the grass grew lush in spring, the tribes harkened to the call for the hunt, bringing all tools and hunting dogs, Formosan Mountain Dog. Painted in 1746.

### Japanese rule

The Qing Empire was defeated in the First Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. When the Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed on April 17, 1895, Taiwan was ceded to Japan, which sought to transform Taiwan into the supply-end of an extremely unequal flow of assets (Gold 1986:36). The Japanese made efforts to exert full control over the Aborigines, the first time this had ever been carried out. The means of accomplishing this goal took three main forms: anthropological study of the natives of Taiwan, attempts to reshape the Aborigines in the mould of the Japanese, and military suppression. During Japanese occupation, Taiwanese aborigines were under repressive rule, and the

Formosan Mountain Dog was intensively cross-bred with Japanese dogs, due to the Japanese government relocating many remote high-mountain villages closer to administrative control (Takekoshi 1907:210–219).<sup>\*</sup> [16] Furthermore, Japanese immigrants massively explored the east coast, currently called Hualien and Taitung Counties. The east coast expeditions further provided a chance of cross-breeding Japanese dogs with the Formosan.



*This is a photograph of an aboriginal hunting party in Bak-sa, by John Thomson, 1871: “A Native Hunting Party Baksa Formosa 1871” 木柵原住民的狩獵祭典. with Formosan dog at the bottom right corner.*

## World War II

At the end of World War II, for military purposes and preventing US Army landing on the east coast of Taiwan, Japan started to build the Central and Southern Cross-Island Highway. During the construction, there were military dogs traveling with the highway workers, the German Shepherds. This led to cross-breeding between the Formosan and the military dog. If it were not for these strategic constructions, the Formosan may have had a chance to preserve their bloodline high in the mountains. Furthermore, during this period, there was evidence showing that the Japanese military launched a massacre to reduce the population of the Formosan Mountain Dog. However, the true reason for this may not be known.

Dr. Sung Yung-yi told a *New Taiwan* journalist: “Formosan dogs are very smart and agile, but they are more primitive animal, and do not want to be caged. For example, during birth period, they will find a cave and usually will not return until few months later with their puppies. Another example will be the masters do not need to provide a lot of foods for them, they have the habit of finding their own foods. These were the reason Formosan was called the “barbarian dog,” by Japanese. Using sanitation as an excuse, Japanese military launched a large-scale massacre



*This is a collection from National Geographic photos ca.1939, taken by Japanese photographer Katsuyama (幽芳勝山), at Saisiyat tribe (賽夏族).*

of Formosan to reduce the local dog population.”

During the time when the Japanese military was building the Central and Southern Cross-Island Highway, they were constantly encountered by the aborigines. The aborigines launched numerous assaults to the Japanese military bases. During the night time, Formosan dogs gathered and hunted down Japanese military dogs, leaving a bloody scene in the morning. For revenge, the Japanese military killed every Formosan dog they saw to reduce the Formosan population.\*[17]

### Kuomintang Era

Dr. Sung Yung-yi believes that the true reason that led to Formosan Mountain Dog's extinction is the dog-eating culture. It was brought in along with the Chinese Nationalist Party's retreat in 1945, due to the loss to the Soviet-supported Communist Party of China (led by Mao Zedong) at the end of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1945.\*[18]

Furthermore, after Kuomintang occupied Taiwan, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo successfully reformed Taiwan to an economic little dragon (Four Asian Tigers), he was credited for the Taiwan economic miracle, and has served as role model for many developing countries.\*[19]\*[20]\*[21] Nevertheless, great economic comes with great price, with economic development and open society, businessmen from around the world start to introduce high-priced foreign dogs and Japanese dogs into Taiwan. With lack of conservative and pet care knowledge, many foreign dogs were abandoned and start crossbreeding with Formosan Dogs. Dr. Sung Yung-yi believes that these are the two true reason that affect Formosan Mountain Dog's living space and the space for existence.\*[5]

## 94.3 Threat

### 94.3.1 Crossbreeding

The introduction of a variety of foreign dogs to Taiwan in the past was also a big threat to preserving the blood line of the Formosan. A lot of dogs non-native to Taiwan were brought over during the “Kuomingtang” Era, and many were released into the wild. These began mating with the native Formosan, making pure bred Formosans harder and harder to find in the wild.

### 94.3.2 Breeding problems

The Formosan Mountain Dog was originally kept by aboriginal Taiwanese as hunting dogs, but now purebred Formosans are extremely rare and valuable. Since pure Formosans are extremely rare, there is a high risk of genetic disorder and unstable behavior due to the shallow gene pool. For this reason, crossing Formosans with other breeds occurred often due to the lack of pure females with steady traits. This is one of the major reasons modern Formosans look different, compared to old photos or documents from the early days. Some insist it is a natural change which does not affect the whole breed, while others actively fight to preserve the “pure” bloodline. Nevertheless, this breed is now popular all across the island as a watch and companion dog.

### 94.3.3 Dog meat

Dog meat is known as “fragrant meat” (香肉 xiāng ròu) in Taiwan. Dog meat was never commonly eaten in general, and when it was eaten, it was usually only eaten during winter. But those that did partake in eating dog meat would frequently consume the meat of the black Formosan. In Traditional Chinese Medicine, dog meat was claimed to help retain body warmth. In 2004 though, consuming dog meat was banned by the Taiwanese government, due to both pressure from domestic animal-welfare groups and a desire to improve international perceptions, although there were some protests to the ban.<sup>\*[22]\*[23]</sup> It is still possible to find dog meat in some rural areas, but this is becoming increasingly rare.

## 94.4 Study

Taiwan Dogs are originally native Taiwanese dogs, descendants of the South Asian hunting dogs called the “Pariah dog” which ancient local inhabitants used to live with in the central mountainous districts. This breed was the loyal companion of the ancient hunter in the wild forest. In 1980, a cooperative study was carried out by the National Taiwan University, Japanese Gifu University, and Dr. Ota Keming's(太田克明) research team from Nagoya University. Scholars targeted native Taiwan dogs as their subject, by visiting twenty-nine tribes of local inhabitants. As a result, it was confirmed that the present Taiwan Dog is a descendant of the South Asian hunting dogs. This project was originally Dr. Ota's idea, as he was tracing the origin of Japanese indigenous dog, so he sought Dr. Sung Yung-yi's help in completing his research project.

Of the 46 purebreds that Dr. Sung found during 1976-1980, blood tests showed that they were related to dogs found in Southern Japan and that they were descendants of the South Asian Hunting Dog. Little known outside of Taiwan, Formosans are recognized with a pedigree from the Taiwan Kennel Club and the International Canine Organization.

## 94.5 Current

### 94.5.1 Conservation status

Since 1976, many Taiwanese ecologists have tried to convince the Taiwanese government to take action on forming a Formosan research team to help and preserve the pure indigenous Formosan by potentially replicating the dingo's model from Australia. The most notable action taken was by Dr. Sung Yung-yi. In 1983, he spoke at a conference on the Formosan Sika Deer and requested Taiwan's government to take immediate action to protect Formosan Dogs. Dr. Sung's request was made because he and his colleagues had difficulties in finding pure-blood Formosan Mountain Dogs during his five-year studies from 1976 to 1980. In order to find sufficient population for his study, he located 29 Taiwanese aboriginal villages in the mountain ranges and initiated a mass search. Nevertheless, only 46 out of 160 Formosan Mountain Dogs he found had an A-rank purity. Out of these 46 Formosans, 25 were males and 21 were

females. This number alerted the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, as the animal was close to extinction.

Dr. Sung told the *New Taiwan News* that, to this day, people in Taiwan do not have a strong respect for biodiversity. Dr. Sung believed that a Formosan Mountain Dog rehabilitation program should be encouraged by government efforts and carried out by careful planning. Currently, reproduction is the most urgent task. He believes, every Formosan Dog should be registered to a household, which specified mating. In recent years, Taiwan's government had not taken any action in protecting these indigenous Formosan Dogs. Dr. Sung also said that after learning how Taiwan's government handled the Formosan Sika Deer Rehabilitation Project, he was discouraged, and did not dare have any thoughts on launching a conservation project for Formosan Dog. He said, "For a developed country, Taiwan currently is not one yet." \*[5]

#### 94.5.2 Security/Guard Dog

Currently, the ROC Air Force is considering the Formosan Dog for military purposes. At this time the ROC Air Force is using German Shepherds for security, but German Shepherds have some downsides. For instance, it was often found that German Shepherds who perform intensive security duties on a daily basis will suffer from serious bruising on their paws. Furthermore, they found that many German Shepherds' guarding mechanism towards strangers was not quite at the desired sensitivity. In many cases, strangers will need to get close for the dog to react. These factors caused the ROC Air Force to look to replace German Shepherds.

After half a month of testing, the ROC Air Force concluded that the Formosan Mountain Dog's sense of smell, hearing, dexterity, and alertness towards strangers were all more suitable for the purpose of guarding their fighter jets. More importantly, the Formosan Mountain Dog does not suffer from the bruising of the paws as the German Shepherds do. For this reason, it is likely that the ROC Air Force will replace German Shepherds with Formosan Mountain Dogs. The only concern for the ROC Air Force is that the Formosan Mountain Dog is physically less intimidating than a German Shepherd. Recently, the feasibility of replacing German Shepherds with Formosan Mountain Dogs has been tested.\*[24]

#### 94.5.3 Breeder

Most of the foundation stock owners and breeders are hesitant to make public appearances. They stay behind the scenes and sell only males to those who have Formosan dog kennels and attend local dog shows. The most well-known and high-profile breeder is Ming Nan Chen. Like many born in the 1950s, Chen owned a Formosan as a child. In the 1980s he started a business dedicated to creating a pure-bred Formosan close to the one in his childhood memory, beginning with a single puppy that he purchased for NT\$30,000 (about US\$910.00) from an aborigine man.\*[25]

However, some argue that credit must be given to those breeders, as they are the ones who are keeping the bloodline pure. After two or three decades of breeding, training, improving, and purification, it is now unable to fully distinguish the indigenous and the new breed. Further, it is also due to the subjective preferences of breeders and their belief of what the pureblooded Formosan should look like, which they created different trend of the "pure-blood." Many claim that their Formosan Mountain Dogs are pureblood. Such breeders also applied the "new type" of Formosan Mountain Dogs to the FCI to develop a "standard", which may be very different from what it originally should have looked like.

Breeders also created a conflict in debating for the future of the Formosan Mountain Dogs, as maintaining its purity or modifying through hybridizing it into a new type. For breeders who support purity, they believe that there is no need in improving the breed through hybridization. However, breeders who support modifying believe that, since Formosan Mountain Dogs have been accidentally cross-bred for centuries and it is not possible to identify and maintain its purity, then we should seek a "new type" of Formosan Mountain Dog with improvements. These two different points of view are still an ongoing debate and remain controversial.

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## 94.7 External links

Media related to Taiwan Dog at Wikimedia Commons

- Formosan Dogs website
- Taiwanese Dogs website

# Chapter 95

## Fox Terrier (Smooth)

The **Smooth Fox Terrier** is a breed of dog, one of many terrier breeds. It was the first breed in the fox terrier family to be given official recognition by The Kennel Club (circa 1875; breed standard 1876). It is well known, and although not a widely popular breed today outside of hunting and show circles, it is extremely significant due to the large number of terriers believed descended from it.

### 95.1 History

#### 95.1.1 Origins

The Smooth Fox Terrier's development as a breed is largely undocumented, but the dog has been known as a distinct breed in England since at least the 18th century; the first documented evidence of the Smooth Fox Terrier came in 1790, when a Colonel Thornton painted a portrait of his dog, Pitch.

#### 95.1.2 Recognition

The Smooth Fox Terrier entered the show ring during the mid-19th century, making it one of the earliest entrants in such events. The American Kennel Club recognized the Fox Terrier in 1885; one hundred years later, the Smooth Fox Terrier was recognized as being a distinct breed from the Wire Fox Terrier.

Conventional wisdom long held that the Smooth Fox Terrier and **Wire Fox Terrier** are variations of the same breed; in recent years, however, an increasing number of experts have stated the opinion that the two breeds are not related at all. Whereas the Wire Fox Terrier is probably directly descended from the Rough Black and Tan Terrier of Wales, the Smooth Fox Terrier is thought to count the Smooth Black and Tan Terrier as its primary ancestor, with traces of Beagle and Bull Terrier thrown in as well.

However, the two breeds were considered to be varieties of one breed and were occasionally interbred until the mid-1980s when the AKC changed them from varieties to separate breeds. All modern Smooth Fox Terriers trace back to wires many times, from Eng. Ch Watteau Chorister, through Eng. Ch. Lethal Weapon, Eng. Ch. Corrector of Notts and Eng. Ch. Cromwell Ochre's Legacy back to Dusky D'Orsay. Bred by Mr. Francis Redmond, Dusky D'Orsay's sire was a Wire, Dusky Collar, and her dam a Smooth, Eng. Ch. D'Orsay's Donna. Through Dusky D'Orsay, all modern Smooths trace back to several famous Wires, including Ch. Cackler Of Notts and Meersbrook Bristles.

The Smooth Fox Terrier's historic profession is fox bolting. A fox bolting dog will accompany a pack of foxhounds and "bolt" after foxes, driving them out from their hiding spots and into the line of sight of the larger dogs and men on horses. Smooth Fox Terriers with white coats were less likely to be mistaken for the fox in close combat situations, and were therefore more highly prized.

#### 95.1.3 Temperament

The Smooth Fox Terrier is a highly energetic dog, and thus not recommended for first time dog owners. As the breed was originally bred to go after small animals they also have a high prey instinct, they are very friendly dogs and don't



Smooth Fox Terrier circa 1915

mind strangers.

## 95.2 Health

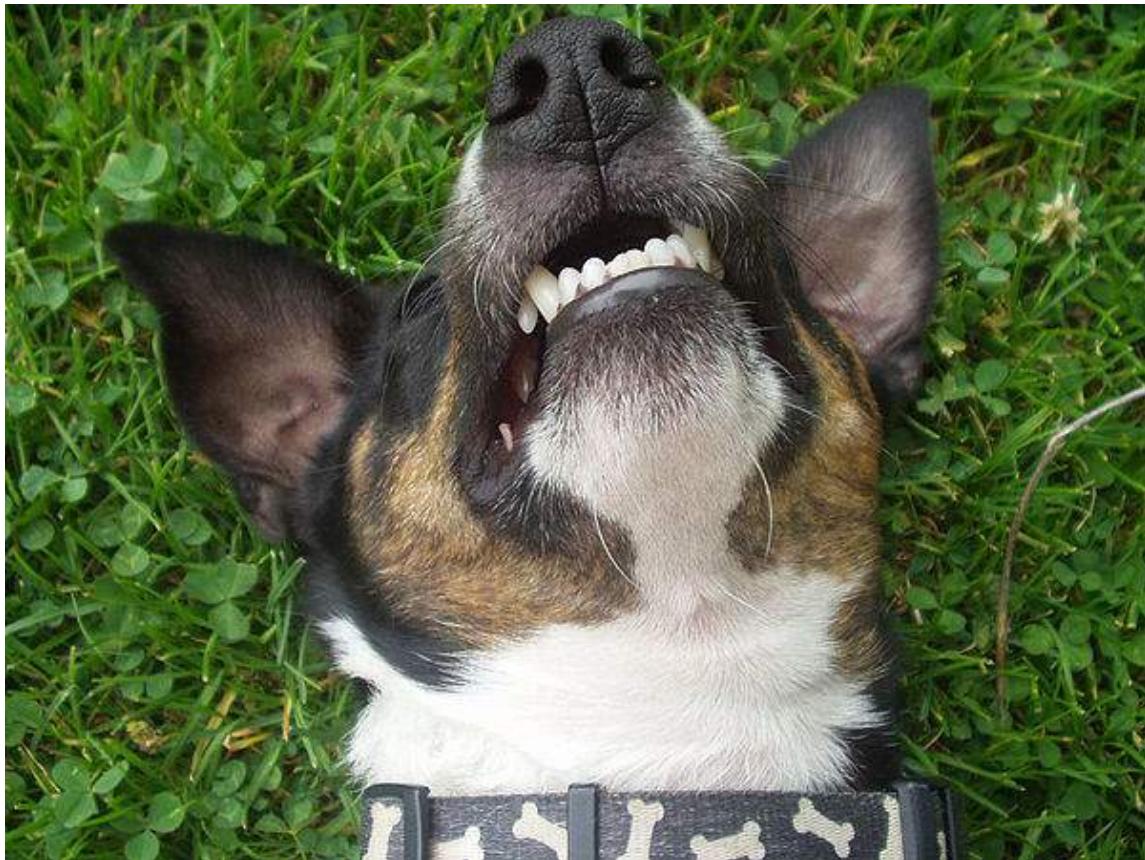
The Smooth Fox Terrier generally lives 12 to 15 years, and can live as long as 19 years. The breed is genetically quite healthy. Some known health problems are deafness, luxating patellas and a variety of eye disorders such as lens luxation, distichiasis, and cataracts. Skeletal problems that can occur include Legge-Perthes disease and shoulder dislocations. Myasthenia Gravis and idiopathic epilepsy have also been reported, as well as goiter.\* [1]

## 95.3 Grooming

The Smooth Fox Terrier is a low-maintenance dog in terms of grooming. Hair grows all over the entire body equally, so to have the smooth clean look areas must be scissored or clippred. For normal pet maintenance, brushing the coat, keeping the nails trimmed, and cleaning the hair out of the pads of the feet is important. Brushing teeth is also recommended, a dog's bite is very important to its health. Getting your Smooth Fox Terrier used to grooming at an early age is recommended for it will be easier for you the owner to do so throughout your dog's life. Smooth Fox Terriers are known for enjoying the attention that is brought to them while grooming.\* [2]

## 95.4 Notable Smooth-haired Fox Terriers

- Nipper, mascot of HMV and RCA; some commercials featured him portrayed as a smooth fox terrier, though the original one was a Jack Russell Terrier mixed breed.
- Snitter, protagonist from the novel *The Plague Dogs*, written by Richard Adams
- Titina, travelled with Umberto Nobile on Airship Norge and Airship Italia



Some bottom teeth on a SFT

- Skip, from the book *My Dog Skip* by Willie Morris (played by a Jack Russell Terrier in the film of the same name)
- Dash, seven consequent dogs (among them, six smooth fox-terriers) of Sir Aurel Stein, who accompanied him in archeological expeditions to Xinjiang, Iran and other countries in the early 20th century\* [3]

## 95.5 See also

- Fox Terrier, for additional details on history, genetics, coat color, and so on.

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## 95.7 External links

- Fox Terrier (Smooth) at DMOZ

# **Chapter 96**

## **Wire Fox Terrier**

The **wire fox terrier** is a breed of **dog**, one of many terrier breeds. It is a fox terrier, and although it bears a resemblance to the **smooth fox terrier**, they are believed to have been developed separately.

### **96.1 Appearance**

The wire fox terrier is a sturdy, balanced dog weighing between 7 and 9.5 kg (15 and 21 lb). It should not be more than 15 1/2 in (39.37 cm) in height. Its rough, broken coat is distinctive. Coat color consists of a predominant white base with brown markings of the face and ears, and usually a black saddle or large splotch of color; there may be other black or brown markings on the body.

### **96.2 Temperament**

Two of the wire fox terrier's most distinctive traits are its energy and intelligence. It has a low threshold for boredom and requires stimulation, exercise and attention. The wire fox terrier is a companion animal that requires near-constant attention.

The dog should be alert, quick and ready to respond swiftly with enthusiasm. However, they should also be friendly, communicative, and playful if they receive the proper care and exercise. Bred to be independent thinkers, they are capable of tactical maneuvering for vermin and other sport.

Often, wire fox terriers are abandoned or surrendered for reasons that may include: running away instead of coming on a command; chasing cars, bicycles, other dogs, etc.; or taunting and then attacking other animals, including a household's cats and other dogs –and they are able to do serious damage. But these are actually normal behaviors for a breed designed to hunt not only foxes, but also badgers and boars, with no more fear of cows or buses than they have of small prey. Keeping one as a pet requires firm control to redirect these prey instincts and provide the dog with enough exercise and diversion. With diligent supervision, wire fox terriers can be amusing, exciting, long-lived companion animals.

### **96.3 Grooming**

Wire fox terriers kept for show are hand stripped; if the hair becomes too long, it is taken out by hand in order to preserve the colors and the glossiness of the coat. Many kept as pets are clipped monthly by a groomer. Clipping dulls the colors and makes the coat soft, curly and more difficult to keep clean, but it is preferred by many owners due to being a simpler (and cheaper) procedure than stripping.



*Coat color has a predominant white base*

## 96.4 History

The wire fox terrier was developed in England by fox hunting enthusiasts and is believed to be descended from a now-extinct rough-coated, black-and-tan working terrier of Wales, Derbyshire, and Durham. The breed was also thought to have been bred to chase foxes into their underground burrows; the dogs' short, strong, usually docked tails were used as handles by the hunter to pull them back out.



A wire fox terrier with tri-color coat



Clipped four-year-old male wire fox terrier



Wire fox terrier circa 1915

Although it is said Queen Victoria owned one, and her son and heir, King Edward VII, did own a wire fox terrier named Caesar, the breed was not popular as a family pet until the 1930s, when *The Thin Man* series of feature films was created. Asta, the canine member of the Charles family, was a wire fox terrier, and the popularity of the breed soared. Milou (Snowy) from *The Adventures of Tintin* comic strip is also a wire fox terrier.

In the late 20th century, the popularity of the breed declined again, most likely due to changing living conditions in the Western world and the difficulty of keeping hunting terriers in cities due to their strong prey instincts.

As of 2014, the wire fox terrier has the distinction of having received more Best in Show titles at Westminster Kennel Club dog shows (currently 14) than any other breed.<sup>\*[1]</sup> Matford Vic, a wire fox terrier, is one of only five dogs to have won the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show on more than one occasion. She won the competition twice, in 1915 and 1916. The only dog to win it on more occasions was Warren Remedy, a smooth fox terrier, who won it on three occasions between 1907 and 1909.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

## 96.5 Noteworthy wire fox terriers

- Archie, owned by Gill Raddings Stunt Dogs starred in ITV's *Catwalk Dogs*.
- Asta, from the film adaptation of *The Thin Man* (the novel's breed was a Schnauzer)
- Bob, from the *Hercule Poirot* episode *Dumb Witness*
- Bunny, from *Hudson Hawk*
- Bella, who played Snoopy in the movie "Moonrise Kingdom"
- Caesar, the companion of King Edward VII of the United Kingdom
- Charles, brought to Ceylon by Leonard Woolf in 1905
- Chester, in the film *Jack Frost*

- Dášeňka, the dog of Czechoslovak writer and journalist Karel Čapek - also featured as the hero of his book *Dášeňka čili život štěněte*
- Dodger Herbie Tobacco (only a mutt in the film) from "Oliver & Company" is actually a Wire Fox Terrier.
- George, from *Bringing Up Baby* (played by Skippy)
- Ike Larue, from the *Ike Larue* series, written and illustrated by Mark Teague
- Mickey, the companion of French composer Francis Poulenc.
- Moll, from the book *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*
- Montmorency, from the book *Three Men in a Boat* by Jerome K. Jerome
- Mr. Atlas, from *Topper Takes a Trip* (played by Skippy)
- Mr. Smith, from *The Awful Truth* (played by Skippy)
- Pan, the companion of A.L. Westgard, AAA pathfinder. Pan was the mascot of the dedication tour for the National Park to Park Highway in 1920.
- Polly, a white rough terrier companion to Charles Darwin
- Scruffy, the Muirs' wire fox terrier on *The Ghost and Mrs. Muir* television series
- Skippy, also known as Asta, starred in many films including *The Thin Man (film)* and *Bringing Up Baby*
- Sky, winner of the 2012 Purina Thanksgiving Dog Show\*[3] and the 2014 Westminster Dog Show.
- Snowy (*French: Milou*), companion of Tintin
- Van Gogh, Paul Meltsner's dog featured in his famous painting *Paul, Marcella and Van Gogh*
- Vicki, Rudyard Kipling's dog
- Wessex, the dog of British novelist (*Tess of the d'Urbervilles*) Thomas Hardy
- Willy, from *Ask the Dust*
- Wuffles, the Patrician's dog in the *Discworld* Series
- Rufus from Open Season 2
- Mel from Balto III: Wings of Change

## 96.6 See also

- Fox Terrier, for additional details on history, genetics, coat color, etc.

## 96.7 References

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## 96.8 External links

Wire Fox Terrier at DMOZ

# Chapter 97

## Brittany (breed)

“Brittany Spaniel” redirects here.

The **Brittany** is a breed of gun dog bred primarily for bird hunting. Although it is often referred to as a Spaniel, the breed's working characteristics are more akin to those of a pointer or setter. Brittanys were developed in the Brittany province of France between the 17th and 19th centuries, becoming officially recognized early in the 20th.

### 97.1 History

The name “Brittany” is taken from the **Brittany** region in northwestern France where the dog originated. Images of orange and white Brittany-like dogs hunting and retrieving game were first seen on tapestries and paintings from the 17th century. The first written and verifiable record of Brittanys comes from a hunting description written by Reverend Davies in 1850. He described hunting with small “bobtailed” dogs who pointed and were excellent retrievers. It was around the same time that the modern Brittany is rumored to have been bred by mating with English Setters.\*[1] The Brittany was first shown at the Paris Dog Show in 1900.

The Brittany was first recognized as a breed in 1907 when an orange and white male named “Boy” was registered in France. As a result, the first standards were outlined in the same year. America recognized the Brittany in 1931 and the breed was approved by the **American Kennel Club** in 1934. In 1982 the “Spaniel” was officially dropped from the name.

### 97.2 Description

#### 97.2.1 Appearance

A Brittany is typically quite athletic, compact, energetic, and solidly built without being heavy. Their heads are of average size with floppy ears, expressions usually of intelligence, vigour, and alertness, and gait elastic, long, and free.

Some Brittanys are (rarely) born with naturally short tails, and others with long tails which are docked to a length of 3–10 centimetres (1.2–3.9 in)

The breed's coat color is varied: orange and white coat or liver and white are most common in the American Brittany; other colors include orange roan and liver roan, all of which are acceptable in the show ring. The American Brittany Standard specifies an acceptable tri-color of liver, orange, and white with very specific color placement.

#### 97.2.2 Size

Brittanys are medium-sized dogs, with American lines (17.5–20.5 inches (44–52 cm) at the withers according to an AKC standard adopted in 1990\*[2]) tending to be larger and have a blockier head than French (17–20.5 inches (43–52 cm)), and females at the lower end. A properly constructed and healthy Brittany maintains a weight between



*A liver and white Brittany*

36–43 pounds (16–20 kg), depending upon height. North American field lines tend to be larger, with many dogs reaching a healthy weight of 45–50 pounds (20–23 kg).

### Types

Many breeders differentiate between “American” Brittanys and “French” style dogs. Although generally recognized as sub-sets of the same breed, there are recognizable differences between the two. The “American Brittany” is typically larger than the “French Brittany” \*[3] and a bigger running dog while the smaller French Brittany generally works more closely to the guns, but will work according to the local terrain. However, some breeders consider these “differences” to be unsound generalizations and that American standards should be updated to reflect the breed’s standard in its country of origin, i.e. France, where black has become an acceptable coat color since 1956 while it is still considered a fault in America.

Though it resembles a Spaniel-like dog used for flushing game, such as **Springers** and **Cockers**, Brittanys are more akin to pointers and all-purpose sporting dogs. Known in the United Kingdom as an HPR breed (Hunt, point, and retrieve), they are expected to point and retrieve all birds and ground game up to and including **hare**. These unique qualities have given the Brittany more Dual Champions than any other AKC Sporting Breed, a landmark reached with the 500th in 2006.\*[2]

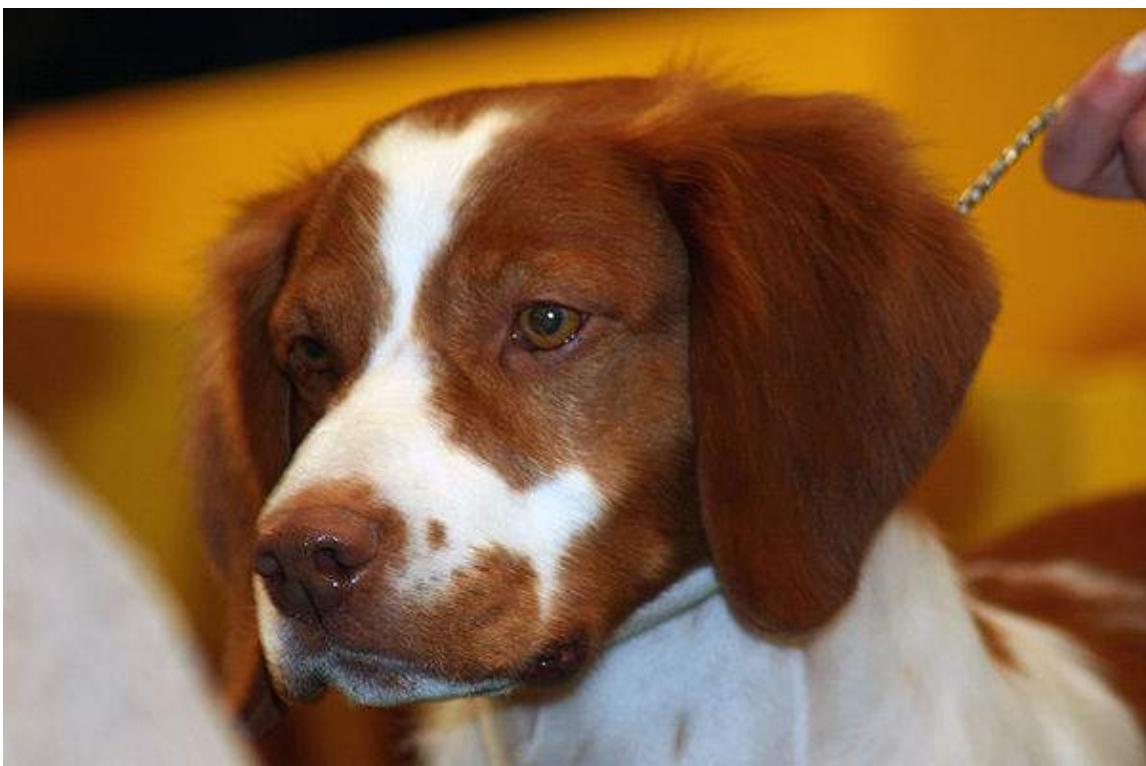
### 97.2.3 Temperament

The Brittany was originally bred as a hunting dog and noted for being easy to train and sweet-natured. The breed is generally more sensitive to correction than other hunters, and harsh corrections are often unnecessary.\*[2]\*[4] Brittanys can become very shy if not thoroughly socialized at a young age, and even among well-socialized dogs there is significant variation in levels of friendliness.

When well socialized, Brittanys are all-around sound dogs, excelling as companions, family pets, field dogs. Eager to please and friendly, they generally learn quickly and are loyal and attached to their owners. They are energetic\*[5] and need at least an hour of vigorous exercise every day, with many needing more than this. Some animals will be



*A black and white French Brittany*



*An orange and white American Brittany*

over-active or hyper-sensitive, but these problems are almost invariably due to lack of exercise and training, and are not characteristics of well cared-for dogs.\*[4]

With more American dual champions (dogs with titles in both conformation shows and field trials) than any other breed,\*[2] the Brittany maintains strong hunting instincts in all bloodlines.

### 97.3 Health



*Brittany puppy*

Brittanys are generally healthy and hardy dogs. The median lifespan for Brittanys in France is 12.6 years.\*[6] A UK Kennel Club survey puts the breed's median lifespan at 12 years 11 months, with about 1 in 5 dogs dying of old age at an average of 14–15 years.\*[7] Brittanys have no undercoat and need minimal grooming or bathing. However, their floppy ears tend to trap moisture in the ear canal and should be cleaned regularly.

Diseases found in the breed include **Hip dysplasia**, with 14.9% of Brittanys tested between 1974 and 2009 by the Orthopedic Foundation for Animals displaying the condition,\*[8] and a lesser rate of 10.3% for dogs born 2003–2004.\*[9] The breed is listed among those commonly affected by **Canine discoid lupus erythematosus**. **Epilepsy** is also found, with owners of affected dogs encouraged to submit **DNA** to the UC Davis Veterinary Genetics Lab's ongoing project on Brittany and canine health.

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## 97.5 External links

- Brittany at DMOZ

# Chapter 98

## French Bulldog

The **French Bulldog** is a small breed of domestic dog. “Frenchies” were the result in the 1800s of a cross between bulldog ancestors imported from **England** and local ratters in **Paris (France)**.<sup>\*[1]</sup>

Frenchies are very playful and affectionate.<sup>\*[3]</sup> They are loyal, loving, and wonderful companion dogs. French Bulldogs can be a challenge to train due to their willful and stubborn nature. They require patience, repetition and early socialization.<sup>\*[4]</sup> They are often referred to as ‘a clown in the cloak of a philosopher’.<sup>\*[3]</sup> French bulldogs are commonly called pigdogs in the UK as their resemblance to pigs in snorting noises and appearance.

### 98.1 History

The origin of the modern French Bulldog breed descends directly from the dogs of the **Molossians**, an ancient Greek tribe. The dogs were spread throughout the ancient world by **Phoenician** traders. British Molossian dogs were developed into the **Mastiff**. A sub-family of the Mastiff were the **Bullenbeisser**, a type of dog used for **bull-baiting**.<sup>\*[5]</sup>

Blood sports such as bull-baiting were outlawed in England in 1835, leaving these “Bulldogs” unemployed.<sup>\*[5]</sup> However, they had been bred for non-sporting reasons since at least 1800, and so their use changed from a sporting breed to a companion breed. To reduce their size, some Bulldogs were crossed with terriers, while others were crossed with **pugs**. By 1850 the **Toy Bulldog** had become common in England, and appeared in conformation shows when they began around 1860.<sup>\*[6]</sup> These dogs weighed around 16–25 pounds (7.3–11.3 kg), although classes were also available at dog shows for those that weighed under 12 pounds (5.4 kg).<sup>\*[5]</sup>

At the same time, lace workers from **Nottingham**, displaced by the **industrial revolution**, began to settle in **Normandy**, France.<sup>\*[7]</sup> They brought a variety of dogs with them, including miniature Bulldogs.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The dogs became popular in France and a trade in imported small Bulldogs was created, with breeders in England sending over Bulldogs that they considered to be too small, or with faults such as ears that stood up. By 1860, there were few miniature Bulldogs left in England, such was their popularity in France and due to the exploits of specialist dog exporters.<sup>\*[8]</sup>

The small Bulldog type gradually became thought of as a breed, and received a name, the **Bouledogue Francais**.<sup>\*[8]</sup> This Francization of the English name is also a contraction of the words “boule” (ball) and “dogue” (mastiff or molosser). The dogs were highly fashionable and were sought after by society ladies and Parisian prostitutes alike, as well as creatives such as artists, writers and fashion designers.<sup>\*[8]</sup> However, records were not kept of the breed’s development as it diverged further away from its original Bulldog roots. As it changed, terrier and **Pug** stock may have been brought in to develop traits such as the breed’s long straight ears, and the roundness of their eyes.<sup>\*[8]</sup>

#### 98.1.1 Breed clubs and modern recognition

Bulldogs were very popular in the past, especially in Western Europe. One of its ancestors was the English bulldog. Americans had been importing French Bulldogs for a while, but it was not until 1885 when they were brought over in order to set up an American-based breeding program. They were mostly owned by society ladies, who first displayed them at the **Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show** in 1896. They arrived again in the following year with even more entries, where the judging of the breed would go on to have future ramifications. The judge in question at the dog show, a Mr. Sven Feltstein, only chose winners with “rose ears” – ears that folded at the tip, as with the standard



French Bulldog circa 1890

for English Bulldogs. The ladies formed the French Bull Dog Club of America and created the breed standard which stated for the first time that the “erect bat ear” was the correct type.\*[9] In the early 20th century they remained in vogue for high society, with dogs changing hands for up to \$3,000 and being owned by members of influential families such as the Rockefellers and the J. P. Morgans. The American Kennel Club recognised the breed quickly after the breed club was formed, and by 1906 the French Bulldog was the fifth most popular dog breed in America.\*[10] In 2013, the American Kennel Club ranked the French Bulldog as the 11th most popular breed in the United States, enjoying a sharp rise in popularity from 54th place a decade before, in 2003.\*[11]

This new Bulldog breed arrived for the first time in England in 1893, with English Bulldog breeds in uproar as the French imports did not meet the new breed standards in place by this time and wanted to prevent the English stock from cross-breeding with the French. The Kennel Club initially recognised them as a subset of the existing English Bulldog breed rather than an entirely new breed.\*[8] Some English breeders in this period bred the French Bulldogs in order to resurrect the Toy Bulldog breed.\*[7] On 10 July 1902, at the house of Frederick W. Cousens, a meeting was held to set up a breed club in order to seek individual recognition for the French breed.\*[9] The adopted breed standard was the same one which was already in use in America, France, Germany and Austria.\*[7] Despite opposition from Miniature Bulldog (the new breed name for the Toy Bulldog) and Bulldog breeders,\*[12] in 1905, the Kennel Club changed its policy on the breed and recognised them separate from the English variety, initially as the Bouledogue Francais, then later in 1912 the name changed to French Bulldog.\*[9]



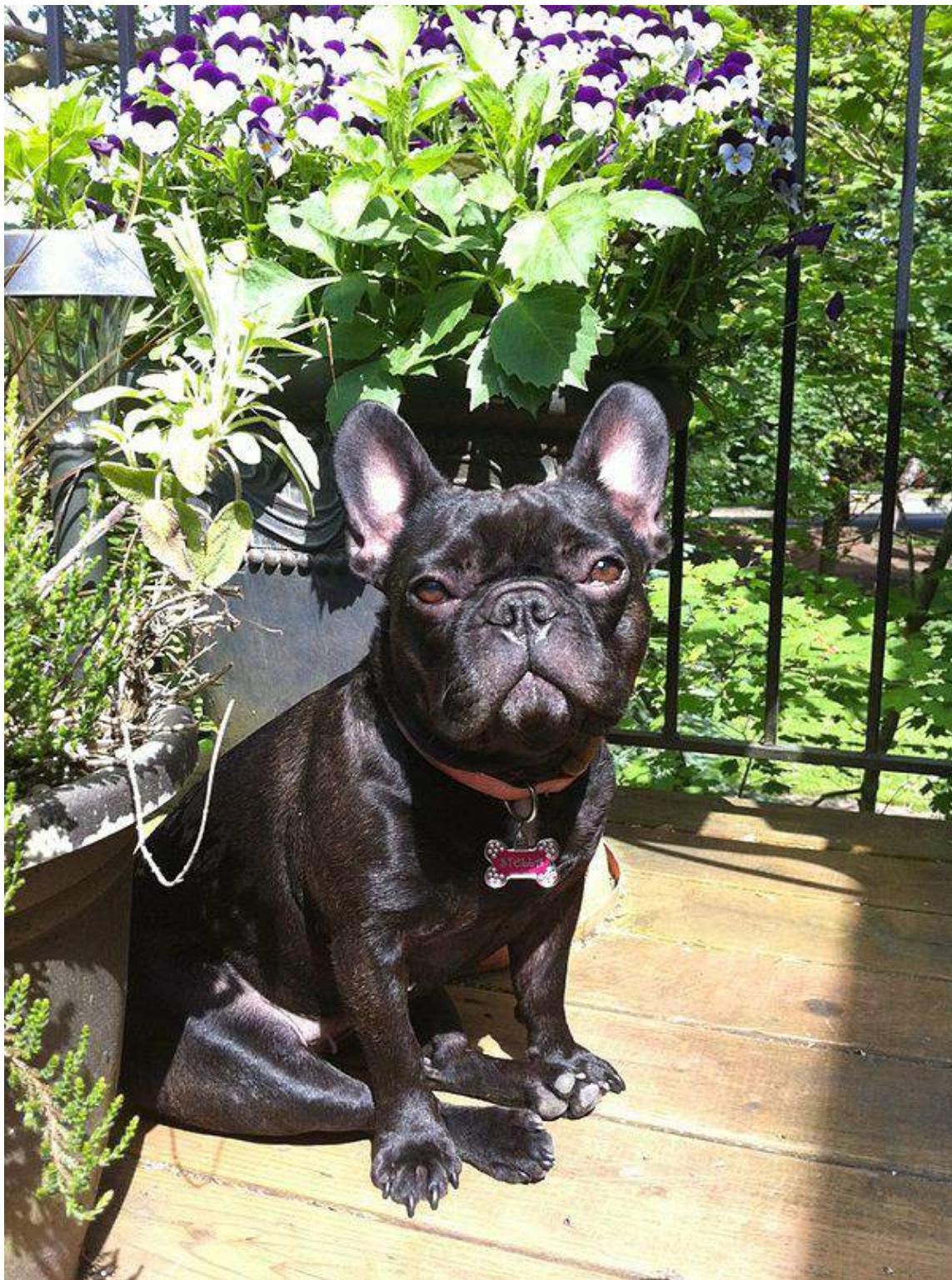
*Anna-Maria Sacher with her French bulldogs in 1908*

## 98.2 Description

The French Bulldog should have the appearance of an active, muscular dog, of heavy bone, smooth coat, compactly built, and of medium or small structure. The points should be well distributed and bear good relation one to the other, no feature being in such prominence from either excess or lack of quality that the animal appears deformed or poorly proportioned. In comparison to specimens of different gender, due allowance should be made in favor of the female dogs, which do not bear the characteristics of the breed to the same marked degree as do the male dogs.

Acceptable colors under the breed standard are the various shades of brindle, fawn, tan or white with brindle patches (known as “ pied ”). The dominant color is brindle, then fawn with pieds being less common than the other colors. The breed clubs do not recognize any other colors or patterns. This is because some colors come linked with health problems not usually found in the breed, most notably blue coloration, which is linked with a form of alopecia, sometimes known as “Blue Dog Alopecia”.\*[13] Although this is heavily disputed by some organisations as there does not appear to be any concrete indication that the health and/or skin conditions are caused by the colour itself. After all, even dogs that aren't blue can suffer from “blue dog alopecia”. The **American Kennel Club** states that Frenchies can be brindle, fawn, white, and brindle and white.\*[3] The skin should be soft and loose, especially at the head and shoulders, forming wrinkles. Coat moderately fine, brilliant, short and smooth.

The head should be large and square. The top of the skull should be flat but slightly rounded. The stop should be well



*European Brindle French Bulldog*

defined, causing a hollow or groove between the eyes. Muzzle should be broad, deep, and well laid back; The muscles of the cheeks well developed. The nose should be extremely short; Nostrils broad with well defined line between them. The nose and flews should be black, except in the case of lighter-colored dogs, where a lighter color of nose is acceptable. The flews should be thick and broad, hanging over the lower jaw at the sides, meeting the underlip in front and covering the teeth, which should not be seen when the mouth is closed. The under-jaw should be deep, square, broad, undershot, and well turned up. Eyes should be wide apart, set low down in the skull, as far from the

ears as possible, round in form, of moderate size, neither sunken nor bulging, and in color dark. No haw and no white of the eye showing when looking forward. Ears shall hereafter be known as the bat ear, broad at the base, elongated, with round top, set high in the head, but not too close together, and carried erect with the orifice to the front. The leather of the ear fine and soft.

The neck should be thick and well arched, with loose skin at throat. The forelegs should be short, stout, straight and muscular, set wide apart. The body should be short and well rounded. The back should be a roach back, with a slight fall close behind the shoulders. It should be strong and short, broad at the shoulders and narrowing at the loins. The chest, broad, deep and full, well ribbed with the belly tucked up.

The hind legs should be strong and muscular, longer than the forelegs, so as to elevate the loins above the shoulders. Hocks well let down. The feet should be moderate in size, compact and firmly set. Toes compact, well split up, with high knuckles and short stubby nails; hind feet slightly longer than forefeet. The tail should be either straight or screwed (but not curly), short, hung V low, thick root and fine tip; carried low in repose. Other than bat ears; black and white, black and tan, liver, mouse or solid black (black means without any trace of brindle); eyes of different color; nose other than black except in the case of the lighter-colored dogs, where a lighter color of nose is acceptable; hare lip; any mutilation.

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### 98.3 Temperament

The French Bulldog, like many other companion dog breeds, requires close contact with humans. They have fairly minimal exercise needs,<sup>\*[3]</sup> but do require at least daily walks. A flat-faced breed, French Bulldogs cannot live outdoors. Their bulk and their compromised breathing system makes it impossible for them to regulate their temperature efficiently. In addition, they are top heavy and therefore have difficulty in swimming. Precautions must be taken when exercising during hot or humid weather, as they are prone to heat stroke. It is also recommended that French Bulldogs who live indoors have access to air conditioning to regulate their temperature.<sup>\*[3]</sup>

French Bulldogs are very sweet, and make excellent companions.<sup>\*[3]</sup> The French Bulldog rarely barks and if he does it is to draw attention, to point out that he needs something or just because he is not happy. This breed is patient and affectionate with its owners, especially with children, who are especially protected by the females. French Bulldogs can easily live with other breeds when the proper introductions are done.

They are ranked 58th in Stanley Coren's *The Intelligence of Dogs*.<sup>\*[14]</sup> There are certain exceptions to this average level of canine intelligence; a French Bulldog named Princess Jacqueline which died in 1934 was claimed to understand 20 words, reacting correctly.<sup>\*[15]</sup>

### 98.4 Health

Further information: Brachycephalic syndrome

As a result of the compacted airway of the French bulldog, they may develop an inability to effectively regulate temperature. While a regular canine may suffer to some degree from the heat, to a Frenchie it may be lethal. It is imperative that they be protected from temperature extremes at all times, and that they always have access to fresh water and shade. As they are a brachycephalic breed (see Brachycephalic syndrome), French Bulldogs are banned by several commercial airlines due to the numbers that have died while in the air.<sup>\*[16]</sup> This is because dogs with snub noses find it difficult to breathe when they are hot and stressed out; the cargo space in an aircraft can rise as high as 30 °C (86 °F) when waiting on the runway.<sup>\*[17]</sup>

French bulldogs can also suffer from an assortment of back and spinal diseases, most of which are probably related to the fact that they were selectively chosen from the dwarf examples of the bulldog breed. This condition is also referred to as chondrodysplasia. Some breeders feel that only dogs that have been x-rayed and checked for spinal anomalies should be bred.

Patellar luxation is the dislocation (slipping) of the patella (kneecap). In dogs, the patella is a small bone that shields the front of the stifle joint. This bone is held in place by ligaments. As the knee joint is moved, the patella slides in a groove in the femur. The kneecap may dislocate toward the inside (medial) or outside (lateral) of the leg. This condition may be the result of injury or congenital deformities (present at birth). Patellar luxation can affect either or both legs. Testing is available to predict the presence of patellar luxation in a dog.\*[18]

#### 98.4.1 Eyes

French bulldogs have a tendency towards eye issues. Cherry eye, or an everted third eyelid, has been known to occur, although it is more common in English Bulldogs and Pugs. Glaucoma, retinal fold dysplasia, corneal ulcers and juvenile cataracts are also conditions which have been known to afflict French bulldogs. Screening of prospective breeding candidates through the Canine Eye Registration Foundation (CERF) can help eliminate instances of these diseases in offspring. The skin folds under the eyes of the French bulldog should be cleaned regularly and kept dry. Tear stains are common on lighter-colored dogs.

#### 98.4.2 Birth and reproduction

French bulldogs frequently require artificial insemination, or caesarean section to give birth, with over 80% of litters delivered this way.\*[19] \* [20] As well, many French bulldog stud dogs are incapable of naturally breeding. This is because French Bulldogs have very slim hips, making the male unable to mount the female to reproduce naturally. Typically, breeders must undertake artificial insemination of female dogs. Female French bulldogs can also suffer from erratic or 'silent' heats, which may be a side effect of thyroid disease or impaired thyroid function.

### 98.5 Cultural references

While no French Bulldogs have been Best in Show at either Crufts or the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show, there was one dominant Bulldog during the 1950s at Westminster. Ch. Bouquet Nouvelle Ami won Best of Breed for eight years in a row; the run only ended with the dog's retirement after the 1960 show.\*[21] The dog's owner, Mrs. Amanda West, went on to win Best of Breed with other French Bulldogs for a further ten years.\*[22] In 2010, a Canadian French Bulldog named Ch. Robobull Fabelhaft I'm On Fire became the first of his breed to win the Non-Sporting Group\* [23] and make it through for consideration at the Best in Show round, eventually losing to Scottish Terrier Ch. Roundtown Mercedes of Maryscot.\*[24]

Jason Schwartzman's French Bulldog made a cameo in his detective comedy *Bored to Death* in October 2010.\*[25] In January 2011, media personality Martha Stewart was injured by her French Bulldog, Francesca, when she woke the dog.\*[26] In that same year, David and Victoria Beckham adopted a French Bulldog puppy named Scarlet as company to their existing Bulldog, Coco.\*[27] In August, the Tampa Bay Rays gave under-14s an action figure of starting pitcher David Price and his French Bulldog, Astro, as a promotional item when they attended a game against the Seattle Mariners.\*[28] Other well known owners of French Bulldogs include Hugh Jackman and Jeremy Renner.\*[29]\*[30] French Bulldogs have also featured in the 2010 movie *Due Date*\*[31] and 2009 movie *The Hangover*.

The only French Bulldog aboard the *Titanic* went down with the ship. Robert Daniel, a 27-year-old banker, had purchased the dog, named Gamin de Pycombe, for £150 (the equivalent of \$17,000 in today's prices). A surviving passenger was later quoted as having seen a French Bulldog swimming in the ocean after the ship sank.\*[32]

Famed restaurant elBulli (Five-time "Best Restaurant in the World" in S.Pellegrino World's 50 Best Restaurants, and three-Michelin Star winner) was named after the French Bulldog; the restaurant's name is the Catalan term for the breed.\*[33] One of the versions of the Nintendo 3DS game *Nintendogs + Cats* is called "French Bulldog and Friends".\* [34] Yuko Shimizu, the creator of Hello Kitty, launched her new character, a French Bulldog named Rebecca Bonbon, in July 2011. As part of the design, the dog will adorn clothing, bags and a variety of accessories.\*[35] On the ABC sitcom *Modern Family*, Jay and Gloria's dog Stella is a French bulldog. In many volumes of Jonathan Kellerman's Alex Delaware mystery series, Delaware and his girlfriend have owned at different times two French bulldogs, the first

“Spike,” the current one “Blanche.” Some celebrities who own French bulldogs include WWE wrestler Daniel Bryan, Ashlee Simpson, John Legend, Renée Felice Smith, Reese Witherspoon, Patton Oswalt, Curren\$y, Hugh Jackman and Lady Gaga.

A French Bulldog puppy called Lentil became an Internet celebrity in 2013 after he was born with a severely cleft hard and soft palate, lip and nostril, was tube fed until he could undergo corrective surgery then became an “ambassadog” for children born with similar issues.\*[36]

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## 98.7 External links

- French Bulldog at DMOZ



An adult French Bulldog- Fawn



*French Bulldog posing.*



*Friends playing*



*Female French Bulldog nursing her puppies*



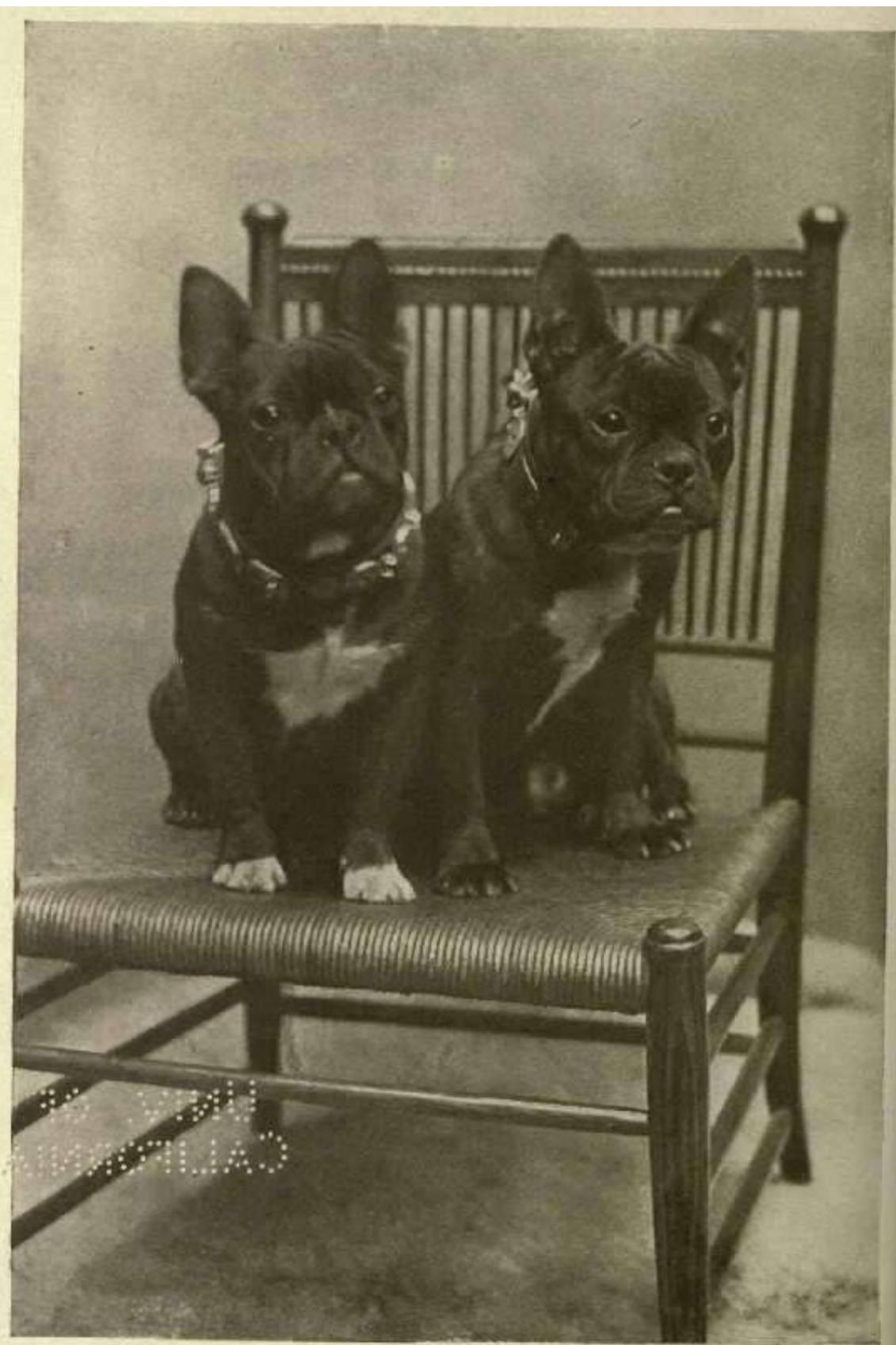
*French Bulldog undergoing caesarean section*



*French Bulldog puppy*



*French Bulldog*



DIABUTSU AND DIMBOOLA  
Property of Mrs. Amy C. Gillig



*French Bulldog, white with dark patches*

# Chapter 99

## French Spaniel

The **French Spaniel** (Epagneul Français) is a breed of dog of the Spaniel-like setter. It was developed in France and Canada as a hunting dog, descended from dogs of the 14th century. Popular with royalty during the Middle Ages, it nearly became extinct by the turn of the 20th century but was saved by the efforts of Father Fournier, a French priest. One of the largest breeds of Spaniel, it typically has a white coat with brown markings. It is a friendly breed that has few health issues, but can be affected by a syndrome called acral mutilation and analgesia. The breed is recognised by Canadian and international kennel clubs but not by The Kennel Club (UK). The American Kennel Club has included the breed in its Foundation Stock Service, the first step to full recognition.

### 99.1 History

Spaniels were first mentioned in France during the 14th century in Gaston III of Foix-Béarn's work *Livre de chasse*, later translated into English as *The Master of Game*.<sup>\*[1]</sup> They were speculated to have originated during the Crusades of the 11th century.<sup>\*[2]</sup> The French Spaniel was referred to as a specific type of Spaniel by 1660 and was noted as being distinctive from the King Charles Spaniel of the Holland type.<sup>\*[3]</sup>

The breed was popular during the Middle Ages with it used for falconry and as a settling dog for net hunting. They became a favourite of French Royalty and Kings and Princes at the royal courts of Versailles favored them over other breeds of hunting dogs.<sup>\*[4]</sup> In addition, Catherine I of Russia (1684–1727) was known to have owned a French Spaniel named Babe.<sup>\*[5]</sup> During this period, the French Spaniel was known to have split into several regional types.<sup>\*[2]</sup>

The Sporting Magazine wrote of the French Spaniel and the hunting of mallards in 1805, “The rough French Spaniel has been found the best companion on these occasions: he watches the conduct of the sportsman, and, with a velocity unequalled, darts on the wounded prey, presents it with all possible speed at the feet of his master.”<sup>\*[6]</sup> In the 1850s, the Brittany (formerly known as Brittany Spaniel) was developed from crossing French Spaniels with English Setters.<sup>\*[7]</sup>

James de Connick established the first breed standard for the French Spaniel in 1891.<sup>\*[8]</sup> At the turn of the 20th century, the numbers of French Spaniels dropped so low that they nearly became extinct due to competition from foreign sporting dogs, in particular as French hunters chose to hunt particularly with English breeds of hunting dogs.<sup>\*[4]</sup> A French priest named Father Fournier undertook the task of gathering the remaining French Spaniels in his Saint Hillaire kennels in order to preserve the breed. There he built the lineages that are representatives of those we now have.<sup>\*[4]</sup> The French Spaniel Club was founded in 1921, with Father Fournier as the president of the association.<sup>\*[8]</sup> The modern French Spaniel is one of a group of recognised French Spaniels, including the Brittany, Picardy and Blue Picardy.<sup>\*[9]\*[10]</sup>

#### 99.1.1 Recognition

The French Spaniel was little known outside of France and neighboring countries until it was introduced in the Canadian province of Quebec in the 1970s. It quickly became a popular dog for hunting woodcock and grouse. The Club de l’Épagneul Français du Canada was formed in 1978 to ensure the French Spaniel would continue to meet

breed standards and to pursue official recognition by the Canadian Kennel Club, by which the breed was recognised in 1985.\*[8]

French Spaniels are also recognized by the Fédération Cynologique Internationale,\*[11] and the United Kennel Club.\*[12] The Kennel Club (UK) and the American Kennel Club do not recognize the French Spaniel,\*[13]\*[14] but is recognised by the North American Versatile Hunting Dog Association,\*[15] and can be registered with US dog registries in order to record their registries and compete in associated dog shows, such as the Dog Registry of America,\*[16] American Canine Association,\*[17] and America's Pet Registry.\*[18]

To qualify for recognition by the American Kennel Club, a national breed club must first be established and a written request needs to be sent to the AKC along with a breed standard. This enables qualification for the Foundation Stock Service. The next step is to qualify to compete in the Miscellaneous Class. This requires a minimum of one hundred active members in the national breed club, along with a minimum of three to four hundred dogs in the United States with a three generation pedigree (all dogs in those pedigrees must be of the same breed). In addition, they must be geographically spread across twenty states or more, and finally the clubs by-laws and constitution must be reviewed as well as breed observations made by AKC staff. There is a typical stay of between one to three years in the Miscellaneous Class before full recognition is granted. During this time, the breed club must be seen to be active and hold seminars, matches as well as local and national speciality shows.\*[19] The Kennel Club (UK) does not have a miscellaneous class or foundation stock service, instead it requires British bred dog and three generation pedigrees of them, along with details from the country of origin including the breed standard. This allows listing on the Imported Breeds Register, with full recognition granted at the discretion of the Kennel Club Review Committee.\*[20]

## 99.2 Description

The French Spaniel is one of the two tallest spaniel breeds, being taller than the English Springer Spaniel.\*[4]\*[21] Males can range in height from 22–24 inches (56–61 cm), and females are about an inch shorter. Dogs can range in weight from 45–60 pounds (20–27 kg).\*[4]

A normal dog has a muscular appearance with a deep chest and strong legs. The French Spaniel has eyes of a dark amber colour, and a thick tail that tapers towards the tip. The hair is medium, dense, with long feathers on the ears, backs of the legs and tail. It has some waviness on the chest and otherwise lies flat on the body. The normal colour of a French Spaniel's coat is white with brown markings rather in shade from a light cinnamon to dark liver.\*[4] Historically, the coat was only white with black markings, but the breed was mixed with other colours of Spaniels during the 19th century.\*[22]

## 99.3 Temperament

The French Spaniel has a friendly and outgoing personality and is well balanced and patient. It is not a naturally aggressive dog, is eager to please and thus can be trained easily. A dog of this breed will form a strong bond with its master, being typically a working dog. It has a high level of stamina and requires vigorous exercise.\*[4]

## 99.4 Health

The breed is robustly healthy with few issues and adapts well to wet weather conditions.\*[8] A dermatological condition known as acral mutilation and analgesia may affect French Spaniels. It is a newly recognised disorder, with symptoms becoming apparent between three and a half months and a year of age.\*[23] It was first reported in thirteen dogs in Canada and shares symptoms with the acral mutilation syndromes of the German Shorthaired Pointer, English Pointer and English Springer Spaniels. Dogs who are affected will lick, bite and mutilate their extremities resulting in ulcers with secondary bacterial infections. Self amputation of claws, digits and footpads can happen in extreme cases. The majority of the initial dogs identified were euthanised within days to months of being diagnosed.\*[24]

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## 99.6 External links

- Club de l'Epagneul Français (France's French Spaniel Club)
- Club de l'Épagneul Français (Canada's French Spaniel Club)



A drawing of a French Spaniel being used to hunt Mallards from 1805.



*A French Spaniel with black markings.*



*A brown and white French Spaniel.*

# Chapter 100

## Gaddi Kutta

**Gaddi Kutta** is a mastiff-type mountain dog found in northern India, especially states in the western Himalayas region (Himachal Pradesh, <sup>\*</sup>[1] Uttarakhand, and Kashmir). They are also called the *Indian Panther Hound*, as well as *Mahidant Mastiff*, the former pointing to the breed's skills and the latter to its origins. Though initially bred for hunting purposes, the multi-talented Gaddi Kutta is widely used by local shepherds, mostly **Gaddis** (from the tribe of the same name) and are reputed to be strong enough to repulse attacks by snow leopards, and to have the intelligence to herd stray sheep and goats back to their pens.

### 100.1 History

The Gaddi is thought to have been developed by the Asur King Mahidant of Meerut by crossing the wild dingo-like hounds (these dingo type dogs are not **dholes** but are a type of wild mastiff type of **pariah**s, descended from the massive Hyrcanian dogs), found in the Jamuna Khader region of India, with the Sha-Khyi variety or fighting line of **Tibetan Mastiffs** for hunting purposes. Similar to other breeds of the area and belonging to the lighter strain of Central Asian dogs, this ancient Molosser is an agile and powerful breed, used for trailing and confronting **panthers** and other large game in the past, although these dogs are rarely used by hunters today. Mostly found in India, it also exists in small numbers in neighbouring **Pakistan**, although not many examples are pure, with most of the lines reportedly having been crossed with the popular **Bully Kutta** breed and even containing some **German Shepherd** blood.

### 100.2 Temperament

The Gaddi Kutta is intuitive, calm and gentle with its owner, making an agreeable family **pet** when socialized properly, but it can be quite aggressive towards other dogs and strange people. Currently, this **territorial** and reserved breed is mostly employed to control **livestock** and to protect its master's property, as well as occasionally being pitted against other dogs, even though the Gaddi Kutta is not considered to be a **fighting breed**.

### 100.3 Appearance

Leaner than most mastiffs, the Gaddi is athletic, deep-chested and muscular, capable of great speeds and prized for its stamina. When left in its natural state, the tail curls over the dog's back. The ears are usually **cropped** short, although quite a few unaltered examples exist.

Two main coat types are observed in the breed, the shorthaired variety and the more common, slightly fuller coat of medium length, somewhat shorter on the body with longer feathering on the chest, legs and tail. Although some dogs have small white markings, the Gaddi Kutta is usually solid coloured, with most dogs seen in lighter pastel shades, like cream, fawn, and yellow, but **brindle**, brown, and **piebald** dogs can be found as well.

Males are between 22 to 31 inches in **height** and 40 to 45 **kilograms** in **weight**, while females are between 20 to 28 inches in height and 35 to 40 kilograms in weight. The size, however, varies greatly and the dogs that are around 25 inches tall are the ones most encountered.

## 100.4 References

[1] “The Splendour of Himalayan Art and Culture” p. 18

## 100.5 See also

- Bully Kutta
- Bakharwal Dog
- Indian Spitz

## 100.6 External links

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- “A dog with a military mission” . *The Hindu* (Gurkha Post). March 11, 2003. Retrieved December 4, 2012.
- The Gaddi Mastiff (with photos of adult dog and puppies)
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- List of dog breeds in india

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- **Burgos Pointer** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgos\\_Pointer?oldid=656282351](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burgos_Pointer?oldid=656282351) *Contributors:* Avitya, Cú Faoil, Dhidalgo, Ven-erock, FrescoBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, CocuBot, CReep-cReep, KLBot2, Jemmaca, Vvven, ChrisGaultieri and Anonymous: 5
- **Cairn Terrier** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairn\\_Terrier?oldid=654947256](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairn_Terrier?oldid=654947256) *Contributors:* Ixfd64, Sannse, Shoaler, Bevo, Jredmond, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Roisterer, Sam Hocevar, CanisRufus, Smalljim, Csl77, Trysha, JoaoRicardo, Khardan, Woohookitty, Camw, Bikeable, Rjwilmsi, Angusmcellan, Bremen, Krash, Leithp, JohnDBuell, Flarn2006, FlaBot, Gurch, Malmomma, AndrzejHelu, YurikBot, Wavelength, Quentin X, RobotE, GLaDOS, C777, RadioKirk, NawlinWiki, Grafen, Milo99, Zwobot, BOT-Superzerocool, Tekana, Kelovy, BazookaJoe, Tvarnoe~enwiki, Sean Whitton, Tindwcel, Mais oui!, Katieh5584, Nekura, Stumps, SmackBot, Enzymes, Eskimbot, Cactus Wren, Betacommand, Afa86, B00P, Bluquail, Cybercobra, Samantha of Cardyke, Joelmills, BillFlis, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, MU, ChrisCork, Vjamesv, JForget, Erik Kennedy, Noha307, Onesojourner, Shandris, Timtrent, Cydebot, SpiderMonkey625, Trident13, LdyDragonfly, Epbr123, Marek69, JustAGal, TJ The Avenger, Seaphoto, TexMurphy, Jenny Wong, JAnDbot, Faith healer, MER-C, Nthep, JNW, Ling.Nut, Steven Walling, Aka042, Cpl Syx, Gomm, Bradford107, MartinBot, CommonsDelinker, J.delanoy, Stikshift, NYCRuss, Iseaturtles, STBotD, Azrael6519, WWGB, Deor, VolkovBot, Sporti, Nburden, Autrereine, Emeraldcrown, WOSLinker, JuneGloom07, Twin21956, FlagSteward, Rei-bot, Crohnie, Junebabii619, Timhogs, Drahme, Eubulides, David625, Cedarcreek, Coffee, Andrewosh, Daveloki, Mfwinking, Alethe, Hovev~enwiki, Brasscupcakes, Fratrep, Vanished User 8902317830, Motyka, Obfuscate-Penguin, ClueBot, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Jagdfeld, Coralmizu, Arjayay, Septantrionalis, Zee84, El bot de la dieta, La Pianista,

Magpiemcfuzz, SoxBot III, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Rockytopscott, Mep753, Wotapalaver, Addbot, Willking1979, Blethering Scot, Darwin-rover, SpellingBot, MartinezMD, Fieldday-sunday, Mac Dreamstate, Angelouisville, Download, Chzz, Tassedethe, Lightbot, Zor-robot, Legobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, FamFragos042, Ptbotgourou, Rmendoza58, Mrmcdonnell, Naymetayken, Hhgaines, AnomieBOT, Slant6guy, Ulric1313, Flewis, Mokoniki, Trowland, LilHelpa, Adalpilsacer7, Xqbot, Almabot, Secher nbiw, Brutaldeluxe, Miyagawa, Robowiki9, Dabeachbomb74, Izzymac, D'ohBot, MGA73bot, Pinethicket, Spidey104, AmphBot, Rolpa, Yoyoma1111, Stephensonk, Esalone, RjwilmsiBot, AShadowed, Navyswimmer96, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, GoingBatty, K6ka, Kiatdd, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, TXDC, Cairnfancier, Arberesh82, ClueBot NG, Rob Moroto, Crakkerjakk, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, QuietViolet, BG19bot, Solomon-McKenzie, Nogginkj, Sverigegrabb, 07lewhit, Fylbecatulous, Vvven, Prk3351, Mousebabbe, Makecat-bot, DogLogic, Surfer43, JulianBowman, Ed Username, Ninjasquids, Papatulle, Darkonni, Awesomenessdog and Anonymous: 260

- **Canaan Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canaan\\_Dog?oldid=655340043](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canaan_Dog?oldid=655340043) *Contributors:* Ineuw, Elf, Philwelch, Gilgamesh~enwiki, Dumbo1, Oknazeved, Avihu, D6, Rich Farmbrough, ESkog, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Trysha, Ricky81682, DodgerOfZion, Gene Nygaard, Woohookitty, Briangotts, Tbjornstad, Rjwilmsi, Rillian, TrafficBenBoy, Taichi, YurikBot, Hede2000, Muu-karhu, Happydrifter, DRosenbach, Tekana, Closedmouth, Danny-w, SmackBot, Gsdlova, Hmains, Fogster, Moshe Constantine Hassan Al-Silverburg, JoeBlogsDord, Kotra, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Velb95, Gilabrand, Bruinfan12, ShelfSkewed, WeggeBot, Cydebot, Ltshears, Davidhof, Vortex Dragon, Mattisse, Thij's!bot, Biruitorul, Faigl.ladislav, Nick Number, Mwithers, Eng101, ElComandanteChe, KConWiki, OneWorld25, Public Menace, Clerks, AnarchMonarch, Vanished user 39948282, VolkovBot, Philip Trueman, Rei-bot, Maxim, GjsvdL, Herut, Akropiss, Chrisrus, Sean.hoyland, Hafwyn, Mr. Granger, Mild Bill Hiccup, SZAgassi, Hafspajen, Ashdod, StevenBirnam, RafaAzevedo, On Thermonuclear War, DragonBot, Alexbot, SLPoirot, Marabsz, Zaneselvans, Shawnregan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Sumerophile, The Canaan, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Hattar393, Lightbot, Sitz, Yobot, Canaancreazy, AnomieBOT, Collieuk, Ulric1313, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Cureden, ASCIASA, Anna Frodesiak, Michaelmarco, GrouchoBot, Ajnem, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Sessee, Pinethicket, Oldsingerman20, Meshuggy, Callanecc, 777sms, Mishae, Ripchip Bot, Glittering Pillars, EmausBot, Streifa, ZéroBot, Fæ, Sopie214, Sagaciousphil, Rhianmarianna, Menachemsdavis, Jadraad, Shemsheli, Lazyfoxx, ClueBot NG, This lousy T-shirt, Eynsteinn, Hae-saer, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Le pro du 94 :), BattyBot, Rossina600, Canarian, Myrnashiboleth, Carlydan, Seafax, Ginsuloft, XaXShorted, Motique, DogBeyond, Gonkoll, Nobilk, Venusaur and Anonymous: 105
- **Canadian Eskimo Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian\\_Eskimo\\_Dog?oldid=654423322](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Eskimo_Dog?oldid=654423322) *Contributors:* Bueller007, Anon-Moos, Auric, Elf, Philwelch, Varlaam, CanisRufus, MBisanz, Trysha, Woohookitty, Ground Zero, Chobot, Simtropolitan, Cambridge-BayWeather, IceCreamAntisocial, Tekana, Crisco 1492, Esprit15d, Garion96, SmackBot, Reedy, Hmains, Chris the speller, Persian Poet Gal, Fuhghettaboutit, SirIsaacBrock, Pharaoh Hound, JoeBot, CmdrObot, Goldenowl, Cydebot, Ltshears, Coaster1983, Thij's!bot, Mitkat, OhanaUnited, Io Katai, Magioladitis, Dark hyena, CommonsDelinker, Mr.sparkle1, Shawn in Montreal, KylieTastic, STBotD, VolkovBot, TCoughlin, TXiKiBoT, Exert, Qimmik, Candyfan, Jmatthew, Hafwyn, Hafspajen, Nickersonl, Arjayay, 7&6=thirteen, Exhaustfumes, Inuktitut99, Shawnregan, Rror, Addbot, Atethnekos, Magicbone, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, Mariomassone, Kurtdriver, Winterwindmals, Miyagawa, DrHouse23, Reneezawawi sapiens, Extra999, 777sms, Updatehelper, Altes2009, Weakopedia, EmausBot, LetsDoItForJohnny, Lkjaoan, ClueBot NG, Frietjes, Widr, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Techdude 42, F4ttyg, Happy1892, Makecat-bot, BALMAIN, Canarian, Icensnow42, Elfglitter and Anonymous: 46
- **Cane Corso** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cane\\_Corso?oldid=663439480](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cane_Corso?oldid=663439480) *Contributors:* Infrogmation, Sannse, Ahoerstemeier, Lfh, Auric, Matt Gies, Elf, Philwelch, Wighson, Marcika, Chowbok, Alexf, Kwamikagami, Longhair, Alansohn, Trysha, Craigy144, SidP, RainbowOfLight, Bonzo, Firsfron, SCEhardt, Mandarax, Graham87, Airsin, Mendaliv, Ketiltrot, Bremen, ABot, MarnetteD, Bfigura, FlaBot, Ian Pitchford, Margosbot~enwiki, Chobot, PaulNielsenSQL, FeldBum, Bgwhite, YurikBot, RussBot, Severa, Kerowren, CambridgeBayWeather, Kumarrrr, RWalker, Closedmouth, Garion96, SmackBot, Deldot, Ohnoitsjamie, Bruce Marlin, Egsan Bacon, THe dog trainer, CLlostword, Scosmo451, Kc12286, SashatoBot, Monkey-Boy, CyrilB, UKER, Martian.knight, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, Bassclef, Zarex, Karenjc, Oden, Yaris678, Punctum~enwiki, Pleple2000, SpK, LdyDragonfly, Thij's!bot, Epbr123, HappyInGeneral, Marek69, JustAGal, Nelsonismyhero, Mentifisto, AntiVandalBot, Guy Macon, Klow, Deflective, TrumanRu, Mantion, Acroterion, Magioladitis, BCSR4ever, JamesBWatson, Sarahj2107, Soulbot, Jmartinsson, LindaWarheads, R'n'B, J.delanoy, Catxx, Canecorso, Danielleblue, CMichael, KylieTastic, Natl1, Useight, Headphonos, Jeff G., Canecorsojose, Hqb, Rei-bot, Ober51, CI.felsch, Madher088, CarinaT, Fischer.sebastian, Zoedevita, Derekcslater, BotMultichill, Da Joe, Flyer22, Bob98133, ThunderGatti01109, Chrisrus, Aenglander, ClueBot, Sebastianocossiacastiglioni, The Thing That Should Not Be, Abhinav, Mkjo, Jdmorman, Hafspajen, 7&6=thirteen, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Feinoha, Antewolf, Addbot, Skyezx, LaaknorBot, Favonian, Green Squares, SpBot, Ivanov id, Zorrobot, VALLEY KENNELS, Fried-peach, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Themfromspace, Albatrosseric, Collieuk, Ulric1313, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Intelati, Addihockey10, Anna Frodesiak, Fortenero, Doulos Christos, Miyagawa, Ramsman3192, BoomerAB, BartlomiejB, Jaywray, Ricatkinson, Moonraker, Nodar Kherkheulidze, PrideNJoyzCC, Jodi1219, TobeBot, Valleykennelscanecorsos, Altes2009, Alph Bot, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Jakaloke, K6ka, LashalleN, Akerans, Sagaciousphil, Anir1uph, Celval8, Alpha Quadrant (alt), SporkBot, Carumac, Pakleader, EdoBot, Qvcjanet, ClueBot NG, Mentormahmuti, Gilderien, TruPepitoM, Widr, IlSistemone, Jk2q3jrkls, Yahyazalloum, Strike Eagle, KimicaZ, Bubbagump34, Vvven, Themacmartin, Zeroyon01, Ebdòmero, Mogism, Kjuno12, Canarian, Epicgenius, FrigidNinja, Jeff51268, Wikiuserxx, TheQ Editor, Annabelshriner, American Kennel Club, Adirishucd, TerryAlex, Ringsage, Alexiapottero, Ulderico73, Technology Force, Canecorsoo, Canary27 and Anonymous: 288
- **Cantabrian Water Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantabrian\\_Water\\_Dog?oldid=659863465](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cantabrian_Water_Dog?oldid=659863465) *Contributors:* BD2412, Anomalocaris, SMCCandlish, Uhanu, Addbot, Yobot, Miyagawa, ZéroBot, Monkbot and Anonymous: 3
- **Cão da Serra de Aires** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o\\_da\\_Serra\\_de\\_Aires?oldid=644492976](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o_da_Serra_de_Aires?oldid=644492976) *Contributors:* Jpgordon, Jak86, Woohookitty, RHaworth, Wafry, Rjwilmsi, The Ogre, Fram, SashatoBot, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, KConWiki, Keith D, VolkovBot, SieBot, Hafwyn, GoJoToBa, Bagworm, DumZiBoT, Dthomsen8, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Fyrael, Strumf, SpBot, Middayexpress, Dhidalgo, ASCIASA, J04n, Miyagawa, DrilBot, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Eynsteinn, Snotbot, Monkbot and Anonymous: 13
- **Cão de Castro Laboreiro** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o\\_de\\_Castro\\_Laboreiro?oldid=636457329](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o_de_Castro_Laboreiro?oldid=636457329) *Contributors:* Firsfron, Woohookitty, RHaworth, Rjwilmsi, RussBot, Complainier, SmackBot, Joseolgon, Hu12, Pleple2000, Thij's!bot, Erechtheus, VolkovBot, Chienlit, Dawn Bard, Hafwyn, GoJoToBa, XPTO, Bagworm, Piccadilly Sirkus, 7&6=thirteen, Addbot, Strumf, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Miyagawa, DrilBot, EmausBot, John of Reading, GoingBatty, Sagaciousphil, Lacobrigo, Mjbmrbot, CReep, Tideflat, Saminmihail, VillaLaboreiro and Anonymous: 13
- **Cão Fila de São Miguel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o\\_Fila\\_de\\_S%C3%A3o\\_Miguel?oldid=660840031](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%A3o_Fila_de_S%C3%A3o_Miguel?oldid=660840031) *Contributors:* Jpgordon, Grutness, Woohookitty, BillC, Mandarax, Gurch, Hmains, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Alaibot, Xeno, KConWiki, Mike V, ELLusKa 86, Chienlit, Ixectrona, Hafwyn, Alexbot, Leal210887, Dthomsen8, Addbot, Strumf, Jmop, Zorrobot, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, ASCIASA, AbigailAbernathy, RibotBOT, Miyagawa, BenzolBot, Wireless Keyboard, DrilBot, Chatfector, PieterOliehoek, Updatehelper, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Eynsteinn, CReep, Helpful Pixie Bot, BG19bot, Cookiebd1, Canarian, FireMedicX7, James.hamilton.access.publishing and Anonymous: 11

- **Carolina Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolina\\_Dog?oldid=663378040](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolina_Dog?oldid=663378040) *Contributors:* Tedernst, Mirv, Pengo, DocWatson42, Elf, Alexf, Mzajac, Oknazeved, Rich Farmbrough, JPX7, ClockworkSoul, Woohookitty, Dozenist, Trevor Andersen, Tbjornstad, Graham87, Cuchullain, Ucucha, Sango123, FlaBot, Ian Pitchford, SWatchorn, DVdm, Phantomsteve, RussBot, Paphrag, Vizjim, Brandon, Haemo, SmackBot, MorrisS, Melchoir, Chris the speller, Droll, Scwlong, Downwards, Lisasmall, KeithB, Anlace, Batzarro, DavidCooke, Coyote, BillFlis, H-ko, Pharaoh Hound, Lancini87, MU, Raetsch, ChrisCork, DejahThoris, CmdrObot, Cydebot, Metanoid, Ltshears, Caliga10, Vortex Dragon, Epbr123, Biruitorul, HHmb, Hcobb, Paul from Michigan, Lomaprieta, GurchBot, Maias, Flaxseedoil, Jfredrickson, Highqueue, CommonsDelinker, DogNewTricks, Sfaiku, Richard New Forest, Uyvsdi, Engelhardt, Wikidemon, Flaxseedoil1000, Jobberone, Apishion, Chrisrus, Hafwyn, Bob1960evens, Gnome de plume, Alexbot, Tyler, SchreiberBike, MelonBot, Wikius100, Addbot, Basilicofresco, CanadianLinuxUser, LaaknorBot, Lightbot, Yobot, Guy1890, Ryan.virgo, AnomieBOT, Collieuk, Lewisissocoollike, Xqbot, Purplebackpack89, Anna Frodesiak, Chasethesky, Amaury, Miyagawa, Green Cardamom, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, Lothar von Richthofen, Pinethicket, Abductive, Oldsingerman20, Reach Out to the Truth, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Ejgreen77, H3llBot, CopperSquare, Jk2q3jrkls, Mark Arsten, Fylbecatulous, Hergilei, Books r awesome!, Sminthopsis84, Mogism, Makecat-bot, 4289a, Veronicafitzrandolph, Canarian, Tomc1977, Poser3, Calabash13, Anarcham, Catscat111, Laessias and Anonymous: 56
- **Carpathian Shepherd Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian\\_Shepherd\\_Dog?oldid=648828417](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpathian_Shepherd_Dog?oldid=648828417) *Contributors:* Bogdan-giusca, Red Jay, Garion96, Imrek, Ohnoitsjamie, Litlok, Hu12, Octane, CmdrObot, Biruitorul, CommonsDelinker, Madhero88, Billinghurst, Legoktm, 7&6=thirteen, XLinkBot, Raso mk, Cunard, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Yngvadottir, IRP, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, DannyFaQ, Miyagawa, Ionascu~enwiki, Ionet, Anka Friedrich, Innegurat, RedBot, MondalorBot, Kelvin Samuel, John of Reading, Sagaciousphil, Ali Pasha, Rcsprinter123, Tideflat, Jk2q3jrkls, Anusk1313, Vvven, Zeroyon01, Lupus Bellator, Canarian, YiFeiBot and Anonymous: 20
- **Catahoula Cur** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catahoula\\_Cur?oldid=661615532](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catahoula_Cur?oldid=661615532) *Contributors:* Dairiki, Sannse, Gbleem, Snyses, Victor Engel, Jeffrey Smith, Pollinator, Squarehead, Bkell, Anthony, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Wronkiew, ChicXulub, Sam Hoccevar, Wcroe, Rich Farmbrough, Suppafly, Bender235, ESkog, Jpgordon, Circeus, Trysha, Wtmitchell, RainbowOfLight, Gene Nygaard, Woohookitty, WadeSimMiser, Hailey C. Shannon, Mandarax, Bremen, Bgwhite, Kummi, JWB, RussBot, Gaius Cornelius, Aaron charles, Zwobot, Closedmouth, RG2, SmackBot, Podolsky~enwiki, Gjs238, Hmains, Smeggysmeg, Chris the speller, Rrburke, Phattums, Noles1984, Dogosaurus, The undertow, JzG, Dwpaull, BillFlis, Beetstra, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Mfield, Nehrams2020, Courcelles, ChrisCork, CmdrObot, Cydebot, Outsider1924, Teradon, Dusty relic, Chrislk02, Noahsachs, Jedibob5, Topaz kitsune, Mahdira, Res2216firestar, Steven Walling, KConWiki, CommonsDelinker, Pharaoh of the Wizards, Keesiewonder, Eric Alan Isaacson, AntiSpamBot, RiverBissonnette, 83d40m, Hondasaregood, Golemarch, Gothbag, VolkovBot, Headphones, Bluegunnersmom, Keep sake1, Tantrix, Enviroboy, NHRHS2010, SieBot, Lucasbrbot, Dakota110805, Hxhbot, Westonta922, Avnjay, Fratrep, Chrisrus, Dcat-tell, CRC2008, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, Irvinestbest, ClueBot, The Thing That Should Not Be, Helenabella, Rodhullandemu, Hafspajen, Fenwayguy, CounterVandalismBot, Parkwells, Dreadgator, Alexbot, CrazyChemGuy, Autumnmare414, DumZiBoT, Shawnre-gan, TimTay, XLinkBot, Avalik, Mm40, Sistah, JettaCatahoulas, WPjcm, Abbottmonte, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Magicbone, CanadianLinuxUser, Taylorini04, Download, RBdawg, Ack 215, Favonian, Bluenijin, Boygobig, Llanite, Lightbot, Teles, Wilsonskennels, TedH71, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Jim1138, Hogdogger, Mokoniki, Pitke, ArthurBot, Xqbot, ASCIASA, - ), 78.26, Houlawoman, Miyagawa, Metronews, Pinethicket, HRoestBot, Smallestflaw, Calmer Waters, MikeAllen, Lotje, TheGrimReaper NS, Ejgreen77, Altes2009, Ripchip Bot, NerdyScienceDude, Polyphonicvegan, EmausBot, Dashboardradio, The Blade of the Northern Lights, ZéroBot, Danpaklstan, Optional field, Access Denied, SporkBot, Donner60, Melissa8483, Senator2029, TravisMunson1993, Manytexts, ClueBot NG, Eynsteinn, CReep, Theopolisme, Jk2q3jrkls, Alexlperson, Dalit Llama, BG19bot, Jemmaca, AdventurousSquirrel, Squg, PeterJConley, Squirrel rich, Glacialfox, Bugaflee, Torndragons, OCOZ, ChrisGualtieri, Ecouteuse, Zeroyon01, Webclient101, TheIrishWarden, Carbamate, Canarian, Cbs527, Sosthenes12, Sasquatchatahoula, Arc1424, Liz, DudeWithAFeud, JaconaFrere, Bevdee, Mibracedude, CharlesFuchs1, Stoph8n37, Dynawebd, MikeyG4753 and Anonymous: 245
- **Catalan Sheepdog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalan\\_Sheepdog?oldid=651997977](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catalan_Sheepdog?oldid=651997977) *Contributors:* Sannse, Andrewa, Elf, Philwelch, Williamb, Lachatdelarie, Jpgordon, JORDI SIRVENT NUÑEZ, Trysha, Tabor, Echuck215, Gene Nygaard, Soldadito de Plomo, Woohookitty, Hailey C. Shannon, Graham87, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Hede2000, Tresckow, Hei hei, Tekana, Silverhelm, LeonardoRob0t, Garion96, Grin-Bot~enwiki, Reedy, Mauls, Chlewbot, VMS Mosaic, Fuhghettaboutit, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, J Milburn, Ltshears, Thijs!bot, Donnamosa-enwiki, .anacondabot, Galifardeu, Movingimage, KConWiki, Paracel63, VolkovBot, Rei-bot, GijsvDL, Fratrep, Seedbot, Yakman74, Hafspajen, Ghujik, Leontios, Xelaxa, Shawnregan, MystBot, Marc CAT, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Zorrobot, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, LilHelpa, Xqbot, ASCIASA, Venerock, D'ohBot, BenzolBot, SBHans13, Радистка Кэт 777., EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Eynsteinn, Snotbot, Jk2q3jrkls, Vvven, Tiededy69peace, Bluseph, Marramiauu, Catalan sheepdog and Anonymous: 31
- **Caucasian Shepherd Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasian\\_Shepherd\\_Dog?oldid=664410355](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasian_Shepherd_Dog?oldid=664410355) *Contributors:* Zippy, Ntrue, Phil Boswell, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Peruvianllama, Bobblewik, Utcursch, MisfitToys, TomS, Neutrality, D6, ESkog, Pearle, Hooperbloob, Trysha, Hohum, Wtmitchell, Stephan Leeds, RJFJR, Ghirlandajo, Axeman89, Bobrayner, Alvis, Woohookitty, AnmaFinotera, BD2412, Rjwilmsi, Amire80, Crazynas, Jeremygyrnye, Oslj73, YurikBot, FrenchIsAwesome, WritersCramp, Eupator, Ytrottier, Lar, Alex Bakharev, Danlaycock, Mursel, Eaefremov, SmackBot, Ulterior19802005, Reedy, Eskimbot, Chaojoker, MalafayaBot, OrphanBot, Rrburke, Jklin, Traceywashere, Ztras, Gsicard, TastyPoutine, Neddyseagoon, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, CmdrObot, Zarex, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Khatru2, Sosomk, Thijs!bot, Biruitorul, Mojo Hand, Neil916, DavidMan, Katchaya, Darklilac, JAnDbot, Reign of Toads, Gavia immer, .anacondabot, JNW, Theoeketos, Steven Walling, Taamu, 28421u2232nfencenc, Businessman332211, Afil, Artaxiad, Sfaiku, Bakkouz, Skier Dude, Snake bgd, Gevo12321, VolkovBot, Billinghurst, Tikuko, Falcon8765, AlleborgoBot, Elbrus~enwiki, MnokeR, SieBot, Matthew Yeager, Lucasbrbot, Elimegrov, Fratrep, Seedbot, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, The Thing That Should Not Be, Buzzchops, Hafspajen, Afru, Alexbot, 7&6=thirteen, Muro Bot, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Ost316, SilvonenBot, Solunastra, Kbdkankbot, Addbot, F frankone, Queenmomcat, Sawserok, Chzz, Aldimet, Storminator94, Lightbot, OIEnglish, Zorrobot, Jarble, Luckas-bot, TheSuave, Yobot, Fraggle81, AnomieBOT, Rubinbot, Collieuk, Lbmse, LilHelpa, Xqbot, GIO 2009, Nacarckeckia, KevinH22, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Nickniko, D'ohBot, The Silvernight, Hamtechperson, Arthurkirakosyan7, BRUTE, RedBot, Kavkazec12, Apsuvara, DixonDBot, PieterOliehoek, RestChem, Gaga12345678, Superk1a, EmausBot, Dixtosa, RA0808, Inal.Thaghepsau, K6ka, Azkm, Alfredo ougaowen, Tono Fonseca, Sagaciousphil, Tolly4bolly, Gio Bianconeri, Puffin, Song623, ClueBot NG, Justlettersandnumbers, Schutzmann, Tideflat, Avietar~enwiki, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, VolkodavKO, Jemmaca, DarraghFarrell23, Frze, Ingusch, Yerevantsi, Ajimian, JJChryco, ArsA-92, Nocturnal781, Several Pending, GoShow, Khazar2, ElfGrove, Dexbot, Mogism, TypeyType, Momissocool, KtbearTH, Ooggs00995, Giorgi Balakhadze, Kezaki211, Kavkas, PhantomTech, Ucxo, IQ125, Ginsuloft, RainCity471, Alirezamossavat, K9re11, Arzashkun, Skealzy, Housetheboss, Wakethesun, Theyguyfromthesky, Abu Musa Ibraheem, Antif2nd and Anonymous: 200

- **Cavalier King Charles Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cavalier\\_King\\_Charles\\_Spaniel?oldid=663715218](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cavalier_King_Charles_Spaniel?oldid=663715218) *Contributors:* Chuq, Sannse, Angela, The Tom, Dysprosia, Lord Kelvin, PBS, Tobycat, Cordell, Sjl, Elf, Philwelch, Bobblewik, Chowbok, RobinCar-mody, Quota, Canterbury Tail, Discospinster, Sahasrahla, CanisRufus, Vzb83-enwiki, MBisanz, Remember, Bobo192, Smalljim, עטן, Chuckstar, Krellis, Jumbuck, Alansohn, Free Bear, Trysha, Barte, Hégesippe Cormier, Denniss, Malo, Gene Nygaard, Alai, Netkinetic, Blaxthos, TShilo12, Dr Gangrene, Woohookitty, Jane@rangeairevision.com, Oxling, Stickguy, WadeSimMiser, Hailey C. Shannon, StephenDawson, Bremen, Terrana, Ucucha, Drrtmos-enwiki, Musical Linguist, James2001, King of Hearts, Gdrbot, Cornell-rockey, RussBot, Chris Capoccia, GLaDOS, SpuriousQ, Akamad, Gaius Cornelius, Pseudomonas, NawlinWiki, Deskana, Howcheng, BOT-Superzerocool, Thelb4, Garion96, Meegs, NeilN, Carlosguitar, タチコマ robot, Hidekel, SmackBot, MABELLMD, Dgershon, Reedy, Bookbayou, Pennywisdom2099, Mollie Butler, HalfShadow, Cheesy mike, Hmains, Betacommand, MidgleyDJ, RayAYang, Sadads, Baa, Harangutan, OrphanBot, Mythicaldog, Addshore, Labboyer, Greg5030, Oanabay04, Yozakura-enwiki, Ck lostsword, Biask, Kuru, Ian Dalziel, The Beagle, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Iridescent, J Di, Courcelles, Bruinfan12, Tawkerbot2, SkyWalker, ShelfSkewed, Krishna106, Lazulilasher, WeggeBot, Canuck09, Canadianhoney, Cydebot, Acelor, Fcmisc, Ltshears, Tkynerd, McMילانcaleb, Coaster1983, Casliber, Thijs!bot, Epbr123, Mojo Hand, Harvardgraduate1987, SomeStranger, James086, Steve.ruckdashel, Shane12, Philippe, PER9000, Mentifisto, AntiVandalBot, Yuanchosaan, Majorly, Hermit789, Yomangani, LibLord, David Shankbone, JAnDbot, Arch dude, Cavalierkingcharlesspaniel, Andonic, LittleOldMe, Clarence Poor, Magioladitis, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Bcsr4ever, JNW, Steven Walling, CharlieCLC, Sabrina charlebois, Galinka, BrianGV, Runoverbobby, MartinBot, Vigyani, Charles Edward, Ravichandar84, Anaxial, Keith D, CommonsDelinker, MacAuslan, J.delanoy, Jamespeterka, Trusilver, Uncle Dick, Eliz81, Keesiewonder, D-Looth, Doss123, Omega Archdoom, Justfurkids, AntiSpamBot, Robertgreer, Wickerpedia, Bonadea, Tsyp9, 7Kim, Lights, VolkovBot, Jeff G, Jlebar, Dom Kao, WarddrBOT, Philip Trueman, Baxelman, Jimmyeatskids, Rei-bot, Martin451, JhsBot, LeaveSleaves, Cre-meppuff222, Tikuko, Falcon8765, Root Beers, Keepssouth, !dea4u, Truthanado, Blargingblarg, Hmwth, EJF, SieBot, YonaBot, Mal-colmxi5, Born2bewild, Winchelsea, Rob.bastholm, Caltas, RJaguar3, Yintan, Keilana, Alexfusco5, Yerpo, Prestonmag, Nokia2, Hellikophis, Fratrep, Seedbot, StaticGull, Adam Cuerden, Vanished User 8902317830, Gorkymalorki, Esoderman, Finetooth, Hafwyn, ClueBot, LAX, Fasusq, The Thing That Should Not Be, Cavalierboty, Pahinenburg, Guyhug11, Drmies, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Cam27, Ric17, Blanchardb, P8patyger, Excirial, Seaglass66, Tyler, Klajik, Razorflame, The Red, El bot de la dieta, Stereohippy, Yomangan, Thingg, Jef1234, SoxBot III, AndrewKuster, Darkicebot, Shawnregan, Adaf, XLinkBot, Rrор, Ashley mewett, SilvonenBot, Hollieshobbies, Frood, Caleb, Bryanwang, Mejik.kobayashi, Ninvoytastic, Dog lvr223, Addbot, Xp54321, Queenmomcat, Ronhjones, Pjcc, Mojomama, Fieldday-sunday, Poxnar, Fluffernutter, Garlicpresser, Glane23, Roux, Kalnautique, I know all and all, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Kschruite, HerculeBot, Yobot, Fraggle81, GemmaC2315, Sarrus, KamikazeBot, AnomieBOT, Noaloha, Rbajjk5, Kingpin13, Mokoniki, JohnnyB256, LilHelpa, Dogpawse, Rattenkrieg, Better-findability, Auntieruth55, Mattis, POD (Princess Of Dogia), Miyagawa, A.amitkumar, Tana b nana, Jasonjambalya, Wartortle.T.P, D'ohBot, HJ Mitchell, Puppypower321, PigFlu Oink, Chris8198, Simple Bob, Kyledeane, Hamtechperson, Dellefavole, AnimalLoverCC01, Ryanharrison82, Winwanwonproduction, Jrgarland2, Spidershadow, Alexa m8806, 777sms, Татьяна Маховицкая, Kip922, Andreweatock, Tbhotch, Altes2009, Bento00, Hajatrc, Porter0123, EmausBot, John of Reading, WikitanvirBot, Grcpets, Wikipedibook, Lydia c. fink, Kiatdd, The Blade of the Northern Lights, Jaquie Nieves, ZéroBot, Kioko10, Sagaciousphil, ElationAviation, H3llBot, IGeMiNix, Tomatosoup97, Aliciarogowski123, ClueBot NG, AveryAW, Satellizer, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, NNeilAlieNN, Spanielgirl101, Royalflushcavs, Smcgs374, Seaborne66, Fpshelker, The. aviation.expert, Poofledoggggy, Tyler35616, Vvven, Trescaval, EricEnfermero, Cyberbot II, Mgugie, Theaimz87, Liza.friend, Marialou5, DaltonCastle, Mogism, 331dot, Fox2k11, Nwainstein, Charlotte.fionda, Mfjacobsen, Rob984, Jakec, EvergreenFir, Kbwatts, Professordad42, Dogz4lyfe1234, Cavalryman V31, Adirishucd, Sosododlkcjkd, dd, Darkonni and Anonymous: 643
- **Central Asian Shepherd Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central\\_Asian\\_Shepherd\\_Dog?oldid=647347019](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Asian_Shepherd_Dog?oldid=647347019) *Contributors:* Edward, Hectorthebat, Skood, Elf, Mike Rosoft, Kwamikagami, Yonkie, Zetawoof, Firespeaker, Gary, Ricky81682, Calton, Marasmusine, Woohookitty, Tabletop, Coemgenus, Osli73, MoRsE, Aeusoies1, Shirley Ku, David Straub, SmackBot, Pwt898, Aelfthrytha, Reedy, GaiJin, OrphanBot, Traceywashere, Joelmills, Gsicard, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, JForget, CmdrObot, ONUnicorn, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Gogo Dodo, DumbBOT, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Epbr123, Faigl.ladislav, Afabbro, Sluzzelin, JAnDbot, Deflective, Mantion, .anacondabot, Magioladitis, CASSA, Pharaoh of the Wizards, BigrTex, Skier Dude, Davecrosby uk, Jmrowland, Tikuko, Chrisrus, Vanished User 8902317830, Denisarona, Hafwyn, Tsaiko, Afru, Niceguyedc, UKC CASSA, Alexbot, Jusdafax, 7&6=thirteen, Razorflame, XLinkBot, Little Mountain 5, SilvonenBot, USACASNATIONAL, Alabaiusa, Good Olfactory, Addbot, Aldimet, Zorrobot, Yoavd, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Collieuk, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Xqbot, Gensanders, Nacarckeckia, Miyagawa, George2001hi, FrescoBot, Killian441, RedBot, TobeBot, Jeka tsoy, EmausBot, Angrytoast, Tommy2010, ZéroBot, Волков Михаил Левович, ChuispastonBot, ClueBot NG, Widr, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, CReep-cReep, Jemmaca, Aziatets, AR132000, ArsA-92, Realdog uk, TKK public and Anonymous: 75
- **Cesky Fousek** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesky\\_Fousek?oldid=656810703](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesky_Fousek?oldid=656810703) *Contributors:* Joke137, Algont, Bluebot, Lisasmall, Avitya, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Ltshears, Labria, Thijs!bot, TXiKiBoT, Tyrssohn-enwiki, Seedbot, XLinkBot, MystBot, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Xqbot, Zaraselby, Miyagawa, LucienBOT, Archipelagonz, PigFlu Oink, Jschnur, MastiBot, Kprwiki, EmausBot, KittyBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Widr, Keksy, Vvven, Zeroyon01, Dogbreeds and Anonymous: 11
- **Cesky Terrier** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesky\\_Terrier?oldid=632694359](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cesky_Terrier?oldid=632694359) *Contributors:* Sannse, Darkwind, Lfh, Topbanana, Elf, Philwelch, Pavel Voznenilek, Lachatdelarue, CanisRufus, Kwamikagami, Trysha, SidP, DePiep, Bremen, Malmomma, Bgwhite, YurikBot, IByte, WolvenRose, Tekana, Reedy, Jeekc, Joelmills, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Cydebot, Pleple2000, Deflective, Kudpung, TXiKiBoT, ^demonBot2, GijsvdL, UKCDogs, Violaine2, Seedbot, Hafwyn, Alexbot, Arjayay, Shawnregan, Ost316, Addbot, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, Kyng, Miyagawa, Kprwiki, EmausBot, KittyBot, Sagaciousphil, ChuispastonBot, Doglover33, Jk2q3jrkls, Vvven, Khazar2, Jethro B, Ceskyeditor, Doglady13, Sillydog2, ACTFAINC, Faizan, Equilibrium Allure, Kareljan P. and Anonymous: 24
- **Chesapeake Bay Retriever** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chesapeake\\_Bay\\_Retriever?oldid=654888903](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chesapeake_Bay_Retriever?oldid=654888903) *Contributors:* Mav, Neviley, Sannse, Robbot, TimothyPilgrim, Elf, Geoharee, Michael Devore, SWAdair, ChicXulub, Utcurtsch, Jmueller71, Phil Sandifer, Jimwilliams57, Cacycle, Lachatdelarue, CanisRufus, El C, Tmh, Espoo, Trysha, DodgerOfZion, Kbolino, Hailey C. Shannon, Uris, Mandarax, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, FlaBot, DVdm, AndrzejzHelu, YurikBot, Gaius Cornelius, CambridgeBayWeather, CjDMaX, Tekana, SmackBot, Pwt898, Reedy, Hmains, Chris the speller, Elagatis, Rrburke, Macellarius, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, Floridan, InvisibleK, Americasroof, MrFish, Cydebot, Viridae, LdyDragonfly, LactoseTI, Jwcowen, Acroterion, Littledrummrbboy, Avjoska, JonathonReinhart, Bogey97, RJASE1, Reent, Cú Faoil, TXiKiBoT, Kreznik, Carinemily, KiwiBlue, Patparks, Coorgo, SieBot, Mike-moral, Nrr dot, Dogwalker21, CBRetriever, Triviagirl, France3470, Roussk, ClueBot, Schaea, PipepBot, Karly1, Alexbot, Vivio Testarossa, Thingg, Shawnregan, TimTay, Awsguy1, Addbot, Brockfowler, Dogdow, DOI bot, Atethnekos, Ronhjones, Magicbone, Gilleska, Download, Tide rolls, SaintHammett, Luckas-bot, Kilom691, KamiKazeBot, AnomieBOT, Mokoniki, Citation bot, Xqbot, TechBot, Sexy plant lover, Miyagawa, Darknessprevailing, D'ohBot, BenzolBot, Citation bot 1, Simple Bob, RedBot, Newotoberissue, Nora lives,

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- **Chien Français Blanc et Noir** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien\\_Fran%C3%A7ais\\_Blanco\\_et\\_Noir?oldid=603142877](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien_Fran%C3%A7ais_Blanco_et_Noir?oldid=603142877) *Contributors:* Stevertigo, Mirv, Elf, PDH, SonicTailsKnuckles, Trysha, Coolgamer, Rjwilmsi, SuperDude115, Tekana, Reedy, Hmains, Pharaoh Hound, Éclusette, Hafwyn, Avalik, Addbot, LaaknorBot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, RjwilmsiBot, Altes2009, EmausBot, Augenesburg, Anna, Monkbot, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 4
- **Chien Français Blanc et Orange** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien\\_Fran%C3%A7ais\\_Blanco\\_et\\_Orange?oldid=649019746](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien_Fran%C3%A7ais_Blanco_et_Orange?oldid=649019746) *Contributors:* Ser Amantio di Nicolao, Hafwyn, Mild Bill Hiccup, Avalik, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Miyagawa, EmausBot, ZéroBot and Anna
- **Chien Français Tricolore** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien\\_Fran%C3%A7ais\\_Tricolore?oldid=649019105](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien_Fran%C3%A7ais_Tricolore?oldid=649019105) *Contributors:* Vortex Dragon, CommonsDelinker, Hafwyn, Mild Bill Hiccup, MystBot, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Altes2009, EmausBot, Augenesburg, Jk2q3jrkse and Canarian
- **Chien-gris** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chien-gris?oldid=636994338> *Contributors:* Coaster1983, Fratrep, Sun Creator, Addbot, Favonian, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Xqbot, Miyagawa, Cleanboot, Canarian, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 2
- **Chihuahua (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chihuahua\\_\(dog\)?oldid=663439821](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chihuahua_(dog)?oldid=663439821) *Contributors:* Marj Tiefert, Taw, Pierre-Abbat, William Avery, Zoe, Jaknouse, David depaoli, Edward, Lorenzarius, D, Ixfd64, Sannse, Delirium, Ellywa, Andres, Uyanga, Schneelocke, Wik, Olya, Head, Gromlakh, Robbot, Schutz, ZimZalaBim, Altenmann, Lowellian, SchmuckyTheCat, Hadal, Exploding Boy, DocWatson42, Elf, Philwelch, Eric, Everyking, Varlaam, Jfdwolff, Revth, Joe Sewell, Mboverload, Bobblewik, Utcursh, LiDaobing, Bepp, Adashiel, Mike Rosoft, Freakofnurture, Diagonalfish, Discospinster, NrDg, Andros 1337, YUL89YYZ, Heenan73, Debigboy, Lachatdelarue, Bender235, ESkog, Hapsiainen, CanisRufus, El C, Shanes, RoyBoy, Kompas, Bastique, Bobo192, TommyG, Clawson, Grotte, Ralphmerriedew, Zetawoof, Pharos, Jakew, Dhoudy, Vizcarra, Storm Rider, Danski14, Alansohn, Retran, Trysha, Supine, Derumi, Xanadu~enwiki, Ynhockey, Hégésippe Cormier, Snowolf, ZeiP, Carioca, IMeowbot, Bonzo, DodgerOfZion, Bsadowski1, Macgruder, Axeman89, Ceyockey, Rzelnik, Mowiss, Angr, Pekinensis, Woohookitty, LOL, Elsenyor, Qaddosh, WadeSimMiser, CiTrusD, Hailey C. Shannon, Mangojuice, Gerbrant, Marudubshinki, Youngamerican, GSlicer, Mandarax, Sin-man, SqueakBox, Graham87, Enzo Aquarius, Sjakkalle, Rjwilmsi, Docdendrite, Bremen, Isaac Rabinovitch, Kinu, Brucelee, SMC, Vegaswikian, HappyCamper, EIKevbo, DoubleBlue, Ravuya, Dionysus, Michaelschmatz, Shultz, Papacha, Jim Disney, Gurch, RobyWayne, Alphachimp, Nosforit, Hibana, Imnotminkus, Chobot, DVdm, Citizen Premier, FeldBum, Korg, Cornellrockey, Roboto de Ajvol, The Rambling Man, YurikBot, Spacepotato, Sceptre, Rtkat3, Schenko, RussBot, Princessamoeba, Sotomura, Hede2000, Madkayaker, DanMS, MrCheshire, BillboardMister, Gaius Cornelius, Wint, Bullseye, NawlinWiki, DJ Bungi, ChadThomson, Snek01, Grafen, Badagnani, Apokrytaros, Anetode, Shinmawa, Mdway, Iamanorange, Zwobot, Ben Lunsford, Bota47, Pettythug, Anttin, Tekana, Eli lilly, Nlu, Bayerischermann, Tacubus, Dspradau, BorgQueen, Red Jay, Hawkyre, Fram, ArielGold, Garion96, Paul Erik, Luk, Attilios, SmackBot, Vladisglad, Reedy, Herostatus, Prodego, KnowledgeOfSelf, McGeddon, C.Fred, Ramdrake, Pennywisdom2099, Stifle, Cactus Wren, PeterSymonds, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, Skizzik, Tennekis, Durova, Jrkagan, Thumperward, Jon513, Whispering, Dasbrick, Adamshuck, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Sawran~enwiki, OrphanBot, Onorem, Shalzam, JonHarder, Microfrost, Rrburke, VMS Mosaic, KerathFreeman, Phaedriel, Aldaron, Qilinmon, Johaen, Nakon, T-borg, Jyiin, SnappingTurtle, Acentam, Exoir, DMacks, The Gilly, Yozakura~enwiki, Mightyfastpig, Pilotguy, Lambiam, ArglebargleIV, T-dot, Kuru, ChrisPC, Queeqeg22, Dave3141592, Sir Nicholas de Mimsy-Porpington, Accurizer, Minna Sora no Shita, Scetoaux, Bluewind, Interneccivus, Thehumpies, A. 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- **Chilean Terrier** Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chilean\\_Terrier?oldid=630715744](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chilean_Terrier?oldid=630715744) Contributors: Gaius Cornelius, Garion96, Smack-Bot, OrphanBot, Pharaoh Hound, Alaibot, Thij's!bot, Dentren, Keith D, Undress 006, Ensync, ^demonBot2, Jeremiestrother, Arjayay, MystBot, Addbot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, RibotBOT, EmausBot, John of Reading, SunOfErat, ZéroBot, ChuispastonBot, Will Beback Auto, Jk2q3jrkls, Xdon elias, BattyBot, Pavloco, Pablo Peña Gabaudé and Anonymous: 18
- **Chinese Chongqing Dog** Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_Chongqing\\_Dog?oldid=607023802](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Chongqing_Dog?oldid=607023802) Contributors: SmackBot, Bluebot, GoodDay, HongQiGong, Cydebot, Thij's!bot, BashmentBoy, ACBest, TXiKiBoT, Ensync, Ixectrona, 7&6=thirteen, Bcistudio, Addbot, Queenmomcat, Luckas-bot, Bunnyhop11, Collieuk, Dhidalgo, GB fan, DSisypBot, Thehelpfulbot, Raphael2004, December21st2012Freak, Dianna, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Bamboo Ratter, MikeNicho231, Augenesburg, CopperSquare, Jk2q3jrkls, Ze-royon01, Canarian and Anonymous: 7
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- **Chinese Imperial Dog** Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese\\_Imperial\\_Dog?oldid=612758765](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinese_Imperial_Dog?oldid=612758765) Contributors: Timrollpickering, Rjwilmsi, Apokrytaros, SmackBot, Takamaxa, SMasters, CmdrObot, Alaibot, Gioto, Hello32020, Magioladitis, Fabrictramp, J.delanoy, Katharineamy, 2812, Debraljensen, EoGuy, Feyiti39, 7&6=thirteen, SchreiberBike, MystBot, Addbot, Zara-arush, Moocowsrule, Luckas-bot, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, DaleDe, MGA73bot, EmausBot and Anonymous: 5
- **Chinook (dog)** Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinook\\_\(dog\)?oldid=658424673](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinook_(dog)?oldid=658424673) Contributors: Sannse, Ditkoofseppala, Nilmerg, Elf, Philwelch, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Guanabot, Longhair, Trysha, BD2412, Bremen, Isaac Rabinovitch, Gaius Cornelius,

WolvenRose, Tekana, Wsiegmund, Ikkyu2, DoriSmith, Allens, SmackBot, Chris the speller, Chinookfan, Persian Poet Gal, OrphanBot, AndyBQ, SirIsaacBrock, BranStark, Georgejmeyersjr, Pauerbach08, OutlawChinooks, Mcsommer, Ken Gallager, Cydebot, Ltshears, Odie5533, Coaster1983, Husond, Thegreek1130, Naniwako, WHeimbigner, Erik Swanson, Mdrayer, VolkovBot, TCoughlin, Jacknarcotta, Tikuko, SieBot, Fratrep, Hafwyn, Hafspajen, Nickersonl, Alexbot, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Wikiuser100, Chinookdog, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Dafiedler, Jncraton, Lightbot, Yobot, Cyber musher, Kyng, FrescoBot, MGA73bot, Yoshimatsu, Dinamik-bot, Vrenator, RjwilmsiBot, Eiguren77, Superk1a, EmausBot, Winner 42, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, EdoBot, ClueBot NG, CReep, Helpful Pixie Bot, CReep-cReep, CitationCleanerBot, Hghyx, Forevergreen, Lugia2453, Jamesx12345, Canarian, RidgeRunner and Anonymous: 34

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- **Smooth Collie** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smooth\\_Collie?oldid=655652220](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smooth_Collie?oldid=655652220) *Contributors:* Sannse, Mulad, Elf, Discospinster, Trysha, Janel Kempf, Woohookitty, AnmaFinotera, Bremen, FlaBot, Yusukegirl1, YurikBot, Hairy Dude, Sarranduin, Anetode, CLW, Tekana, Ikkyu2, Tevildo, Mikeygrant, SmackBot, Cheesy mike, Bluebot, Yozakura-enwiki, Joelmills, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, JForget, Pleple2000, Coaster1983, David Shankbone, JAnDbot, Magioladitis, WagByName, Movingimage, KConWiki, Rob Lindsey, Richard New Forest, Cú Faoil, Rustic Rambler, Kirkland sk8er, Coleroo, AlleborgoBot, VVVBot, Narmowen, Seedbot, Hafwyn, Alexbot, Whos2know, Kimmytoo, Shawnregan, Musik PONs, Addbot, Fieldday-sunday, Leszek Jańczuk, CarsracBot, Light-bot, AnomieBOT, Xqbot, Abce2, FrescoBot, Simple Bob, Rlamy, RedBot, EmausBot, Akerans, Sagaciousphil, Suslindisambiguator, Tavington-dash, ClueBot NG, Eynsteinn, Keetanii, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Nirame, Gael13011, Vvven and Anonymous: 33
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- **Dachshund** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dachshund?oldid=663468464> *Contributors:* Zundark, The Anome, Dachshund, Rmhermen, Topory, D, Michael Hardy, Menchi, Samnse, Docu, Bueller 007, Schneelocke, Timwi, Lfh, Andrewman327, Tpbradbury, Jurriaan Schulman, Camerong, BenRG, Carbuncle, Rossumcapek, Lumos3, Denelson83, Brandoobbe, Robbot, Sensor, PBS, Hadal, Aetheling, Tobias Bergemann, Alan Liefing, DocWatson42, Silvermane, Elf, Daveplot, Mboverload, Iceberg3k, Bobblewik, Serendeva, Utcursh, SarekOfVulcan, Sonjaaa, Quaddell, Antandrus, OverlordQ, Lessgles, Gscshoyru, Ukepat, Picapica, Pinnerup, Abdull, Zondor, Patrick-wilken, Discospinster, Guanabot, Joeclark, Roodog2k, Michael Zimmermann, Paul August, Lachatdelarue, ESkog, Sipalius, Neko-chan, Hapsiainen, Nabla, CanisRufus, Kwamikagami, RoyBoy, Bobo192, Smalljim, Fremsley, Cmdrjameson, Zackgidding, לערן ריננהראט, Darwinek, Caeruleancentaur, Espoo, Alansohn, Trysha, Kurt Shaped Box, Mailer diablo, Fawcett5, Bart133, Bennmorland~enwiki, Wtmitchell, Velella, \*Kat\*, HenkvD, Amormeltzer, RainbowOfLight, Randy Johnston, Bonzo, Stemonitis, Angr, Boothy443, Firsfron, Steele Campbell, Woohookitty, LOL, Benhocking, Commander Keane, WadeSimMiser, Kelisi, Hailey C. 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Stephensuleeman, Delldot, Hardyplants, Metostopholes, Yamaguchi 先生, Gilliam, Ohnoitsjamie, H mains, DMTagatac, Dragonjohann, Bluebot, Kurykh, Jprg1966, Thumperward, Ejg930, MidgleyDJ, SchfiftyThree, Wikirouta, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Andrewhime, Robogun, Orphan-Bot, J0mb, Pnkrockr, JesseRafe, Addshore, Messybeast, Badbilltucker, Dee man 45, ConMan, Smooth O, CanDo, Khukri, James McNally, Squashua, THe dog trainer, Gurnec, Brainyiscool, Freeman, Jbmnuke, Cheeda777, Salamurai, Marcus Brute, Hpark4~enwiki, D3j4vu, SirIsaacBrock, The undertow, SashatoBot, Esrever, Ekm02001, ArglebargleIV, Rory096, Krashlandon, Dieter Weber, DA3N, Elthon73, Carnby, Dwpaul, Joelmills, Pronoun, Accurizer, IronGargoyle, Bluewind, Ben Moore, Arun.blue, Voeditenore, Gerryobody, Stwalkerster, Beetstra, Mr Stephen, Waggers, Pharaoh Hound, MTSbot~enwiki, Dodo bird, Caiaffa, Floridan, Iridescent, Beve, DavidOaks, Blehfu, Trialsanderrors, Courcelles, Pi, CalebNoble, Artificial Silence, PageantUpdater, CmdrObot, Ale jrb, Rawling, Searles2sels, RM21, Dgw, Grissomgirl, ShelfSkewed, .mdk., Ashley3388, Karenjc, Equendil, Dogman15, Sopoforic, TheRegicider, Cydebot, Tendancer, Reywas92, Ltshears, Michaelas10, Gogo Dodo, Tenbergen, Tkynerd, Tawkerbot4, Asenine, JoshHolloway, EqualRights, Ldy-Dragonfly, Vanished User jdksfajlasd, Krylonblue83, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Stutter100, Epbr123, Dachshund99, Gtony40404, Daniel, Mojo Hand, X-statik, Marek69, Grayshi, Dgies, Witteafval, Caroline.vanbommel, TKLM, Mentifisto, AntiVandalBot, Mmyers1976, Yonatan, Widefox, Chubbles, Seaphoto, Uvaphdman, Voyaging, Jj137, Modernist, Perakhantu, AubreyEllenShomo, Dreaded Walrus, JAnDbot, Deflective, Husond, Fetchcomms, Reare, Michig, Jessadactyl, Hut 8.5, DylanSpouse, Dricherby, Queenofthewilis, Magioladitis, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Nyq, JNW, Maxwellversion2, JamesBWatson, Ashanthalas, Unused000700, CTF83!, Steven Walling, SpetsnazMerc@yahoo.com, Skew-t, Daddylight, Movingimage, Fabrictramp, Catgu, WhatamIdoing, Theroadislong, Geertv, Bashment-Boy, The catr, DerHexer, Hbent, Lost tourist, PubliusPresent, MartinBot, Ucdpacman, Kongsaurus12, Jjpancake, Polmalo, Rettetast, Fishingpal99, Miyavihacker, CommonsDelinker, Johnpacklambert, Blackkrash, Tgeairn, Euvejo~enwiki, J.delanoy, Trusilver, Bogey97, Nguyenja, Richiekim, Blade falcon, Ginsengbomb, DD2K, SU Linguist, Darth Mike, Anamericanaries, DarkFalls, JasonAvery, Grosscha, Jeepday, DJ1AM, Rocket71048576, AntiSpamBot, (jarbarf), Shadowtehhedgehog148, Belovedfreak, NewEnglandYankee, Saba93in, Mustrum, Jmcw37, EZT, Basix52, Bestdoxie, Greatestrowever, DorganBot, Psdubow, MichelleKY, Wilhelm meis, Halmstad, TNT-fan101, Signalhead, Curtgranger, PeaceNT, Thedjatclubrock, Abeyoung, DSRH, Deannsmith, Jeff G., Tmohr, Gjones77, Philip Trueman, TXiKiBoT, Taraolara, Psyplet, Tdp22, GcSwRhlc, Apwt, Nazgul02, Bass fishing physicist, Brunton, Cheat2win, Martin451, CSeals, Cuboidal, BotKung, PaladinWhite, SpecMode, Yorkist, Doxiegirl16, Greswik, Milkbreath, ChynaDragön, Tikuko, Bylaw Deb, Fallon8765, Drutt, Logan, CT Cooper, Rparnold44, Schoolguy, OzLeonie, Liloup~enwiki, SieBot, Mikemoral, Imdtb, Drtallman2006, Calloipejen1, Nubiatech, Gprince007, Scarian, ItsBranden, WereSpielChequers, Coevolve, Dawn Bard, Caltas, Platinumscarab, Mharpin78, Calabraxthis, Whyiluvdogs, Merotoker1, Keilana, Flyer22, Oda Mari, Edward Elric 1308, Bigdaddy1981, Bob98133, Oxymoron83, KoshVorlon, Boisblaireau, Lightmouse, Techman224, KathrynLybarger, Alex.muller, Macy, Seedbot, Chaotic42, Erwinloh, StaticGull, RudolfSimon, Vanished User 8902317830, Lastofthewolves, Bditwa, Denisarona, Hotcop2, SnuckOnTE, TheCatalyst31, ImageRemoval-Bot, Marciabalazs, Hafwyn, Bbrennert, Smirnoff103, XxKiaraxx, Sfan00 IMG, Elassint, ClueBot, GorillaWarfare, The Thing That Should Not Be, RyanHoliday, Meekywiki, Drmies, Razimantv, CodyT3212, Jacksonstormycarlos, Purityofspirit, Hafspajen, CounterVandalismBot, Bokan, J.C.L.Chan, Deadshebe, CalculatorChad, PMDrive1061, Audball911, 718 Bot, Mspraveen, Kdgbdjkgbkdfjng, Naerii, Jusdafax, Coralmizu, Letsdiscox33, Vivin Testarossa, Cenarium, Zommo, Doxielvr, Bb515200000001, Antodav2007, Torsmo, Johannes Animousus, Ueberzahl, Melon247, Kroytz, Geo0910, Bald Zebra, Thingg, Bananamilkshakemaker, Princesszelda325, Versus22, Dana boomer, MelonBot, The Zig, Sir James D, DumZiBoT, Peterpj77, Shawnregan, BarretB, XLinkBot, Pink Evolution~enwiki, Bodhisattv-aBot, Pelegasian, Bubastic, Jef2, Chrisv156, Little Mountain 5, Weiner dog11, Abcabbyuandme, Mm40, Gazimoff, Vianello, Aunt Entropy, ZooFari, Jogger333, On the other side, Wikilyssa, Whyznott, Wyatt915, Alex Khimich, Xp54321, Proofreader77, Arg2117, Ryanomaly84, Legosock, Pksgirl33, Grandpa111, Phjohnst, Kingusiax3, Mootros, Smarter1, CanadianLinuxUser, Fluffernutter, Dcfb, Mac Dreamstate, Download, Lolaflash, Doxie99, Glane23, AlexW1122, Yatesdr, Fenuxfire, LemmeyBOT, Taylorb15, 5 albert square, Aktsu, Numbo3-bot, Nocturnal\*bs, Dakings88, Tide rolls, Damplips, AndreyA, Skinnydipping, EJF (huggle), NevinSimon, Legobot, Tartarus, Dachshundlovers, Yobot, Messerupperofeverything, Tohd8BohaithuGh1, Ptbotgourou, Fraggle81, II MusLiM HyBRID II, Amirobot, Wikipedian2, Azurake91, AnakngAraw, Alexkin, Eric-Wester, QFP, Synchronism, AnomieBOT, Floquenbeam, lexec1, Jim1138, Kingpin13, LlwynogCymru, Ulric1313, Ip Lead Thefirst, Riblet, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Doodymonster, Citation bot, OllieFury, Igotoninjaskillz, E2eamon, Neurolysis, PhantomWSO, The Firewall, Xqbot, Mariomassone, Stripedpinkpig, Starr5289, Karly95, Addihockey10, JimVC3, Capricorn42, Hardcorehamster, Psychiereport, Tad Lincoln, Thereligious, QuietCommentator, Ched, ProfessorRomo, Sportygirl96, Inferno, Lord of Penguins, RIAA Archivist, Bleff, GrouchoBot, Vossatron, Yanaribby, Shirik, Xgogix, CC-

Girl, Bellerophon, Mathonius, Amaury, Doulos Christos, Safiel, Miyagawa, Katalla, Splashp, Sarwicked, Movies 99999, A.amitkumar, ZTurd422, Danteague87, Stevie422, Snort Barfly, George2001hi, Prari, FrescoBot, Jennifer Michaud, Greatdane0505, Recognizance, Adamballesteros, Me in japan, Malibucelebrity, Ohp3, Ollishkabob, Kwiki, Spartanloser, ItsWolfeh, Oki Gibson, Citation bot 1, Wombat31, Pinethicket, I dream of horses, Ppandm, Jonesey95, J3Mrs, SpaceFlight89, Mfadmiral, Doberdach, Tgv8925, TobeBot, CallawayRox, Throwaway85, ItsZippy, Lotje, Kittymagick, Vrenator, Sheythemeteorologist, 777sms, Rodrigo Araya P., Dudo duo, Minpin lovingperson, Oki Issun, B the change, MegaSloth, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Tlczek, Klg07mini, Mean as custard, RjwilmsiBot, Ejgreen77, Bento00, Cool2bme1, Noommos, Skamecrazy123, Deagle AP, Ricejn1185, DASHBot, Bougi101, IheartDino, EmausBot, John of Reading, Georgexxxwashington, Ajraddatz, Katherine, Super48paul, Racerx11, GoingBatty, RA0808, Peaceray, NateEag, Tommy2010, Wikipelli, K6ka, TeleComNasSprVen, Akhilan, FrogLady81, Brenda Watkinsas ereg, Thecheesykid, Taylor SMazullolololo, Jennifer Dockery, Bac89, Remeriel, Jaquie Nieves, John Cline, Petepaws, Dolovis, Coleo12345, Colt812, Sagaciousphil, GeorgeLincoln 244567899, Hereforhomework2, Namslam, Kbm3, Bimmer413, Bamyers99, H3lllBot, FrenchDachshund, SporkBot, Wayne Slam, Jess567, Jamieclar:, Weinerdog1111, Donner60, Yomemai, Puffin, Carmichael, Ajstov, NORRIE3699, DASHBotAV, Manytexts, Socialservice, Jesse005, Sonicyouth86, ClueBot NG, Gareth Griffith-Jones, Jack Greenmaven, This lousy T-shirt, NULL, Satellizer, Kikichugirl, Joefromrandb, TheChoctawKid, MKPaperpusher, Trc09, 14msr2, 10wawa10, Sandegir1, Cntras, Iloveboys69, Majorman1998, Billy623, Widr, Daedalus313, Weenerhunter, Vince Klortho, Underdog12, JK2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Thebigman12345, Brigadoon8, Black dynamite123, Bstyle4, Mpark046, Pospsychspring11, Gbrierner, Fonaweb, Northamerica1000, Petmywiener, Wiki13, MusikAnimal, Amp71, Jake'n'jeff1, Dan653, Mark Arsten, NatD61, TheLarryN, Myypeaceip, Bandgeekjo1998, CitationCleanerBot, RockyMountainLocal, Aimeespearman, Dolldollbabe, Sow8644, Fluffyhippo, Hamish59, Anusk1311, NerdsRoll27, Mschlowade, Bachaluau, Shaun, Rute bega, Romeosgirl27, Depressingsongs, Lollypop47, KS8889, 1rosiedog, Manadox97, Iantaylor33, Kohner20, ChrisGualtieri, Editor0000001, Comatmebro, Jazzmin Berry, Emurr, ImFromCuliacan, Jdforrester (WMF), Mogism, TwoTwoHello, Ailemadrah, Элинүр, Evergreenme, ReineDeLaSeine14, Frosty, SFK2, Kkeefenj, SniperPriest69, Deana558, Nmg 1983, Cowgirl4, Catdogmousedonkey, RotlinkBot, Turtlesforevshomie, SandyBeachNC, HJac87, Webersome123, Editor1919191, Courtney.eller, Animal Welfare Science, Brynnp13, Sandovaliz89, MarshMilla, Debouch, Eyesnore, EmilySinclair27, Hellbert, MR.SPARKLE'S-UNICORN-ZOMBIE, Tentinator, Parkersmomis fat, EvergreenFir, Myvelouriav, OakvilleGuy, Phillip.vollman, DefinitionWizard, Synthwave.94, Chelseagab, Mesavage007, Pslesb05, Malcolmwva, Vassarboy11, Carlos Rojas77, Gashes, Tnguyen2791, Jonjxj, Monkbot, Nlassen, Zipia, SunshineLollipops119, Amd0867, Chris050583, Cowcowcowmoo, Krosshairz, Bogdan.frus, Caroline Paniccia, Pingu566, Aceofdachshunds, FreddieBE, Ginyuforce16, Loganog, Shmuck97, Benjamin10, Jannesep, Aalluri7, Lol7842, Shaulbarlev1, Rachel bell97, Ivan Albrieu, Daervenka blackfyre, Dachsundtimez, Lamagawrua, Darkonni, Lovelife831, Govindaharihari, Elonzosucks, XERO6665, Behnam9999, Elmidae, CUSCINESEMU, Thedogepool, Edgey Miles Edge, LeagueofMelee, KasparBot, Hotkoolaide3, Darrelc12 and Anonymous: 1478

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Spencer, Jfsamper, Darth Panda, Pegua, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Laslovarga, Konczewski, Nakon, ForceUser, Skiasaurus, Gloriamarie, Valfontis, Kuru, Joelmills, Homfrog, Accurizer, Chris 42, BioTube, Muadd, Martinp23, Rofi, Rain4way, Allamericanbear, Ryulong, Pharaoh Hound, Mlfefantine, Dodo bird, Hu12, Ossipewsk, JeanKorte, Ludo716, StephenBuxton, Fsotrain09, Arjunbalrajmehta, Tawkerbot2, Shamil, SkyWalker, Dinguskeeble, Wa fulz, Gebrelu, R9tgokunks, Neelix, Jjwhalen, Yaris678, Gogo Dodo, CurtisJohnson, UberMan5000, DavidRF, Doug Weller, Starionwolf, Dragon Shadow, Pickscrape, MayaSimFan, Satori Son, Coaster1983, Vortex Dragon, Epbr123, Dubc0724, PetePassword, LeeG, Raulkaidro, Nick Number, Escarbot, 17Drew, Jas315, Jj137, Iamtherealman, JAnDbot, Dan D. Ric, Gatemannsc, Husond, MelanieN, Honette, Andonic, 100110100, Frankie816, PhilKnight, Meeples, Bongwarrior, VoABot II, Kuyabribi, Steven Walling, Aka042, SparrowsWing, Cat-five, Eiyuu Kou, Alex Spade, Canyouhearmenow, Kingdomkey01, DerHexer, JdeJ, Dbrunner, MartinBot, FlieGerFaUstMe262, NAHID, CommonsDelinker, AlphaEta, J.delanoy, Treecko 09, Cocoaguy, Keeswonder, Ryan Postlethwaite, Darlenek, Comp25, Girlfawkes, Dalmation, Hiimjeff1, Madcapkiwi, Trunkalunk, CardinalDan, Idioma-bot, Aplusfr, Jeff G., Barneca, Philip Trueman, Director, Teddye, WilliamSommerwerck, GARYISGAY, AllOtherNamesTaken, Vipinhari, Supershippy, Rei-bot, Dalmatian Mommy, Una Smith, Imbris, Tikuko, Purgatory Fubar, Kelly peterson, LucyBell, Insanity Incarnate, Hromi Daba, Michaelsbll, Mars2035, EmxBot, Deconstruehthis, SieBot, BotMultichill, Winchelsea, Da Joe, Caltas, Tharpkk, Shipdude, Flyer22, Oxymoron83, Harry-enwiki, T. Thor gaard, Techman224, Hobartimus, Fbarw, Fratrep, Seedbot, Mygerardromance, Vanished User 8902317830, Sphilbrick, Superbeecat, Denisaron, Escape Orbit, Jordan 1972, Hafwyn, Atif.t2, ClueBot, All Hallow's Wraith, Plastikspork, EoGuy, Croatia.alba, Hafspajen, Niceguyedc, Blanchardb, Ajaxspray, Excirial, Jhkayejr, Gnome de plume, Alexbot, Jusdafax, Fisher4.wemo, Pooznweez, Promethean, SoxBot, Dekisugi, Breenie, Thisonehasn'tbeencreatedyet, ibet, Jfioeawfjdls453, Thinggg, Porkins8888, Aitias, Subash.chandran007, Versus22, Djidash, SoxBot III, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, GM Pink Elephant, XLinkBot, Spitfire, Teh Rote~enwiki, Queenofsalt, World peace2, DaL33T, WikHead, NellieBly, MystBot, HexaChord, Wyatt915, Addbot, Willking1979, Kongr43gpen, Sarah, Fieldday-sunday, Yarrowfell, Googlebum, Fluffernutter, Marcotis, Jimbob93, Download, Protون, Jimjim3000, Glane23, Favanian, CraigD1993, Eduardo inglesias, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Lakesmerchant, Gail, Olin93, Mr Truetongue, Contributor777, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Yngvadottir, Shaedane, Nallimbot, QueenCake, Fishface42, Naymetayken, AnomieBOT, Puertorico1, 1exec1, Jim1138, IRP, Kingpin13, Princess Clown, Radardude2007890, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Citation bot, ArthurBot, Rissa262, Xqbot, Mrubcic, TinucherianBot II, Dodaz101, Melmann, DSisypBot, Ronzim, Collinssean, RibotBOT, Woodrowpongo, 晴天女女 ~enwiki, Hally613, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, Eugene-elgato, Dougborg, Kebeta, GhostPilot, 7894561230asfaha, George2001hi, FrescoBot, Racingstripes, Qwert987654321, Bgtuc84, Citation bot 1, Garrythefish, Pinethicket, LittleWink, 10metreh, Supreme Deliciousness, EFieg, SkyMachine, Digitat, Dutchmonkey9000, Throwaway85, MrX, BorGreiner, 777sms, Hgym1, K9luv, Proki, Tbhotch, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Whisky drinker, Dalsd, RjwilmsiBot, Altes2009, Hajatvrc, Alison22, John of Reading, Orphan Wiki, ChessMasta, Ajraddatz, Bodiggity, Abby 92, GoingBatty, RA0808, K6ka, Theirrulez, Bollyjeff, Jenks24, Tomobe03, Sagaciousphil, Sandovala, Kilopi, Rjrya395, Tolly4bolly, Mago tecnologico, Jamieclar:, Δ, Brandmeister, Coasterlover1994, Gsarpa, Solwiggin, Donner60, La-pays, Serious face 101, Cimbail, Chuis-

pastonBot, Jbunny1991, Socialservice, ClueBot NG, Dayshalee91, Ncepts, Manubot, Redblueblood, Satellizer, Jørðan, Jamo58, SybilleY, Jk2q3jrkse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Gemmatrafford, SUSHANTMMEHTA, Nanin7, Shokatz, 101dalmations, Glacialfox, Duxwing, Fylbecatulous, Vvven, Justincheng12345-bot, Mikeisright, ChrisGualtieri, YFdyh-bot, Leyoon, Mysterious Whisper, Tbwjs, Neoprotección, CarDioklejian, K582000, Carolinevan, Aloure01, Oxalus, Taste the rainbow 1336, Ginsuloft, Croatgoat, Endrit1598, Kind Tennis Fan, Ctisi, JuliaSoukup, Karissadonoghue05, ProKro, JaconaFrere, Monkbot, Jim Carter, Ashref raj, Aimee lauren, Ahavahisrael, Sethplg, Apollo284, DalmatiansAreAMyth, AXN215, Squinge, Janderson070186, I'm awesome without money lol, SRJJ and Anonymous: 704

- **Dandie Dinmont Terrier** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dandie\\_Dinmont\\_Terrier?oldid=637940533](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dandie_Dinmont_Terrier?oldid=637940533) *Contributors:* Danny, Sannse, Elf, ChicXulub, CanisRufus, Trysha, Scrishton, Nfras, Marudubshinki, Thekohser, FlaBot, MacRusgail, Malmommma, CiaPan, Chobot, Hede2000, Grafen, Tekvalo, Tevildo, Mais oui!, SmackBot, Reedy, Thumperward, Ryulong, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Hu12, Hungadin, WeggeBot, Cydebot, Thijs!bot, Headbomb, Topaz kitsune, Julia Rossi, Karelbear2884, Ben MacDui, Dandie06, STBotD, VolkovBot, FlagSteward, Rei-bot, ^demonBot2, GijsvdL, SieBot, UKCDogs, Violaine2, OKBot, Hafwyn, 7&6=thirteen, Shawnregan, MystBot, Addbot, DENker, Divedeeper, Lightbot, Yobot, KamikazeBot, Xqbot, Miyagawa, Evangp, Full-date unlinking bot, Miracle Pen, 777sms, EmausBot, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Puffin, ClueBot NG, Raghith, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Vvven, Khazar2, Monkbot and Anonymous: 44
- **Danish Swedish Farmdog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danish\\_Swedish\\_Farmdog?oldid=637009626](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Danish_Swedish_Farmdog?oldid=637009626) *Contributors:* Elf, Paschal666, Klemen Kocjancic, Rich Farmbrough, Anthony Appleyard, Gaius Cornelius, FlyingPenguins, SmackBot, Dicklyon, Sasabune, Marcipangris, Medic080, Cydebot, Akradecki, Carewolf, Niele~enwiki, VolkovBot, Thomas.W, Byrialbot, OKBot, Chrisrus, Hafwyn, Celique, Timberframe, Avalik, Scorese, SilvonentBot, Addbot, Looie496, Tassedethe, Materialscientist, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Gryf, Miyagawa, Erik9bot, LucienBOT, Cedole, The History Ninja, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, Dewritech, Sagaciousphil, Mfarquharchang, Ds-fca3220, Jemmaca, Yflocken, Vvven, FoCuSandLeArN, BALMAINM, Dansker333999, Canarian and Anonymous: 11
- **Deutsche Bracke** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Bracke?oldid=607501263](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Bracke?oldid=607501263) *Contributors:* BD2412, FlaBot, Nick Number, Hafwyn, MystBot, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Xqbot, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Khazar2 and Monkbot
- **Doberman Pinscher** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doberman\\_Pinscher?oldid=663699016](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doberman_Pinscher?oldid=663699016) *Contributors:* Amillar, Pit~enwiki, Liftarn, Sannse, Mdebets, Muriel Gottrop~enwiki, Marteau, Easytouch.at, Colin Marquardt, Tpbradbury, BigCanOfTuna, Pigsonthewing, EON, Alan Lifting, Fabiform, Centrx, DocWatson42, Jacoplane, Elf, Everyking, Gilgamesh~enwiki, Guanaco, RobinCarmody, Urhix-idur, Avihu, Esperant, Thorwald, Dr.frog, Alkivar, Mindspillage, FT2, Grillo7, ESkgog, Plugwash, Yvolution, CanisRufus, DamianFinol, Crittermonster, AreJay, Triona, Miles Monroe~enwiki, Bobo192, Billymac00, Smalljim, טריינר יאנקָה, Scareduck, Grutness, Alansohn, Gary, Trysha, Echuck215, Wtmitchell, Veelia, SidP, Inkburrow, Scuirinæ, Alai, Axeman89, Blaxthos, Kitch, Flash-Gordon, CS42, Hailey C. Shannon, Zzyzx11, Graham87, Jan van Male, Coneslayer, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Nightscream, Vary, MarnetteD, Yamamoto Ichiro, Vuong Ngan Ha, Flabot, Ground Zero, Margosbot~enwiki, Gurch, Chobot, DVdm, Albrozdude, YurikBot, RobotE, Rtkat3, Kafziel, RussBot, AnalogueWay, Shell Kinney, Gaius Cornelius, Curtis Clark, Apokrytaros, Zwobot, Aaron Schulz, Dobepip, Bota47, Tekana, Superdude99, Zzuuzz, Bobyllib, Closedmouth, Lendu, Tvarnoe~enwiki, Nalren, Emc2, Kungfuadam, Captain Proton, Codeine, Tom Morris, SmackBot, Reedy, Unyoyega, Hardyplants, Silverhand, 4dr14n4, Ohnoitsjamie, Chris the speller, Bluebot, Siúnrá, Moshe Constantine Hassan Al-Silverburg, DHN-bot~enwiki, Uzzo2, Apexprim8, Localzuk, Dreadstar, Eynar, BobbyPeru, SashatoBot, SlayerX326, Attys, JzG, Dwmpaul, Joelmills, Pronoun, Majorclanger, IronGargoyle, Lazmac, Pharaoh Hound, Halaqah, Dodo bird, Norm mit, Iridescent, JMK, Sflory, Dsspiegel, Ceilidhbear, Marysunshine, Tawkerbot2, Trebomb, CmdrObot, GeoRge, Celt Mac Eireann, RagingR2, Livingston7, Funnyfarmofdoom, Dogman15, Cydebot, Rroeserr, Ltshears, Gogo Dodo, Provo, Wikipediarules2221, Lucianotis, Uber-Man5000, Ssif21, Ilicivan, PamD, Coaster1983, Thijs!bot, Eprb123, Barticus88, John254, NorwegianBlue, PaperTruths, Igor35~enwiki, CharlotteWebb, GenuineMongol, AntiVandalBot, D. Webb, Vendettax, Jademushroom, Leuko, Husond, Andonic, Sitethief, PhilKnight, Cameron Green, Magioladitis, VoABot II, Bcsr4ever, JNW, Dogs run, Steven Walling, Filipovicbane, Catgut, EagleFan, Adrian J. Hunter, Faizu555, MartinBot, Anaxial, CommonsDelinker, BigHandzCT, J.delanoy, Lee.surette, All Is One, FactsAndFigures, Power level (Dragon Ball), Wr110045, Ozestrange, AntiSpamBot, Cobi, FJPB, Juliancolton, Kidlittle, Golemarc, Piratesofsml, Idioma-bot, Sly goose, Dos lingo, Dropby23, Mosti48, Al.locke, Philip Trueman, Maximillion Pegasus, Pirate Foundation, Planetary Chaos, JayC, Someguy1221, Lukejea, Martin451, GlobeGores, Yellingtuna, Falcon8765, Tomdavenport, Chenzw, Shadowcrow, Michaelsbll, Jeygee, Garyras, Stormhausdobel, SieBot, Sonicology, Ori, Lilone223, VVVBot, Phe-bot, Da Joe, João Do Rio, Jackshankenburg, Yintan, Peter cohen, Mdtvsmp, Steveking 89, Shoebox22, AlexWaelde, JSpung, Nuttycoconut, Bryndel, Fratrep, Dillard421, Seedbot, UnclePaco, Jacob.jose, Vanished User 8902317830, Asocall, Denisarona, Escape Orbit, Vishalsh521, Dobermannp, Phucle, ClueBot, Surfeited, Snigbrook, Dobermanji, The Thing That Should Not Be, Rodhullandemu, SoundBlast, BeFi, Secuno, Drmies, Garebear409, Selby2000, Hafspajen, Shovon76, Phileasson, LadyAngel89, EeepEeep, Stabsbabs, Mumia-w-18, Cinemaniac, Exceptionalrule, Xbinflux, 842U, Razorflame, Leroyinc, SalukiGirl, GFHandel, Thingg, Azamishaque, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, GM Pink Elephant, TimTay, Zadduel86, XLinkBot, Hotcrocodile, Gerhardvalentin, Zen Coyote, Little Mountain 5, NellieBly, Mifter, Tkech, Reformed1, Rex Cherry, Al-bambot, Addbot, Oscarkeisa, Queenmomcat, Dafiedler, Magicbone, Sjt109, Fieldday-sunday, Juanamac, Ccacsmss, Favonian, Viper dude08, 5 albert square, HoppingRabbit34, StephenSelf, Briantresp, Tide rolls, Lightbot, ایرانی, Teles, Ben Ben, Math Champion, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ptbotgourou, Evaders99, Daniel 1992, Againme, Eric-Wester, Palakal, Juliancolton Alternative, AnomieBOT, Momoricks, Dpup77, Ocvailes, Piano non troppo, Kingpin13, Ulric1313, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Giants27, ImperatorExercitus, Citation bot, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Webo1224, Thesoxlost, Locos epraix, GrouchoBot, Abce2, Bellerophon, Miyagawa, Joaquin008, Griffindowales, Prari, FrescoBot, Trimmj, Jennifer747, Nnthnn7, BenzolBot, Citation bot 1, Intelligentsium, Pinethicket, Innegurat, MJ94, Calmer Waters, Dobermannnn, Hoo man, MondalorBot, Jackbrazil, Cnwiliams, Garonson, Jade Harley, Carlosphf, Antihelios, Fox Wilson, Si Co15, Jaba1977, Sheythemeteorologist, January, 777sms, RjwilmsiBot, Duman06, Ripchip Bot, Leafs fan jd, Bublemonkey3, Salvio giuliano, Giladteller, Hamzatalha, WikitanvirBot, Solarra, Ciannicay, Norcoman1964, ZéroBot, Josve05a, Hellion7, Valxoxohaha, Lateg, Sagaciousphil, TyA, Ready, Donner60, Allergic2u, Edwynnn77, Monteitho, RegginNooc, Dassey1, ChuispastonBot, Sonicyouth86, ClueBot NG, Diannotti, Shantel1984, Rapman3, Davidillueca, Rezabot, Auchansa, Widr, Reify-tech, FlorenceJasi, Jk2q3jrkse, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jcmetcalf, Badboykilla89two, DBigXray, Timverma, Chati mann fan, BG19bot, Sickoftryingtofindauusername, Kndimov, ISTB351, Icedman21, Hallows AG, Cdp09-14, Thedoberman, Mark Arsten, Atomician, TheNightWalker7, OswaldVilla, Fylbecatulous, Vvven, Batty-Bot, Eira84, DanielMurdoch, Hrzjohn, YFdyh-bot, Khazar2, Zeroyon01, B4o2, Fooko, Maisweetiegirl, Eyesnore, JGregory1, Hellbert, Alf32, Intelk, Dancezwithdogz, N0m4d50u2, Goran.maric1990, Frei sein, Angel7439, Kind Tennis Fan, Taryn916, Kazu7777777, RollyPalma, Malcolmimwa, Jess Jenkins, Camg.3353, Monkbot, Tupac0340, Looneyboy6, Adirishucd, Wisery, Chickitoasduh1, Robin Moldram, Monkeyboy112, Fennler, JayCutlerisSwagMaster, Ratli034, Blue Jay55, Canary27 and Anonymous: 882
- **Dogo Argentino** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogo\\_Argentino?oldid=664489211](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogo_Argentino?oldid=664489211) *Contributors:* Wathiik, Mrwojo, Edward, Ubiquity, Kwertii, Dante Alighieri, AlexR, Jpatokal, Marknew, SatyrTN, Pigsonthewing, UtherSRG, Cyrus, Matt Gies, Centrx, Elf, Philwelch, Alexf, OwenBlacker, Maximimax, Meabhar~enwiki, Bastique, Smalljim, Iain Cheyne, Elipongo, Alansohn, Eraserhead~enwiki, Trysha, Wjbean, Marianocecowski, Shogun~enwiki, Angr, LOL, Gordjazz, Tbjornstad, Dysepsion, DePiep, Rjwilmsi, Fish and karate, FlaBot,

Strangnet, ShotokanTuning, Alphachimp, Victor12, Bgwhite, RobotE, WritersCramp, Theelf29, Vitaliy G, Larry laptop, TDogg310, EEMIV, ColinFine, Robot Monk, Tekana, Ambergrock, SmackBot, Thaagenson, Roger Davies, Reedy, Elf-Masher, PrzemekL, Ohnoitsjamie, DocKrin, Vex5, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Rrburke, SirIsaacBrock, Calixthe, Batzarro, Andrés D, Pharaoh Hound, Iridescent, GiantSnowman, Retrofoxing, Kayobee, DumbBOT, Thegoodson, Thijs!bot, Vertium, Fenrisulfr, Grayshi, PottersWood, Escarbot, Mennifisto, Barek, David Durrenberger, Jarkeld, Drzero, .anacondabot, JukeBox, Avjoska, What123, BashmentBoy, Debollweevil, The catr, Dark hyena, STBot, Andrea.aevars, Alro, CommonsDelinker, Hybridcool, Trusilver, Ulss, Syndirguos, Kark23, Chisrule, VolkvBot, Headphones, Lulubel-enwiki, Mathyas, Anna Lincoln, Diago10, Falcon8765, AlleborgoBot, SieBot, Dialgoze1986, Da Joe, Vonblundebelt, Keilana, JSpong, Bryndel, Chrisrus, Vanished User 8902317830, Lloydpick, Twinsday, LeeUSA, ClueBot, Foxj, Rodhullandemu, DelilahP2, Drmies, Dogopasion-enwiki, Hafspajen, CounterVandalismBot, Cmb21042, Excirial, Alexbot, Sun Creator, Dogotr, BOTarate, D2epk1, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, MatthewVanitas, Addbot, Biggie11, Ronjhones, Fluffernutter, Mac Dreamstate, Тиверополник, Numbo3-bot, Solar Ecliplse, Friedy-peach, Yobot, Ptbotgourou, Thatonka, AnomieBOT, Rjanag, 9258fahsflkh917fas, Ulric1313, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Clark89, Southparkmaster777, Xqbot, Dowie71, RibotBOT, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, Lisin, Joquin008, Erik9, FrescoBot, Debonairdogos, D'ohBot, CheesyBiscuit, Symplectic Map, FriedrichMILBarbarossa, Spidey104, Zeballos, RedBot, Tim1357, Kgrad, WhiteDiamond1975, KatelynJohann, Yogi Tom, BridgetMoonfire, Wikisidd, RjwilmisBot, Ripchip Bot, EmausBot, John of Reading, JackSasportas, LaHistoriaDogo, RedThunderBuster, WhiteLightningLady, Wikipelli, ZéroBot, ClueBot NG, Masssly, Widr, Jk2q3jrklse, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Urboyj1987, KLBot2, Jemmaca, Wikilogon1212, Eighthermits, Strigmatic, Miss.stoddard, Vvven, Eduardofeld, Happy1892, Ballsax1, Newringgold, Mogism, Privateiron, Lugia2453, Jdhe, Eyesnore, Flaqui037, HonestIsRare, Sascrads, Looneyboy6, Amazingking, Pishcal, ABCDEFAD, Rottweiler3, CrashTrack, John Harten, Thanos0300 and Anonymous: 315

- **Dogo Cubano** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogo\\_Cubano?oldid=653131607](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogo_Cubano?oldid=653131607) *Contributors:* Charles Matthews, XLR8TION, MZMcBride, Wavelength, Garion96, Hmains, J. Spencer, TastyPoutine, Dodo bird, Dorothybaez, Robina Fox, Reedy Bot, Headphones, SkinnyV, TXiKiBoT, Boing! said Zebedee, Dyinghappy, Popplewick, Chalmito, Dthomsen8, Good Olfactory, Addbot, Yobot, Collieuk, Materialscientist, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, LucienBOT, ClueBot NG, Madame Grinderche, JunoBeach, ChrisGaultieri, DaltonCastle, Mogism and Anonymous: 16
- **Dogue de Bordeaux** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogue\\_de\\_Bordeaux?oldid=655049520](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dogue_de_Bordeaux?oldid=655049520) *Contributors:* Stephenw32768, Ke-natipo, Elf, Discospinster, Trysha, Gene Nygaard, Bobrayner, Camw, The Brain, Kelisi, Tbjornstad, Mandarax, Graham87, Rjwilmsi, Theinsomniac4life, YurikBot, RussBot, WritersCramp, SluggoOne, KevinJones, Gaius Cornelius, Complainier, Bossrat, FF2010, Nikki-maria, SmackBot, Reedy, TylerC, Ohnoitsjamie, Chris the speller, Colonies Chris, Jennica, Tapered, Jwh, Qwerty0, Batzarro, Robofish, Rileypie, Monkey-Boy, Sjlouis, SMasters, TurnerDrankHooch, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Iridescent, Twas Now, FairuseBot, CmdrObot, Lazulilasher, WeggeBot, Cydebot, Ltshears, Anonymi, LdyDragonfly, Pinky sl, Thijs!bot, Paulrussell, Porky Pig, MER-C, Dukeku, Magioladitis, Augustgrahl, Bscr4ever, Midgrid, BashmentBoy, Joseph C, Timothy Titus, Keith D, J.delanoy, Zlaic, Carol-frog, Arabicastiff, Play150, Abasher, Richard New Forest, Joao10Sihamun, Signalhead, Kevmakoom, VolkvBot, Headphones, Indubitably, Rei-bot, StanLSU, Insanity Incarnate, AlleborgoBot, Silvergears, SieBot, YonaBot, BotMultichill, Da Joe, Keilana, Seed-bot, Redbulkkennels, Vanished User 8902317830, Faithlessthewonderboy, ClueBot, LAX, SoundBlast, Chessy999, Drmies, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, On Thermonuclear War, Alexbot, Ftbhrgyvn, Arjayay, Devils-Den Bordeaux, PCHS-NJROTC, Shawnregan, AncientToaster, XLinkBot, Awsguy1, Jbeans, Emileyestelle, Addbot, Medessec, Binary TSO, Download, Chiboyers, TheHamburger, Guffy-drawers, Robtj966, Mobit, Tide rolls, Zorrobot, Rynpil, Luckas-bot, Amirobot, DanielJDunn, Rlogan2, AnomieBOT, Momoricks, Collieuk, Tsali2, Ulric1313, NurseryRhyme, GB fan, Tomer Jacobson, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Mariomassone, JimVC3, Miyagawa, Sooperdooperjezebel, LumiS, Kgrad, Coolser, Onel5969, Altes2009, Grondemar, Nihola, DASHBot, Superk1a, EmausBot, RedThunderBuster, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Aeonx, Tiganusi, Sarahkaymurray, ClueBot NG, O.Koslowski, Jk2q3jrklse, KLBot2, Spamsterxx, Cristorresfer, SCFoxJID, Beefcake99, RscprinterBot, Klildiplomus, BattyBot, Vanished user lt94ma34le12, Toppo1991, Caroline1981, JeanEva Rose, Wicket2012, Gmsdkd, IQ125, Ginsuloft, Franksays, Info1234info, Cavalryman V31, Looneyboy6, Smann12345 and Anonymous: 223
- **Drentse Patrijshond** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drentse\\_Patrijshond?oldid=663766846](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drentse_Patrijshond?oldid=663766846) *Contributors:* Sannse, Gidonb, Jaconplane, Elf, Vivers, Jnestorius, Trysha, Bremen, FlaBot, YurikBot, RobotE, Zwobot, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, SashatoBot, Lambiam, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Thijs!bot, KylieTastic, SieBot, Flyer22, Seedbot, Chrisrus, Hafwyn, DutchinID, Jeremiestrother, SchreiberBike, Shawnregan, WikHead, MatthewVanitas, Addbot, Infomarc, Lightbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Jdcsoccerdude, Xqbot, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, LucienBOT, Hookyriider, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, ChuispastonBot, DutchID, Jk2q3jrklse, Jemmaca, Bordercolliez, Vvven, Khazar2, Mvdburg, Ofolk, Ambermullinsdvm and Anonymous: 14
- **Drever** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drever?oldid=607518744> *Contributors:* DragonflySixtyseven, Longhair, Saga City, EAi, FlaBot, SmackBot, OrphanBot, Jennica, Alexandanu, Yohan euan o4, CmdrObot, Alaibot, Keesiewonder, 7Kim, Calineed, Cozmopolis, Gijsvdl, Accounting4Taste, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Addbot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Meccadeus, LucienBOT, WikitanvirBot, Vvven, Monkbot and Anonymous: 7
- **Dunker** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dunker?oldid=562408802> *Contributors:* Charles Matthews, Elf, Chowbok, Usrnme h8er, Longhair, TommyG, Pearle, Trysha, Uncle G, Graham87, Sjakkalle, Lockley, FlaBot, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Bluebot, Pharaoh Hound, Eastfrisian, Zenit2k9, Pleple2000, Ltshears, Dunkerdogman, Magioladitis, Theunicyclegirl, Jeff G., WayeFlawless, Ian Strachan, Tikuko, Gijsvdl, Fairest saro, Seedbot, Dana boomer, Brambleberry of RiverClan, Shawnregan, MystBot, Addbot, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AnomieBOT, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Jk2q3jrklse and Anonymous: 9
- **Dutch Shepherd Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch\\_Shepherd\\_Dog?oldid=652929009](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Shepherd_Dog?oldid=652929009) *Contributors:* Gidonb, Elf, Dsurber, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Longhair, Ghirlandajo, Alvis, Woohookity, Graham87, Bgwhite, Gaius Cornelius, Fnorp, Howcheng, Danny-w, Markvs88, SmackBot, Gilliam, Algont, THD3, Ohconfucius, Pharaoh Hound, CmdrObot, R9tgokunks, Cydebot, Ltshears, Dusty relic, Ameliorate!, Vortex Dragon, Thijs!bot, Watsimous, JANdbot, .anacondabot, Magioladitis, Kayau, Cretannikey, LordAnubis-BOT, Sunderland06, Subfight, Usernodunno, Una Smith, Schmusername, SieBot, Seedbot, Nimbusania, Bob1960events, Rodhullandemu, EoGuy, Jasonpaluck, Jeremiestrother, Lamneth-25, Alexbot, BOTarate, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, CorineJ, LuciferJ, Addbot, Leszek Jańczuk, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Collieuk, Kmoyle314, Dhidalgo, Obersachsebot, ASCIASA, Alvin Seville, Joquin008, Peacefulgentle, Koekange, HRoestBot, Barras, Dinamik-bot, Tbhotch, StrongBullElk, Alph Bot, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Theus PR, ZéroBot, Donner60, Cds92878, 28bot, ClueBot NG, AmberTL88, Eynstein, EnglishTea4me, Xenophonix, Jk2q3jrklse, BG19bot, Jemmaca, Vvven, Dscna, Mogism, CaSJer, Dscna shorthair, CaroleField, AmericanDutchShepherdAssociation, DallTX314, MrWooHoo, Soldier of the Empire, KD.Oly, CNM1995 and Anonymous: 94
- **Dutch Smoushond** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch\\_Smoushond?oldid=558236812](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_Smoushond?oldid=558236812) *Contributors:* Hafwyn, Alexbot, Wik-Head, Addbot, Longbowman, Justus Lipsius, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Ripchip Bot, EmausBot, Theus PR, ZéroBot, Bordercolliez, Vvven, Zeroyon01 and Anonymous: 2

- **East Siberian Laika** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East\\_Siberian\\_Laika?oldid=546304379](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Siberian_Laika?oldid=546304379) *Contributors:* Ditkoofseppala, Hu12, AlleborgoBot, SieBot, Hafwyn, Jack Bauer00, MystBot, Kbdankbot, MatthewVanitas, Addbot, Thoasp, Lightbot, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Kelvin Samuel, EmausBot, WikitanvirBot, Twinkletwirl2 and Anonymous: 3
- **East-European Shepherd** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East-European\\_Shepherd?oldid=661763614](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East-European_Shepherd?oldid=661763614) *Contributors:* Delirium, Malo, Firsfron, SmackBot, Chris the speller, RASAM, Pharaoh Hound, Ashish20, Ltshears, Honette, KylieTastic, Thedon645, 7Kim, VolkovBot, Nboavida, Seedbot, ImageRemovalBot, Mild Bill Hiccup, Addbot, Magicbone, Luckas-bot, Legobot II, Quispiam, Dhidalgo, LivingBot, Worthywords, ZéroBot, Abhinc, Mickey81278, Larocque81272, Kemmer81272, Jordan lyndsey, Alderman81292, Sfetko, TylerDowd, Vvven, Zeroyon01, Malcolmmwa, Sharmr23 and Anonymous: 15
- **Elo (dog)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elo\\_\(dog\)?oldid=601625949](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elo_(dog)?oldid=601625949) *Contributors:* Everyking, Zetawoof, Pharaoh Hound, Namiba, Cydebot, Kitia, Funkfrost, VolkovBot, Cú Faoil, Woodsstock, Smaug123, Seedbot, Hafwyn, DragonBot, Addbot, Justiceiscoming, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, Materialscientist, Xqbot, Miyagawa, RedBot, Samweis7, Jk2q3jrkls, Vvven, Llamallamallamas2 and Anonymous: 8
- **English Cocker Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Cocker\\_Spaniel?oldid=661963733](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Cocker_Spaniel?oldid=661963733) *Contributors:* Sannse, Popracer, Robbot, Cyrius, McDutchie, Gobeirne, Elf, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Eranb, Calair, CanisRufus, SquidInc, Bobo192, Stesmo, TommyG, לערן רינדארט, Zetawoof, Trysha, Bonzo, Gene Nygaard, YixilTesiphon, Firsfron, Palica, Allen3, Mandarax, Rjwilmsi, CustardJack, Kinu, RobertG, RexNL, Hibana, DTOx, Uvaduck, YurikBot, Sceptre, Sarranduin, Hede2000, GusF, Gaius Cornelius, NawlinWiki, Grafen, Rebel, Irishguy, Tekana, Crisco 1492, Thelb4, Yakoo, Crystallina, SmackBot, KnowledgeOfSelf, Pkg, Mauls, Cheesy mike, Hmains, Vassgergely, MidgleyDJ, Breadandcheese, Neekeem, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Addshore, Nick125, Jóna Þórunn, Yozakura~enwiki, Bejnar, Kukini, Ohconfucius, SashatoBot, JzG, Avitya, Pronoun, IronGargoyle, Masiano, RomanSpa, Seanoquinn, Dungeoneer, Optakeover, Waggers, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, RHB, Floridan, JForget, Apterygial, Cydebot, Gogo Dodo, Codingmasters, Doug Weller, Hubba, Daniel Olsen, Coaster1983, Casliber, Notjake13, O, Marek69, Davidlawrence, John254, NorwegianBlue, Natalie Erin, AntiVandalBot, Sumoeagle179, Spencer, JAnDbot, Bencherlite, Jimmy9515, Magioladitis, Hroðulf, Bcsr4ever, Robby, Steven Walling, Catgut, Captin Shmit, Rednick gr, MartinBot, Dkhomikh, Imaginativename, CommonsDelinker, Lilac Soul, J.delanoy, Francig, Greg maric, Musicinmyeyes, Toon05, ThinkBlue, Cometstyles, Bonadea, VolkovBot, TreasuryTag, Ptlover, TXiKiBoT, Z.E.R.O., Hotelgreg11, Lrdrama, Martin451, Beaglespanner, Epopp, Danielsmusic, Sumersong, Br4duk, Xo Courtney xo, Hmwth, Ponyo, SieBot, VVVBot, Yintan, Kelly Cassidy, Radon210, Leisly95, Ryguym 1, Bob98133, Nickwiesner, Fratrep, Johnnywalterboy, Seedbot, Anakin101, P.Marlow, Chrisrus, Vanished User 8902317830, Driftwood87, Hafwyn, Elassint, ClueBot, BbGideon, Loyalty4life, Drmies, Desertus Sagittarius, Mild Bill Hiccup, Hafspajen, Wirrah, Tommy2009, David Sher, AshleighBell GSU, Aitias, SoxBot III, Deluge71, Brambleberry of RiverClan, DumZiBoT, Koalabear3, Shawnregan, Dra marina, TimTay, Bob300w, Alfieeatdog, Nepenthes, TravisAF, ZooFari, Rex Cherry, Chasnor15, Addbot, Elliewilliams1994~enwiki, Robeter, Ikama~enwiki, Ronhjones, Pinkbabydoll13, Brids009, Samforrest, Akvarknimblus, Dadamonz, LatinSuD, Felstead, Taopman, IAmLegend2525, Bob1234vrebterwt, Bc-goh, Gail, TheSuave, Yobot, Dogtrainernyc, AnomieBOT, Andrewrp, Rubinbot, Mokoniki, Citation bot, Pitke, Octavian 1977, Xqbot, Tomethy2, XZeroBot, Joseribamar, Miyagawa, Flynnmoregan, Craig Pemberton, Citation bot 1, Simple Bob, Pinethicket, Robvanee, Kaelisan, Ecsca, Romanovfan1, SoothErBoy, Mean as custard, Mr Anon Muse, RjwilmsiBot, Altes2009, DASHBot, EmausBot, Orphan Wiki, Tommy2010, Elliott0808, Josve05a, Sagaciousphil, EWikist, Wayne Slam, Helpsome, ClueBot NG, Widr, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, Un naturaliste du Midi, Waggers1, MusikAnimal, Earth'sbuddy, Vvven, The Illusive Man, Chris-Gualtieri, Enemyusuar, Webclient101, Hillswilliams93, Jamesx12345, Edwardkipper, Jamesmcmahon0, Kipperkip, Kipper90, Monkbot, Vitogr20, Cavalryman V31, Darkonni and Anonymous: 287
- **American English Coonhound** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American\\_English\\_Coonhound?oldid=663328013](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_English_Coonhound?oldid=663328013) *Contributors:* Quadell, ErikNY, Oknavezad, Theda, Gsdlova, Martijn Hoekstra, Blockader, Thijs!bot, Marcusmax, VolkovBot, Flyer22, Lartoven, MystBot, Addbot, Magicbone, Luckas-bot, JackieBot, Xqbot, Locos epraix, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Pinethicket, ItsZippy, Jfmantis, RjwilmsiBot, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, ChuispastonBot, ClueBot NG, Kikichugirl, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Dobie80, Monkbot, Goldenkazoo and Anonymous: 31
- **English Foxhound** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Foxhound?oldid=653893418](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Foxhound?oldid=653893418) *Contributors:* Mdebets, Charles Matthews, PBS, Elf, Obli, Grunners, CanisRufus, Trysha, Eras-mus, Prashanthns, Jclemens, Mike Peel, Chobot, Bgwhite, WolvenRose, Muu-karhu, SmackBot, Reedy, Chazz88, McGeddon, Hmains, Jamie C, Stedder, Yohan euan o4, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Hkoala, Hu12, MU, MikeHobday, Pleple2000, Ejectgoose, Ashworth18, Epbr123, EnglishFoxhoundMan, VoAbot II, Trusilver, Johnbod, Beaglespanner, Gijsvdl, SE7, Elcobolla, Faradayplank, Fratrep, Vanished User 8902317830, ClueBot, Alexbot, SchreiberBike, Melon247, Shawnregan, MystBot, Addbot, Jeanne boleyn, Lightbot, Damplips, Banjhunter, Rubinbot, Mokoniki, Xqbot, Mariomassone, BenzolBot, RedBot, 777sms, Cleanboot, Altes2009, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, KLBot2, Vvven, Zeroyon01, Mikelpalmer, Lethsp, Fafnir1 and Anonymous: 35
- **English Mastiff** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Mastiff?oldid=662610956](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Mastiff?oldid=662610956) *Contributors:* Moly, Charles Matthews, Topbanana, Academic Challenger, Hadal, Xanzzibar, Matt Gies, Exploding Boy, Elf, HangingCurve, ManicParrot, Bobblewik, Lucky 6.9, Manuel Anastácio, JulieADriver, Lpangelrob, Discospinster, Rich Farmbrough, Alistair1978, Bender235, CanisRufus, Bobo192, Elipongo, Richi, Polylerus, Nsaa, Jumbuck, Alansohn, Trysha, Vellela, Gene Nygaard, Drbreznjev, Dismas, TShilo12, Simetrical, Tbjornstad, GraemeLeggett, Graham87, Zoz, Rjwilmsi, Jake Wartenberg, ErikHaugen, Aveekbh, Leon Robbins, FlaBot, Smajie, King of Hearts, Slow Graffiti, Scoops, Bgwhite, YurikBot, Sceptre, Hairy Dude, RussBot, Arado, WritersCramp, Stephenb, Wiki alf, TDogg310, Tony1, Craigclarke, Tekana, FF2010, SMCCandlish, Canley, Notepadzone, GraemeL, Stezton, Allens, Jakewaage, Greatal386, SkerHawx, SmackBot, MattieTK, Reedy, KnowledgeOfSelf, TestPilot, C.Fred, Gsdlova, Geoff B, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Chris the speller, Tree Biting Conspiracy, JaneS54, Nbarth, Colonies Chris, Leblanc.an, TedE, BryanG, SirIsaacBrock, N Vale, Attys, JohnI, Joelmills, Monkey-Boy, Marnues, Mets501, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, K, Courcelles, Bradby, Ashish20, N2e, LamaXX, Pleple2000, Adolphus79, Julian Mendez, Carlroller, Tawkerbot4, Omicronperseis8, Coaster1983, JohnInDC, Sixdays, Thijs!bot, N5iln, Simburger64, Fast Rita, Ialsoagree, AntiVandalBot, Jeames, Luna Santin, Fordking91, Ranger Rabbit, QuiteUnusual, Fayenatic london, Smartse, D. Webb, Farosdaughter, Jhr~enwiki, JAnDbot, PhilKnight, anacondabot, Acroterion, IIIIIII, AuburnPilot, CalWikiUser, PenguinJockey, KazSmurf, JaGa, MartinBot, Anaxial, R'n'B, Lilac Soul, J.delanoy, Deadbath, Vanished user 342562, Octopus-Hands, Carolfrog, Ozestrange, Astro\$01, NewEnglandYankee, Hanacy, Bonadea, Johnnieblue, UnicornTapestry, McNoddy~enwiki, VolkovBot, Headphonos, Jeff G., Haddiscoe, Psyduck420, TXiKiBoT, Pantrax, Imasleepviking, Joshua~enwiki, David in DC, Synthebot, Falcon8765, Enviroboy, Why Not A Duck, Memo232, InterEditor, Terricola23~enwiki, Da Joe, Jackshankenburg, Keilana, Toddst1, Fratrep, Rebelyell2006, Williams9112, MorrieD, ClueBot, Hiranes, Fyyer, The Thing That Should Not Be, Chessy999, Blikly, Hafspajen, Niceguyedc, Puchiko, Excirial, Nohimwell, Mastiffowner, Panyd, Gwguffey, Muter6, Cenarium, Iohannes Animous, Slickato, Dogofdoom, Jsizemore, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, GM Pink Elephant, Isabellawinston, XLinkBot, Mymoose, Captainpj, Spitfire, Dthomsen8, Ulkmastiff, Addbot, Yousou, Emastiffowner, Flewsound, Jme435, Download, Glane23, Westgort, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Jan eissfeldt, Fryed-peach, Odder, KILMDADDY,

Ben Ben, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ron James 007, Solinas, AnomieBOT, Hamilton01, Collieuk, Mokoniki, Maxis ftw, Ultimatemastiffs, Neurorolysis, JohnFromPinckney, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Expertnature, Gilo1969, Teddk, Bigbrother9, Ute in DC, Bellerophon, Doulos Christos, Shadowjams, Miyagawa, DasallmächtigeJ, Green Cardamom, FrescoBot, PigFlu Oink, Pinethicket, Tobill296, Wikitanvir, Jomanted, To-futwitch11, Brianann MacAmhlaidh, Innotata, Scrunchion, Rssbro, Kopekhesabi, EmausBot, John of Reading, Teerickson, Tommy2010, The Blade of the Northern Lights, Alfredo ougaowen, NZMastiff, Checkingfax, Sagaciousphil, Damirgraffiti, Mastiffexpertise, WinstonMastiff, TYElliot, Gary Dee, UndeadDinosaur, E. Fokker, Petrb, Mastiffkennel, ClueBot NG, JenniferLockett, West.andrew.g.norb, Pengormt, Felixmr, Wiseoldfool, Widr, Doglover33, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, Swingcar, Skillzdatkillz, Strike Eagle, Thomas.brown.c, BG19bot, MusikAnimal, Mark Arsten, Lukeytynt, Ajimian, JunoBeach, Fylbecatulous, Vvven, Rytyho usa, Riley Huntley, WildWildLife, Hmainsbot1, Webclient101, Dennydays, Tcoopcols18, Aielmandude, Level C, Phrede, Monkbot, BethNaught, Dylan101005 and Anonymous: 429

- **English Setter** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Setter?oldid=647206544](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Setter?oldid=647206544) *Contributors:* Enchanter, Sgall, Mintguy, Tzartzam, Rp, Sannse, Shoaler, Angela, UtherSRG, Elf, ChicXulub, Sonjaaa, Ornii, Jiy, YUL89YYZ, Lachatdelarue, CanisRufus, Femto, Bobo192, Trysha, RainbowOfLight, Bonzo, Tbjornstad, Bremen, FlaBot, Margosbot-enwiki, Roboto de Ajvol, YurikBot, Zwobot, Cinik, Phgao, KGasso, SmackBot, Reedy, Tarret, Cheesy mike, Hmains, AfA86, Paulleake, Colonies Chris, Allison Stillwell, Bejnar, JzG, Joelmills, Beetstra, Macellarius, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, CapitalR, Cosmopolitan, Americasroof, Yarnalgo, Timtrent, Cydebot, Thij's!bot, Mojo Hand, Modernist, Malcolm, Acroterion, Avjoska, Steven Walling, Rjgunn007, DerHexer, Carolac, J.delanoy, Numbo3, Arnau10, Nssdfdsfds, DanBealeCocks, Dmottl, ElinorD, Sproutbarbarasweep, Beaglespanner, Andy Dingley, SieBot, Indysetter, BotMultichill, Born2bewild, Fisher99, Merotoker1, Alviats, Fratrep, Seedbot, Hafspajen, AWoodland, Chancespot, DumZiBoT, Bowlofberries, Shawnregan, TimTay, Dthomsen8, MystBot, JMHking333, Addbot, Dogdow, Fieldday-sunday, Zorrobot, SaintHammett, Luckas-bot, Yobot, AmeliorationBot, AnomieBOT, DemocraticLuntz, Rubinbot, Citation bot, ArthurBot, Dogluver14, Villa16, Doglover313, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, HamburgerRadio, Simple Bob, Babbiabi, Suhaochina, RedBot, MondalorBot, Trappist the monk, DixonDBot, Yunshui, Vrenator, RjwilmsiBot, Altes2009, TjBot, Strider1234, Slon02, EmausBot, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Tolly4bolly, ClueBot NG, Raghith, Nirame, Kinaro, Wikih101, Bordercolliez, Royerd, Vvven, Newbhower, Reportert and Anonymous: 78
- **English Shepherd** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Shepherd?oldid=650339678](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Shepherd?oldid=650339678) *Contributors:* Bryan Derksen, Sannse, Elf, Nadavspi, Everyking, Capitalistroadster, Robbrown, Bobblewik, D3, Alexf, Neutrality, Dsurer, Jpgordon, Scareduck, Trysha, Woohookitty, Graham87, Melesse, Bremen, DavidMarsh, Tekana, Ajuk, Junglecat, Reedy, Hmains, Valfontis, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, Geaugagirl, Vanisaac, ChrisCork, Mryakima, Cydebot, Jzburdge, Coaster1983, BetacommandBot, Thij's!bot, Mentifisto, KConWiki, Hdt83, TKmaxi, J.delanoy, Keesiewonder, Belovedfreak, Esfan~enwiki, Richard New Forest, VolkovBot, Cú Faoil, Jamiebeau, Wildoats, Ninian1, Fratrep, JulieFurgason, Hawfwn, Niceguyedc, Sardog1, Drydom, English Shepherds, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Addbot, Download, Fraggle81, Rubinbot, Dhidalgo, ASCIASA, Dusty009, Miyagawa, Tetraedycal, DigbyDalton, RedBot, Inferior Olive, Weedwhacker128, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Gunnanmon, ZéroBot, Cmitchellshaw, Singingsierra, Rcwngler, Quityergreeting, Liz2727, Eynsteinn, Lady.maccain, Yowanvista, Domrivers, Static if, Cyberbot II, Mogism, Craftyshepherdess, Ryuuh7, Ejmsweet, Keechak and Anonymous: 61
- **English Springer Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Springer\\_Spaniel?oldid=663914838](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Springer_Spaniel?oldid=663914838) *Contributors:* Edward, Sannse, Ijon, Morwen, Nv8200pa, Jurrriaan Schulman, Raul654, Elf, Geeoharee, Lupin, Bobblewik, Chowbok, M4rk, RetiredUser2, Saopaulo1, Karl-Henner, Vsmith, Tsumetai, ESkog, Aranel, CanisRufus, SquidInc, Jpgordon, Acherrington, Rje, Forke~enwiki, Alansohn, Trysha, Andrewpmk, SlimVirgin, Bonzo, Ghirlandajo, Kitch, WadeSimMiser, Hailey C. Shannon, Fxer, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, FlaBot, Gurch, Ayla, Hibana, Uvaduck, Rtkat3, Hede2000, Epolk, Shell Kinney, Gaius Cornelius, Curtis Clark, Tekana, Closedmouth, Ikkyu2, JoanneB, Thelb4, Borgdrone89, SmackBot, Haymaker, Reedy, N9urk, Cheesy mike, Hmains, Chris the speller, Bluebot, MidgleyDJ, Ohconfucius, SashatoBot, Seanoquinn, Godfrey Daniel, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, Caiaffa, Floridan, Iridescent, Jamie jet, Danleaf, Akageorge, Seven of Nine, Cydebot, Reywas92, Travelbird, GordoneE, Coaster1983, Casliber, Thij's!bot, Epbr123, Tapir Terrific, Bsawhill, Seaphoto, WWB, DOSGuy, Acroterion, Magioladitis, VoABot II, Steven Walling, Nevermind94, MartinBot, Snozzer, Redrubi, J.delanoy, Geologik, The Boy that time forgot, SU Linguist, Katalaveno, Greeves, Sunderland06, Evb-wiki, DorganBot, S, VolkovBot, ABF, Wolfrix, Philip Trueman, LeaveSleaves, Ben Ward, GijsvdL, Sumersong, Memo232, Hmwth, Crickette, SieBot, Mikebar, Darathin, Dancerchick, Radon210, Alviats, Fratrep, Seedbot, Mygerardromance, Vanished User 8902317830, Driftwood87, Ironman1104, ClueBot, PipepBot, The Thing That Should Not Be, IceUnshattered, Hafspajen, Niceguyedc, Ludja, Histori-crecord, Leonard^Bloom, Lartoven, Speedixx, Clunkbox, Thingg, Aitias, Shawnregan, TimTay, Dogsrock12, Dthomsen8, Mandaluvusuxoxo, Amanda t.m., Kbkirby, Addbot, Jamespires, Springerpop, Tigwiggy, Tide rolls, Lightbot, Legobot, Bushiez, Timurite, Legobot II, AnomicBOT, Rubinbot, Kthompson007, Kingpin13, Limideen, Xqbot, Kellyjcallahan, Jeanambr, AVBOT, Miyagawa, Schnitzel-MannGreek, Fingerz, Drew R. Smith, Simple Bob, Springerspaniel, Michitaro, Maxwell from encino, Wildwindkennel, Lightlowemon, Craighd, Iowercourtcase, Jrichto, Lotje, Amk78, Jordam100, MegaSloth, DARTH SIDIOUS 2, Guerillero, Soewinhan, DASHBot, EmausBot, Fly by Night, Pellicansj, Rotcaeroib, RenamedUser01302013, CAAshtron, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, OnePt618, ClueBot NG, Snotbot, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nathalie70, Calabre1992, BG19bot, Siccode, Fylbecatulous, Shortbread123, Vvven, Derzno, SpringerSpanielWiki, Lucia surmann, Hair, Nfbeck392, Y4north, Telfordbuck, Epicgenius, HalfGig, Kaskas1234567, ORTHO PRO ECUADOR, Cavalryman V31, Darkoni and Anonymous: 275
- **English Toy Terrier (Black & Tan)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Toy\\_Terrier\\_\(Black\\_%26\\_Tan\)?oldid=662917520](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Toy_Terrier_(Black_%26_Tan)?oldid=662917520) *Contributors:* Sannse, Elf, ChicXulub, Aranel, Bonzo, Pauli133, Bremen, FlaBot, Maltmomma, Ste1n, Gaius Cornelius, SmackBot, Reedy, SirIsaacBrock, Pharaoh Hound, MU, Cydebot, Ltshears, Pillowtalk22, Julia Rossi, .anaconadabot, Animum, 7Kim, GijsvdL, Hmwth, SieBot, BotMultichill, The Evil Spartan, Fuddle, Hafwyn, XLinkBot, Addbot, SpBot, Zorrobot, Mankash, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Ratters4u, Smile regardless, Miyagawa, WikitanvirBot, Sagaciousphil, ClueBot NG, Jk2q3jrkls, RafikiSykes, Vvven, GDOBSSOR, ChrisGualtieri, Canarian, ArshavaBot, Boosboss and Anonymous: 21
- **English Water Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_Water\\_Spaniel?oldid=633357127](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_Water_Spaniel?oldid=633357127) *Contributors:* Bobo192, Conscious, SmackBot, Hmains, Wizardman, Accurizer, Casliber, VolkovBot, Steven J. Anderson, Truthanado, Hmwth, Driftwood87, Curly-Girl93, Alexbot, Addbot, Lightbot, Dhidalgo, Miyagawa, GoingBatty, Tuxedo junction, Xtzou, H3llBot, ClueBot NG, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, Tangerinehistory, Vvven, Zeroyon01, Darkoni and Anonymous: 8
- **English White Terrier** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English\\_White\\_Terrier?oldid=664387575](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_White_Terrier?oldid=664387575) *Contributors:* Sunray, Bodnotbod, Circeus, Penwhale, SineSwiper, SteinbDJ, RexNL, Bluezy, Hmains, Fuhghettaboutit, Lisasmall, Accurizer, BioTube, Wildnox, Chickenflicker, PhilKnight, PBurns3711, J.delanoy, Octopus-Hands, VolkovBot, Headphonos, Cú Faoil, Faestning, CurlyGirl93, Ivob, Mikegagnon, Addbot, Dhidalgo, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, The Blade of the Northern Lights, Nirame, Vvven, Fallnroses, Hmainsbot1, Mintoo44, AtticTapestry and Anonymous: 25

- **Entlebucher Mountain Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entlebucher\\_Mountain\\_Dog?oldid=655050201](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entlebucher_Mountain_Dog?oldid=655050201) *Contributors:* Sannse, Matt Gies, Elf, ChicXulub, Vivacissamamente, CanisRufus, Jpgordon, Trysha, Kuohatti, Bremen, FlaBot, RobotE, Closedmouth, SmackBot, Reedy, Tsca.bot, Nsalvalas, Dreadstar, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Blufawn, Pinky sl, Fenrisulfr, Bedlamhotel, Dawkeye, Darklilac, Movingimage, Rettetast, BigrTex, Uncle uncle uncle, Jacarv, Rperry1986, Jeff G., TXiKiBoT, EllenS, Jmatthes, SieBot, Fratrep, Seedbot, Hafwyn, Phearse, Drmies, Myno, Lame Name, Vala0128, Johannes Animosus, 7&6=thirteen, Shawnregan, Addbot, EjsBot, LaaknorBot, IRP, Dhidalgo, GB fan, Obersachsebot, MauritsBot, Cardibar08, ASCIASA, J04n, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Hollykinz3, Adamwyoud, Ejgreen77, Alph Bot, Ripchip Bot, Guy Immega, Alfredo ougaowen, Sagaciousphil, ClueBot NG, Snotbot, Jk2q3jrklse, CReep-cReep, Toccata quarta, Lugia2453, Leuchtender Hund, Ziegelhausen, Monkbot and Anonymous: 41
- **Blue Picardy Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue\\_Picardy\\_Spaniel?oldid=640156774](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Picardy_Spaniel?oldid=640156774) *Contributors:* Michael Devore, CanisRufus, Anthony Appleyard, Axl, Woohookitty, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Tsca.bot, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, Hendumaica, Ling.Nut, CalineD, GijsvdL, Hmwth, SieBot, Lightmouse, Nancy, Seedbot, PipepBot, PixelBot, Shawnregan, Addbot, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Zammux, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Miyagawa, LucienBOT, DrilBot, MastiBot, Alph Bot, DASHBot, Tuxedo junction, Sagaciousphil, Lord Roem, Jk2q3jrklse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Gabriel Yuji, Bordercolliez, Anusk1313, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 6
- **Estonian Hound** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estonian\\_Hound?oldid=626688371](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estonian_Hound?oldid=626688371) *Contributors:* Ground Zero, ExRat, Hmains, Sander Säde, Flying Saucer, Quibik, ELLusKa 86, Nug, Tikuko, Keilana, Siim Vahtre, Spongebobjames, Addbot, Luckas-bot, Samurai-Bot, Dhidalgo, LucienBOT, Amherst99, EmausBot, ChrisGaultieri, Zeroyon01, Ramona.Karolina and Anonymous: 5
- **Estrela Mountain Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estrela\\_Mountain\\_Dog?oldid=664481233](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Estrela_Mountain_Dog?oldid=664481233) *Contributors:* Vikreykja, Elf, Mecanismo, CanisRufus, Barfooz, Trysha, Gene Nygaard, Stemonitis, Melesse, Rjwilmsi, FlaBot, RussBot, Tekana, Tevildo, Tyrenius, Garion96, SmackBot, Reedy, Algont, Bluebot, Traceywashere, Pharaoh Hound, Hu12, Thijs!bot, EstrelaMountainMan, Steven Walling, Movingimage, Skier Dude, STBotD, 7Kim, Chienlit, TXiKiBoT, Wikiisawesome, GijsvdL, SieBot, Rilkas, Universalcosmos, Hafwyn, Drmies, Hafspajen, 7&6=thirteen, Shawnregan, Good Olfactory, Addbot, Queenmomcat, LaaknorBot, Novelismo, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Materialscientist, ArthurBot, TrailsEndEstrela, Xqbot, TechBot, Miyagawa, SD5, George2001hi, Pinethicket, EmausBot, John of Reading, Alfredo ougaowen, Sagaciousphil, This lousy T-shirt, Tideflat, Widr, Jk2q3jrklse, Jemmaca, Mogism, Eric Corbett, Username-Drama0909, John Harten, Rebbacchus and Anonymous: 41
- **Eurasier** *Source:* <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eurasier?oldid=639814536> *Contributors:* Elf, Michael Devore, Bobblewik, Pmsyyz, CanisRufus, Trysha, Woohookitty, FlaBot, YurikBot, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Ty11good, Jacek Kendysz, Gsdlova, Commander Keane bot, Pharaoh Hound, R9tgokunks, Blufawn, Cydebot, Ltshears, Thijs!bot, Hugin77, Magioladitis, Keesiewonder, Bigbrother10, TXiKiBoT, Broadbot, JukoFF, SieBot, BotMultichill, Seedbot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Alexbot, Redbk, Shawnregan, Lsoares, Glenwater, Arionlus, Addbot, Dhidalgo, Miyagawa, Tim1357, Ejgreen77, Redkiawah, Sagaciousphil, L Kensington, Orange Suede Sofa, ClueBot NG, Jemmaca, Cesarius2222, Acetocyte, Llamallamallamas2 and Anonymous: 69
- **Field Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field\\_Spaniel?oldid=647463512](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_Spaniel?oldid=647463512) *Contributors:* The Anome, Sannse, Elf, Lachatdelarue, Hapsainen, CanisRufus, לשי רינטנשטיין, Trysha, Gene Nygaard, Woohookitty, Plrk, Nihilres, NawlinWiki, Anetode, Thelb4, SmackBot, Chazz88, Cheesy mike, Chris the speller, Bluebot, SergiPopescou-enwiki, Rrburke, Yozakura-enwiki, Pharaoh Hound, RBJ, RichardF, Floridan, Cydebot, Thijs!bot, RebelRobot, Watershipkennel, PMG, Keesiewonder, ThnderbltDoherty, GijsvdL, Hmwth, SieBot, Mjkenyon, Seedbot, Sebastyne, MenoBot, Alexbot, Dana boomer, Shawnregan, Aws guy1, Addbot, SamatBot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, ArthurBot, PhoenixnumbaOne, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Simple Bob, Pinethicket, RjwilmsiBot, EmausBot, GA bot, Sagaciousphil, H3lBot, ChispastonBot, EdoBot, Lbd forvr, Will Beback Auto, Murder123, RafikiSykes, Helpful Pixie Bot, Nirame, RishiBali, CitationCleanerBot, Bordercolliez, Vvven, Cavalryman V31, Darkonni, Sciencegirl100 and Anonymous: 33
- **Fila Brasileiro** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fila\\_Brasileiro?oldid=663204184](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fila_Brasileiro?oldid=663204184) *Contributors:* Sannse, Robbot, Chris 73, Elf, Niteowlneils, Dumbo1, OwenBlacker, Bepp, Poccil, Mhoenig, Cyc-enwiki, Iain Cheyne, Foobaz, לשי רינטנשטיין, TheParanoidOne, Trysha, Lectonar, Carioca, Bonzo, Tyleroar, Bobrayner, KevinOKeffe, Xiong Chiamiov, BD2412, Jorunn, Bremen, Fish and karate, Yuletide, FlaBot, Hottentot, Sherool, YurikBot, Kollision, FrenchIsAwesome, WritersCramp, Lesfer, LaLa, Tekana, Closedmouth, Danny-w, Garion96, Gonzocanuck, SmackBot, Reedy, Ohnoitsjamie, Bluebot, DHeyward, OrphanBot, Yohan euan o4, Calixthe, Euchiasmus, Shumway, RomanSpa, Camilo Sanchez, Pharaoh Hound, Di2000, JoeBot, Tubezone, JForget, CmdrObot, RagingR2, Cydebot, Kayobee, CritterNYC, Thijs!bot, Marek69, Fenrisulfr, PottersWood, Alphachimpbot, Husond, Bakilas, Hariya123, BCSR4ever, Steven Walling, Fazenda Eremita, Selector99, Alro, ABVS1936, Keesiewonder, J.A.McCoy, Smaenz, Jackaranga, Bohemianroots, Idiomaticbot, Headphones, Haim Berman, TXiKiBoT, Lradrama, ^demonBot2, AlleborgoBot, Robinfila, Lmaggio, Frangible, Deconstructhis, SieBot, Eevaya, Pytter, Fila-alfa, DRTllbrg, Jons63, Paul K., Exirial, XLinkBot, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Download, Green Squares, SpBot, OlEnglish, Zorrobot, Yobot, Legobot II, Rosebud3443, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, Xqbot, Mononomic, Dowie71, Filablog, Gizele, Coppermyne, Granatto, Miyagawa, GaryHHDearborne, FrescoBot, Filafilafila, OckamsRazor, Michaelbagnell, MastiBot, Fileiro, RuleyDog, Skeldor, Updatehelper, Superk1a, EmausBot, Frank Duurvoort, WikitanvirBot, Sagaciousphil, SporkBot, Godandcharles, Lguipontes, ClueBot NG, Kevin Gorman, Un naturaliste du Midi, Brasileirokid, Pagnn, ProfPolySci45, Khazar2, VitisAestivalis, Canarian, Noteswork, ScrapIronIV, Canary27 and Anonymous: 190
- **Finnish Hound** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish\\_Hound?oldid=640453301](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_Hound?oldid=640453301) *Contributors:* Rjwilmsi, OrphanBot, ELLusKa 86, Speciate, VolkovBot, Dogah, Tirkka, Gorkymalorki, Denisarona, Hafwyn, ClueBot, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Nevad, Luckas-bot, Pitke, Xqbot, Trappist the monk, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, Ik99, BarrettM82, BattyBot, Monkbot and Anonymous: 7
- **Finnish Lapphund** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish\\_Lapphund?oldid=659465636](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_Lapphund?oldid=659465636) *Contributors:* Bkell, Elf, Elipongo, Trysha, Woohookitty, JBellis, KevinOKeffe, YurikBot, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Gsdlova, Chris the speller, Mr Stephen, Pharaoh Hound, CmdrObot, Cydebot, Ltshears, Qwyrxian, Magioladitis, Appraiser, Movingimage, KConWiki, Apdevries, STBot, Keesiewonder, VolkovBot, TXiKiBoT, SieBot, Fratrep, Troy 07, ImageRemovalBot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Leeza1331, DumZiBoT, Shawnregan, Addbot, Chiboyers, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Materialscientist, Citation bot, Pitke, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Miyagawa, FrescoBot, Mikzutin, D'ohBot, Rekf, I dream of horses, Pilot mountain, Blisfern, Tagish, Ejgreen77, Knownalias, EmausBot, BearspawLappies, Sagaciousphil, OnePt618, Akitasrus, Quantumor, Sarahrach, Swimjeanne, ClueBot NG, Eynsteinn, Jk2q3jrklse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Fylbecatulous, BattyBot, TS3427, Cbrookes92 and Anonymous: 62
- **Finnish Spitz** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish\\_Spitz?oldid=635931088](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finnish_Spitz?oldid=635931088) *Contributors:* Ubiquity, Wwwwolf, Sannse, Jpatokal, Elf, Bobblewik, ChicXulub, Chowbok, Apalsola, CanisRufus, Runnerupnj, Trysha, SidP, Woohookitty, Graham87, Kane5187, Rjwilmsi, Intgr, YurikBot, Woden-enwiki, Anomie, THB, Tekana, SmackBot, Reedy, Gilliam, Hertzscowicz, Jukrat, Smooth O, Joelmills, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Clarityfiend, Boeseschwarzefee, WeggeBot, Escarbot, Arx Fortis, Andonic, Magioladitis, Apdevries, Lost believer, AntiSpamBot, ELLusKa 86, Thedjatclubrock, Autrereine, Malibu577, GijsvdL, SieBot, Fratrep, Seedbot, Victor Chmara, Quenesolomon, Alexbot, Klorinth, Shawnregan, Mahmudss, Addbot, West.andrew.g, Luckas-bot, Yobot, QueenCake,

AnomieBOT, Ulric1313, Pitke, Sapanza, LilHelpa, Xqbot, GrouchoBot, Miyagawa, Barkbytes, Chglancy, Ejgreen77, EmausBot, John of Reading, Immunize, Wolf9810, Donner60, ClueBot NG, Jk2q3jrkse, Helpful Pixie Bot, Hanstrips, SteenthIWbot, Canarian, Willybob-bond, Logan51236, Slingingsam, Matimagallanes1 and Anonymous: 80

- **Flat-Coated Retriever** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flat-Coated\\_Retriever?oldid=663222875](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flat-Coated_Retriever?oldid=663222875) *Contributors:* Sannse, Ditkoof-seppala, Elf, ChicXulub, CanisRufus, El C, RoyBoy, Stesmo, Ebourbonnais~enwiki, לשי רינדנארט, Trysha, Water Bottle, Woohookitty, RuM, Bremen, FlaBot, Hibana, Hede2000, Gaius Cornelius, Krakatoa, Zwobot, CLW, Tekana, Tvarnoe~enwiki, Reedy, ErnestlsTheMan, Cheesy mike, Hmains, Crisw, Joelmillis, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, Rick marin, Floridan, RagingR2, Cydebot, Thijss!bot, Daytona2, RebelRobot, PhilKnight, Gmntndogs, Steven Walling, Movingimage, Erpbridge, J.delanoy, Yonidebot, 28bytes, Turgan, Schnellundleicht, Maggiejevans, JJxConxFVH, Da Joe, Happysailor, Fratrep, Seedbot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Alexbot, MacedonianBoy, Festusbodine, Shawnregan, TimTay, Spitfire, Rror, SilvonenBot, MystBot, Thatguyflint, Addbot, Dogdow, J-31, Fizzyorange, Favonian, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Yobot, Dhidalgo, ArthurBot, Gigemag76, Miyagawa, Me in japan, Simple Bob, Biker Biker, RedBot, Full-date unlinking bot, Ripchip Bot, EmausBot, GoingBatty, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Hugorichardson, ClueBot NG, Mee243, Karl 334, Jk2q3jrkse, Nirame, 20percentcooler, Alexiskay, Anselajonla, Vvven, TerryAga, Melisin, Millie123246, KasparBot, Pcpj11, Rottweiler3 and Anonymous: 103
- **Formosan Mountain Dog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formosan\\_Mountain\\_Dog?oldid=657349946](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formosan_Mountain_Dog?oldid=657349946) *Contributors:* Netesq, Klemen Kocjancic, Dhartung, Gene Nygaard, Kerry7374, Dennis Bratland, Woohookitty, Mandarax, Rjwilmsi, Aechris, Welsh, EEMIV, Nihonjoe, Jerrch, Cybercobra, MU, Ageoflo, Bubbha, Wikid77, Dgies, G2g886, Alberth2, CommonsDelinker, Clerks, Thomas Larsen, Horstvonludwig, Randolph20~enwiki, GijsvdL, SieBot, Chrisrus, Dcattell, 力道山, Cdip150, Hongthay, EoGuy, Tigerboy1966, Sun Creator, 7&6=thirteen, SilvonenBot, Addbot, Fyrael, Jarble, Luckas-bot, Legobot II, AnomieBOT, Dhidalgo, Taiwan alive, J04n, Miyagawa, George2001hi, Citation bot 1, RedBot, ZhBot, Feikaidi, H3llBot, Jk2q3jrkse, Helpful Pixie Bot, BattyBot, Canarian, Expreed, Monkbot, Darkoni and Anonymous: 32
- **Fox Terrier (Smooth)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fox\\_Terrier\\_\(Smooth\)?oldid=654800145](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fox_Terrier_(Smooth)?oldid=654800145) *Contributors:* Sannse, Silvonen, Mervyn, Elf, Kusunose, FrozenUmbrella, Quill, Heenan73, CanisRufus, Bonzo, Ceyockey, Woohookitty, Hans863, Bremen, RexNL, Maltmomma, Tekana, Pegship, Gsherry, Open2universe, Zompist, JDspeeder1, Reedy, Hbackman, Cheesy mike, Hmains, Ryecatcher773, Darth Panda, Tialin, Gloriamarie, John, Kashmiri, A. Parrot, PANDA(PersonAmendingNumerousDefectiveApostrophes), Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Mfield, Magdela, JoeBot, CmdrObot, Victoriagirl, NisseSthlm, Aderylak, Pleple2000, Heroeswithmetaphors, Faith healer, J.delanoy, Snowverkill, Mercy, ^demonBot2, Sealpiano, Jimbo online, Seedbot, Sfan00 IMG, Jusdafax, Mikegagnon, Shawnregan, XLinkBot, Addbot, Glane23, Biofree, KamikazeBot, Ohgill, Jim1138, Collieuk, Rachel329, Mokoniki, Materialscientist, GB fan, Xqbot, Stanleyeddy, Gumruch, Miyagawa, Daryona, Tim1357, Kelvin Samuel, Callanecc, EmausBot, Sagaciousphil, EdoBot, Minenkoff, ClueBot NG, Markan80, RafikiSykes, Nirame, Altaïr, Vvven, Juliusshot, Robevans123 and Anonymous: 60
- **Wire Fox Terrier** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wire\\_Fox\\_Terrier?oldid=657078726](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wire_Fox_Terrier?oldid=657078726) *Contributors:* Bogdangiusca, Silvonen, Mervyn, Elf, RobinCarmody, Fg2, Avatar, Mike Rosoft, Quill, CanisRufus, Pschemp, Mo0, Poorpete, Bonzo, Ceyockey, Hailey C. Shannon, Bremen, RexNL, Maltmomma, Skierpage, Wavelength, Arizonaland, Rsrikanth05, Nahallac Silverwinds, Tekana, Pegship, Fram, DoriSmith, Carlosguitar, SmackBot, Reedy, KnowledgeOfSelf, Skeeex1000, Gsdlova, Cheesy mike, ERcheck, Just plain Bill, MegA, JohnWittle, Zjpi, Midnightblueowl, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, Magdela, Norm mit, Wjejskenewr, J Di, Johnnye87, Mostergr, Neelix, Cydebot, Thijss!bot, Ebpr123, Counter-revolutionary, Ab aditya, EnigmaWmn, HelenKMarks, Megalaser, Wallflower42, Faith healer, Barek, Robina Fox, Steven Walling, Txred, Tom FoxTerrier, Prhartcom, Hammersoft, VolkovBot, Kr-val, TXiKiBoT, Psy-clet, ATLAS IMPACT, ^demonBot2, NHRHS2010, Hywel Dda, Brasscupcakes, Seedbot, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Niceguyedc, Failure.exe, Alexbot, Duckfin207, NiciVampireHeart, Rossmells, SF007, DumZiBoT, XLinkBot, Mrdoodlesdog, Addbot, MagnusA.Bot, Jim10701, Lightbot, Luckas-bot, Piano non troppo, Crecy99, Mokoniki, Xqbot, The Evil IP address, Amaury, Miyagawa, OgreBot, Pinethicket, Red-Bot, Sunflower2323, TheMesquito, Anthonay, Krazykrooger, EmausBot, John of Reading, Bethkatz, ZéroBot, Sagaciousphil, Victorian-Mutant, ClueBot NG, Jk2q3jrkse, 314editor, Nirame, Vvven, Riley Huntley, Bzeraereresrs, ReconditeRodent, Technoplays, Popular Culture Scientist and Anonymous: 116
- **Brittany (breed)** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brittany\\_\(breed\)?oldid=663099083](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brittany_(breed)?oldid=663099083) *Contributors:* Sannse, David Thrale, Mushroom, Elf, Philwelch, Mcapdevila, Kate, Wcrose, Plugwash, Dpotter, CanisRufus, Nickj, Femto, לשי רינדנארט, Andrzej z Helu, Trysha, Arthena, Camw, SCEhardt, Xiong Chiamiov, Graham87, Bremen, PatrickSauncy, FlaBot, Chobot, Scoops, Sherool, Anonymous editor, WolvenRose, Zwobot, Tekana, Ninly, SMcCandlish, Nae'blis, Thelb4, Akrabbim, SmackBot, Reedy, Cheesy mike, Ohnoitsjamie, Hmains, Bluebot, PureRED, Can't sleep, clown will eat me, Thursdayx20, Lisasmall, Avitya, Graxe, Breno, This user has left wikipedia, A.Sterritt, Slakr, TastyPoutine, Pharaoh Hound, RichardF, Dodo bird, Floridan, EPO, JoeBot, Saltlakejohn, Blefhu, Cydebot, Shirulashem, Coaster1983, Kasmegs, CheckPlus, Bethan 182, Quintote, Acroterion, Bcsr4ever, Marycontrary, Steven Walling, Wikiwhat?, Ermanon, Jarickc, Peterthiele, Ash, J.delanoy, Tanaats, Mdobossy, VolkovBot, ABF, Martin451, Broadbot, Toaksie, GijsvdL, Unused0030, Logan, Jared5501, SieBot, Luboogers25, GuyBannister, Alviats, Iain99, Alex.muller, Seedbot, Kenmcl2, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Uncle Milty, Ghujik, Monobi, Lartoven, Manco Capac, Shawnregan, TimTay, Gbs1819, Wikiuser100, Dthomsen8, Ost316, Felix Folio Secundus, Addbot, Dogdow, Cst17, Lightbot, Jarble, Luckas-bot, Jdavidcole, Mddlmgmt11, Backslash Forwardslash, AnomieBOT, IRP, Mokoniki, Dhidalgo, Merfythcow, Citation bot, Gsmgm, Politicocrazzo, GrouchoBot, N of One, RobotBOT, Albin1234, Miyagawa, George2001hi, FrescoBot, C11187, Simple Bob, Springerspaniel, Gunnisonhr, BayouRouge, Sp4002sp, Gayle28607, Zukofighter, Trech'lid mitonet, Kgrad, DixonDBot, Jeffrd10, Suffusion of Yellow, Jamescm18, Alph Bot, Littlebird426, EmausBot, GeneralCheese, WikitanvirBot, Devin, ZéroBot, Athena153, Sagaciousphil, Mathalois, Bandits1, Mjbmrbot, ClueBot NG, Smithxt, Mesoderm, Jk2q3jrkse, -AnonymsXXX, Jemmaca, Susan925, Mark Arsten, Fisherboy68, WI Brookie Guy, Mjrzoom, Mjr123, MacBroughton, Dtlehmai, BookLover2000, Cavalryman V31, Newbhwewer, ZaraAlston and Anonymous: 180
- **French Bulldog** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_Bulldog?oldid=664137586](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Bulldog?oldid=664137586) *Contributors:* Twilsonb, Sannse, Ahoerste-meier, Andres, Nohat, Andrewman327, Robbot, Chris 73, Altenmann, UtherSRG, Exploding Boy, Elf, Everyking, Electric goat, Michael Devore, Antandrus, OverlordQ, Jeshii, JenFanOtto, Sam Hocevar, Askewchan, DMG413, Heegoop, Cheaton, RossPatterson, Discospinster, Lachatdelarue, Bender235, Hapsiainen, CanisRufus, C1k3, Bobo192, Enrie Naval, Acntx, Jumbuck, Alansohn, Qwe, Trysha, Saga City, Amorymeltzer, Mnemo, Bonzo, Gene Nygaard, Woohookitty, LOL, WadeSimMiser, Rjwilmsi, Bremen, Thieron~enwiki, Maltmomma, Ahunt, Chobot, Sherool, Roboto de Ajvol, RobotE, Sceptre, WritersCramp, Pigman, Asmadeus, Gaius Cornelius, THB, Tekana, Wknight94, Tomkarlo, Ninly, Theda, NeilN, SmackBot, Reedy, KocjoBot~enwiki, Ohnoitsjamie, Skizzik, Chris the speller, Thumperward, Miquonranger03, Muboshgu, Jwillbur, Gilloq, OrphanBot, Ben Grimm, Elendil's Heir, SashatoBot, Euchiasmus, Gob-onobo, Kamenlitchev, Mr. Lefty, Extremophile, Pharaoh Hound, Dodo bird, MikeWazowski, Bitset, ChrisCork, CmdrObot, OMGSplosion, ShelfSkewed, Yaris678, Cydebot, Gogo Dodo, Usnerd, LdyDragonfly, Ebpr123, DanyaRomulus, Biyu copy, Signaleer, Adam Brink, AntiVandalBot, Seaphoto, Darklilac, Dockurt2k, JAnDbot, Endlessdan, Acroterion, Transcendence, JNW, JamesBWatson, Appraiser, Steven Walling, Aka042, The cattr, JaGa, Gwern, DancingPenguin, CommonsDelinker, Frogdogz, Tgearin, J.delanoy, Uncle Dick,

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- **French Spaniel** *Source:* [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_Spaniel?oldid=640157549](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Spaniel?oldid=640157549) *Contributors:* CanisRufus, Woohookitty, Hailey C. Shannon, Rjwilmsi, CiaPan, SmackBot, Davemo, Pharaoh Hound, Cydebot, Casliber, Thijs!bot, J.delaney, Nawulf, Davecrosby uk, Calineed, GijsvdL, DenisDAnjou, Hmwith, Seedbot, Hafwyn, ClueBot, Hafspajen, Shawnregan, PseudoOne, MystBot, Addbot, Sjwyuma, Fyrael, Queenmomcat, Zorrobot, Luckas-bot, LilHelpa, Xqbot, Alephalpha, Tux-Man, Miyagawa, DrilBot, Jonesey95, GA bot, Sagaciousphil, H3llBot, Zekzekz, Jk2q3jrkls, Helpful Pixie Bot, Jemmaca, Earth'sbuddy, CitationCleanerBot, Monkbot, Cavalryman V31 and Anonymous: 11
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